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ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT IN INDIA

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR

1895-96.

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PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

A.—MILITARY SECTION.

I.—HORSE BREEDING.

ERRATA.

Page 6—line 18 of para. 30—*for* "Buno" *read* "Bruno."

Page 7—line 8 of para. 39—*for* "he gets" *read* "the gets."

Page 12—line 13 of para. 67—*for* "differnt" *read* "different."

Page 23—line 2 from top of page—*for* "aranted" *read* "granted."

Page 52—line 1st of para. 322—*for* "no the" *read* "on the."

Page 55—line 1st of para. 348—The number of the para. is 348 not 38.

Page 70—line 10 of para. 442—*for* "Arbas" *read* "Arabs."

Page 79—line 3rd from top of page—*for* "Bactariological" *read* "Bacteriological."

Page 91—line 18 of heading "Kurnal District" expunge "the" between the words "border of" and "Umballa."

Page 94—line 47 of para. 461—*for* "Sultej" *read* "Sutlej."

Page 101—line 11 from top of page—*for* "Vety. Lieutt. Crauford" *read* "Veterinary Lieutenant Cranford."

Page 108—line 6 of the heading "Breeding from Zemindari mares by the aid of State stallions" *for* "Autralian" *read* "Australian."

Page 109—line 27 from top of page—*for* para. "846" *read* "486."

Page 110—line 19 of para. 490—*for* "maitained" *read* "maintained."

Page 127—line 3 of para. 520—*for* "diffculty" *read* "difficulty."

Page 139—line 4 of para. 543—*for* "Departmnet" *read* "Department."

Page 139—line 1 of Rule V—*for* "orde" *read* "order."

Page 143—line 2 top of page *for* "of" *read* "off."

Page 148—last line—*for* "expedemic" *read* "epidemic."

Page 155—line 2 of para. 557—*for* "ports" *read* "reports."

Page 155—line 25 of para. 557—*for* "cannot" *read* "can."

Page 175—line 5 of last statement at bottom of page—*for* "incurble" *read* "incurable."

Page 166—marginal heading—*for* "Indigenious" *read* "Indigenous."

Page 168—line 6 of para. 568—*for* "tho" *read* "the."

Page 173—line 23 from top of page—*for* "propogation" *read* "propagation."

Page 196—line 29, para. 632—*for* "coverd" *read* "covered."

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PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

A.—MILITARY SECTION.

I.—HORSE BREEDING.

Stallions. Number of—

As will be seen by Table I (page iii), the number of stallions at the commencement of the year was 372. Fifty-one were added to the Register and 62 were struck off, leaving a balance of 361 on 31st March 1895. Of this number, 88 were in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 176 in the Punjab, 41 in Baluchistan, 6 in Central India, 2 in Rajputana, making a total of 313, to which must be added 48 employed in Bombay, making a total of 361. From this number we have to deduct those which were being acclimatized or were sick; the number available for work was 299. The strength, not including Bombay, was increased during the year from 309 to 314, in order to enable this Department to cope with the great demand for stallions in Baluchistan.

Received during the year.

2. Nine Australian stallions and 18 Arabs were purchased in India by me, and 22 horses were received by importation from England.

Casualties.

3. As will be seen by reference to Table II (page iv), 20 stallions died during the year, giving a percentage of 5·37. The highest percentage of deaths occurred in Baluchistan, where five horses died out of 41 employed. This high death-rate is due to the fact that only bhoosa and lucerne are available as fodder; all horses in this Agency died from abdominal disease. The lowest death-rate occurred in North Punjab, where only one horse died of 91 employed.

Thirty-one horses and one pony were destroyed during the year under review. The reason for this apparently large number of destructions was due to the fact that there were so many old horses on the Registers. Of the 32 destroyed, no less than 25 were got rid of as being old and worn out.

Sales.

4. Ten horses were sold during the year, including two belonging to Bombay. Table III (page vi) will show that of the eight belonging to Bengal, two were sold for stud purposes, and six as being unfit for stud purposes. When a stallion is undoubtedly proved to get really bad stock, it is far better to get rid of him than to keep him on.

Number of stallions present.

5. The totals, compared with last year, stood as follows on 31st March 1895:—

Three hundred and sixty-one horses against 372 and 21 ponies against 22 during 1894-95.

English stallions.

6. During the past year, 22 horses have been received from England, and, as will be found stated elsewhere, no deaths occurred on the voyage; the full number was therefore received in India; of these, two were sent to Bombay, the remainder being sent to Northern India.

7. Of the 22 imported, 18 were thoroughbreds, three were hackneys, and one was a half-bred. This Department has been fortunate in securing a most valuable addition to its strength in the 18 thorough-breds received during the past year, and I am of opinion that General Sir J. Watson is to be congratulated in having put such a good batch together. I would specially mention "Harvester," "The Dummy," "St. Porcaire," "Studley Royal," and "Government"; but in mentioning these I do not wish it to be understood that the rest were inferior. I have never been present at an allotment of stallions to the different provinces where the last horse selected showed so little difference when compared with the first, as these did on my allotment in April last; in fact they can best be described as a good level lot.

8. The only half-bred obtainable was "Orlando" by "Hilarious"; Dam, "Nance," by "Promised Land." This horse was purchased from Sir W. Gilbey, but was not the class of horse required for this country being long on the leg and light in bone. From Sir John Watson's letter it would appear that this class of horse is very difficult to obtain, and that this was the only one he could purchase last year.

9. Of the three hackneys imported, "Captious" and "The King" were just the class of horse required for this country, being small horses, measuring 15 and 15 hands one inch, respectively; they were also compact and very well bred. To ensure success in horse breeding operations, a certain number of hackneys will be required to guard against weediness, and if this class of horse is sent out when hackneys are indented for, success will be ensured. The third hackney, "Warfield Marshal," although thought a great deal of in England and being by the fashionable sire "Field Marshal," is the class of horse I wish to avoid as much as possible, being too big and too heavy. In addition to difficulty being found to make the zemindars avail themselves of the services of horses of this kind, I feel convinced that his produce will be unsuitable to the conditions under which young stock is reared in this country.

10. During the year under review, two horses, two years of age, were sent out; these were three years' old on arrival in this country, and as all horses are kept in the depôt for nearly a year before being sent out, and as these young horses do very well at the depôt at Babugarh, I see no objection to a few being bought at that age; frequently it would mean that if a good horse of two years of age were seen by Sir J. Watson, he would be lost unless he was purchased at once. The Bombay Government, however, objected to take any horse under four years of age and it has, therefore, been decided that in future no stallion under that age, is to be sent to that Presidency, and Sir John Watson has been asked when allotting horses for Bombay, to be so good as to comply with that Government's request.

Thorough-bred Australian stallions.

11. In the last Annual Administration Report, I stated that the Government of India had been pleased to sanction the importation of six thorough-bred Australian stallions, and that the commission had been entrusted to Mr. Madden of the firm of Krerouse and Madden. These stallions were landed in November last: the terms of the agreement were that they were to be landed at the shipper's risk, that they were to be inspected by me within one month of their landing, and that they were to be purchased only on the understanding that they fully came up to the standard given to Mr. Madden, and that they were approved of by me. I mention these points to show that the terms of the agreement are very advantageous to Government. The six stallions were landed at Madras in splendid condition, but I regret to state that one of them died shortly after landing. I greatly regret that the Firm should have incurred this loss, especially as they carried out the order to my entire satisfaction. The Hon'ble Military Member, General Sir Henry Brackenbury, being in Madras at the time, I took the opportunity of showing them to him, and he fully agreed with me in saying that they were grand horses. The measurements agreed upon between Mr. Madden and myself were as follows:—Height 15-1 to 15-2, girth 70 inches, shank 8 inches, age five to eight years.

12. The following is a description of the horses landed :—

	Age.	Height.	Girth.	Shank.
Donation	6	15-1	68	8
Salient	5	15-3	68½	8½
Falcon	5	15-3	70½	8½
Glenmark	6	15-2	70½	8¼
Tim Swiveller	8	15-3	71	8¼

Careful consideration of the above measurements will show how well the commission was carried out. The girth measurements of "Donation" and "Salient" were slightly below the standard, but it had to be taken into account that the horses had lately undergone a severe voyage, and I was surprised that they measured as well as they did. They were specially noticeable for their excellent legs; the measurements given were taken with a steel tape and the legs were tightly measured; it is seldom that thorough-breds can be obtained with as good bone as the above.

13. The following is a short description of each horse :—

"*Donation*" by "Martini Henry" out of "Charity," "Charity" being by "Countryman" by "Stockwell." "Martini Henry" being by "Musket." It will thus be seen that "Donation" is a beautifully bred horse, being the grand-son of "Musket" who is the sire of horses as "Nordenfeldt," "Carbine," etc. "Donation" as a three-year old won the Melbourne Cup.

"*Salient*" by "Oudeis" out of "Nancy" is a grand horse showing both quality and bone. Amongst his other performances may be mentioned that he won the South Australian Derby, 1½ miles, the Anniversary Handicap, 1 mile 3 furlongs, and the Sandown Park Handicap, 1 mile.

"*Falcon*" by "Sheet Anchor" out of "Springtime." "Sheet Anchor" being by "St. Albans" by "Blair Athol." He is a horse of great power, but having met with an accident as a two-year old, he was never raced. He is full brother to "The Harvester," the best weight for age horse in Australia last season.

"*Glenmark*" by "Glenmarkie" by "Sly Dance" is a lovely brown horse on short legs, just the sire to get good remounts. He has two strains of the celebrated Prince William blood.

"*Tim Swiveller*" by "Swiveller" out of "Burlesque" is a truly grand horse with enormous power. He won many races of over a mile and as a five-year old he won the Caulfield Grand National Hurdle Race of 2½ miles, amongst other performances may be mentioned that he won the Epsom Hurdle Race carrying 12 stone 8 lbs.

14. A consideration of the above short description of horses bought on behalf of the Government of India will prove that they are all of undeniable blood and great stamina; their racing performances have been alluded to in order to show the last mentioned fact.

15. In addition to the above-mentioned horses, I was able to purchase the following thorough-bred Australians during the year :—

"*Brundah*," a beautiful brown horse on very short legs, with a splendid top. Height 15-2½, girth 71 inches, shank 8½ inches, by "John Bull," dam "The Fly" by "Fisherman." This horse is to my mind a typical sire for getting remounts. Price Rs. 4,000.

"*Vendor*," 5 years' old, 15-2½ in height, girth 73, shank 8½, by "Varro," dam "Marguerite," is a horse with enormous power. The breeder on selling him to Mr. R. J. Hunter who imported him, stated :—

"He is a first class coverer and a sure foal getter. I put him to five mares when he was rising three years old, and the foals are the most promising young horses to be found; upstanding, with plenty of substance and quality, with the best of joints and large flat bone."

"*Boots*" is a particularly well bred horse by "Butler" out of "Lenore"; he has two strains of Stockwell blood from the sire and his dam has Panic blood. He has won many races in Australia, carrying heavy weights, and in

the Jumpers Flat Race of one mile three furlongs, he had to carry 13 st. 7 lbs. showing that he was known in Australia as a weight carrier.

"*Hegira*" by "Emerald" by "Yattendon" out of "Goldstain" by "The Earl." This horse won many races, amongst which may be mentioned the Canterbury Park Handicap twice; the Moorfield, Newcastle, and other Handicaps; also the Rosehill Hurdle Race. He was six years' old when purchased and measured 71½ girth, and 8¼ below the knee.

16. The Government of India have been pleased to sanction the importation of six more thorough-bred Australians during the current year, and I feel that we cannot do better than to obtain sires of this class, as they possess, as a rule, better legs and feet than the English thorough-bred.

Arab stallions.

17. The Arab market for horses has improved greatly during the year, and I am pleased to be able to report that I obtained a much better class of animals this year than I did last; in fact, I may say that of the 18 purchased, in addition to a number bought for Native States, the majority were big horses with good bone and substance, combined with quality. The best horses by far were purchased from Ali Bin Taleb, who is able to bring over the class of horse required, as his family rear them from colts, and also owing to the fact that he is a man of capital. Since concluding my purchases in the Bombay market, I have been pleased to find that the prices paid for the horses are likely to revive the Horse Trade in Bombay which requires most careful nursing. Mr. Omer Jamal, who on all occasions, does his utmost to assist me in obtaining the very best horses for Government, and to whom I would tender my thanks for all the assistance received from him during the past two years, has written to say that he anticipates a much better market for horses this year, which will give me greater selection; this he attributes to the fact that the importers have now learned that they will receive a fair remunerative price for any really good horse that they import. The highest price paid during the year was Rs. 4,017; this was for a beautiful Bay horse, five years of age, 14—2¾ in height, 68 inches girth, and 7½ inches shank, and which showed undoubted quality.

18. The average measurements of the 18 Arab horses purchased during the year, were as follows:—

Height	...	...	...	...	14-3.
Girth ...	...	...	...	...	66 inches.
Shank ...	...	...	...	...	a trifle over 7½.

For Arabs, this must be looked upon as decidedly good, and I feel that if this standard can be maintained in future, or even if it can be somewhat improved, that the result of the cross of this class of horse with the indigenous mare, will be all that can be desired. Size is necessary to obtain horses suitable for remounts, but this must not be obtained at the loss of quality, and this combination can only be ensured by payment of a high price, for as the importers all say, those horses that have size and quality combined are the result of care when young, and that this naturally adds to the expense and puts a higher value on the horses.

Transit of stallions from England.

19. During the year under review, I am pleased to be able to report that not a single casualty occurred amongst the 22 horses imported from England nor amongst the 14 Italian and five Cyprian donkey stallions received from Genoa and Cyprus. No accidents occurred in the landing of these horses, all of which arrived safely at Babugarh. One case of laminitis was admitted to hospital but speedily recovered.

20. With the sanction of the Government of India, and with the approval of the Bombay Government, an important change was made during the year under review. Hitherto, all horses and donkeys were handed over to Messrs. Scott & Co. on arrival at Bombay; in my opinion, this proved an expensive arrangement; in lieu of this, the horses were received by the Principal, Bombay Veterinary College; not only did this ensure closer scrutiny of expenditure, but it also ensured the proper treatment of horses requiring veterinary assistance on landing, which of course did not form a charge against the State, as the animals were attended to by either the Principal or Assistant Principal.

From bills showing cost of landing and keeping of horses and donkeys in 1894-95, I find that the average was Rs. 37-15-5, and that after the adoption of the abovementioned system in 1895-96, that the average was Rs. 23-5-10, showing a saving of Rs. 14-9-7 on each animal.

Transfer of Derajat from Baluchistan to Punjab.

21. As in the remarks which will follow, frequent allusions will be made, in referring to the North and South Punjab, to changes which have occurred during the past year, owing to the transfer of the Derajat from Baluchistan to the Punjab, I deem it advisable to note that from 1st April 1895 the districts of Muzafargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan were added to the South Punjab, and those of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan were added to the North Punjab; they having previously been in charge of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan. This change, in my opinion, was imperatively called for, as difficulties arose owing to one Superintendent having to work under two Governments or Administrations, and also owing to the distance dividing the Derajat from Baluchistan, much valuable time was lost. I feel confident that the change will prove greatly to the interests of horse breeding in these four districts.

22. The fact that the Derajat was removed from the charge of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan, has also resulted in that Officer being able to devote more time to his own Province, and the increase in horse breeding there, will, I think, show that the change has proved beneficial.

23. It was advisable to give a start to Baluchistan, but now that this has been done, I do not consider that the work is sufficient; I have therefore proposed that this officer should also be placed in charge of Sindh, relieving the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay; this I consider would be judicious, as Sindh and Baluchistan could well be worked together, whereas, geographically considered, Sindh is too far distant from Bombay to allow of its being properly worked by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department of that Presidency.

Number of stallions at stud work.

24. The number of stallions at stud work is shown in Table IV (page vii). By this Table it will be seen that:—

67	were employed in	North-Western Provinces	of	88	on the Register.
80	„	North Punjab	„	91	„
68	„	South Punjab	„	85	„
40	„	Baluchistan	„	41	„

25. This shows an improvement on last year, 83·6 having been employed during the past year against 75·4 in 1894-95. This percentage would have been better, but it was found necessary to reduce the number of stallions in the North-Western Provinces, as the work for them was not sufficient; and in many places, Provincial stallions (better suited to the small mare) took their places. Some of these might have been utilized in Baluchistan, but they were for the most part big Norfolk Trotters that were unsuitable for the mares of that part of the country.

26. The reason why so few stallions were employed in South Punjab, *viz.*, 68 out of 85 on the Register, is due to the fact that the Punjab Depôt is attached to that Circle and all new horses are sent there for acclimatization; this represents the numbers sent there for this purpose which are afterwards utilized in North Punjab and Baluchistan, as well as in South Punjab.

Average number of mares covered per stallion.

27. Table IV also shows the number of mares covered per stallion employed:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	39·00	45·3
Rajputana	12·00	27·00
North Punjab	52·73	48·27
South Punjab	44·09	54·48
Baluchistan	47·32	55·54
Central India	21·33	19·66
Deccan	34·77	33·68
Guzerat	27·93	28·52
Sindh and Cutch	36·16	41·58

28. Our real horse breeding centres being North-Western Provinces, North and South Punjab, and Baluchistan, it is gratifying to note an increase as follows :—

North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	6·3	per stallion.
South Punjab	...	...	...	10·39	„
Baluchistan	...	...	...	8·22	„

Whilst I have to note a decrease of 4·46 in North Punjab. This decrease can, however, be accounted for by the fact that, during the year under review, the frontier districts of Kohat and Peshawar, in which stallions were placed experimentally, are included. Two other frontier districts, Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu, both of which were transferred to North Punjab, during the year under review, added to the reduction in the average of mares covered; still, at this cost, I feel it would be unwise to remove the stallions, as Kohat and Bannu at least, if not, also Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, promise well.

29. Rajputana shows a better average than last year, whilst Central India, as will be found stated elsewhere, shows a falling off. As, however, only eight stallions are employed in Rajputana and Central India, the loss is but trifling.

Demand for stallions.

30. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, states :—

"The zemindars of the north-west still retain their old love for the Norfolk Trotter or the Hackney, and as I said last year, it is not necessary that he should be the best shaped to be the greatest favorite, so long as he is dark brown or black in color and has a good crest, the natives will bring their mares miles to be covered by him, even though he be light of bone and calf-kneed. They are inclined to be well disposed towards the Australians, and the three that were employed during the year did good work, but the Arab and thorough-bred are not favorites. Natives say they are more difficult to keep in condition, and their young stock are delicate and do not thrive on rough usage like the produce of the Norfolk Trotter and Hackney."

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, states :—

"With regard to the demand for stallions, I can only repeat my remarks of last year in which I forcibly advocated the claims of the thorough-bred, whether English or Australian. The breeders have in every district in my Circle almost without exception, come to the conclusion to which they have been guided by the increased selling value, better shapes, etc., of their young stock, that the thorough-bred is the sire to which to put their mares. I do not deny that a strain of Hackney or good Norfolk Trotter blood is required in many mares before the best qualities of the thorough-bred can be produced in the next generation. By good Norfolk Trotters, I mean such horses as "The Model," "Mottle," and "Buno," whose stock is almost invariably good. I am pleased to be able to state that the necessity for more thorough-breds has become so apparent that a greater average has been imported, including eight beautiful Australian horses of the best blood procurable, of which I have been fortunate enough to obtain three for the North Punjab. These will be fit to cover their full complement of mares next season.

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, states :—

"Regarding the demand for stallions, I am of opinion that judging from the stamp of mares inspected by me and from the young stock seen in the districts and at the Fairs, that the thorough-bred English or Australian are mostly needed, provided these are possessed of good bone and power. I found in so many parts that the mares are heavy topped with legs more or less tied in below the knee, also short in the rein and heavy and straight in the shoulder, as the result of too long a continuance in the use of Norfolk Trotter stallions. This can only be rectified by crossing with the good boned thorough-bred, in order to produce the stamp of stock required for remounts. But there are districts in which the mares show want of substance and in which the stallion, of the Hackney type, is needed for a time.

"I could not help remarking, during my tour through Dera Ghazi Khan, what a pity it was so much Norfolk Trotter blood had been introduced, for here the mares are naturally of an excellent stamp and very suitable for crossing with the thorough-bred English or Australian, and the introduction of so much coarse blood had not, in very many instances, been productive of desirable results. In some parts of this district, as the extreme North and South, as well as in other districts, there were small mares most suitable for mating with the Arab.

This officer then proceeds to state that in course of conversation with the leading zemindars of the districts, through which he travelled, they, with few exceptions, expressed their opinion in favor of thorough-bred stallions; this was more noticeable in districts where horse breeding was best understood.

31. The above are the opinions expressed by the Superintendents in charge of the largest breeding centres; in Baluchistan none but thorough-breds or Arabs should be used, unless we except a small well bred Hackney such as "The King" imported this year.

32. Several purchasing officers have remarked on this subject.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander, Commanding 16th Bengal Cavalry, in making certain recommendations on the Multan Show, remarks :—

"Recommended that thorough-bred and Arab sires be only issued, as the produce of the Norfolk Trotter and country-bred mares is unsatisfactory."

Captain Phillot, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, remarks, with reference to the remounts bought by him at Rawal Pindi:—

"Apparently more horses by thorough-bred sires than formerly. Horses at Fair not so well bred as at Shahpur and Gujrat, but of a better class than Amritsar."

Colonel Egerton, Commanding Queen's Own Corps of Guides, remarking on the Rawal Pindi Fair, states:—

"There is too much Norfolk Trotter blood and not enough thorough-bred or Arab."

33. It will therefore be seen that there is a consensus of opinion that in old established districts where horse breeding has been carried on for some years with the Norfolk Trotter or Hackney stallions, thorough-bred sires are imperatively called for; in less advanced districts, Arabs and Hackneys are required. The success of our operations depends greatly on the Superintendents of this Department on whom devolve the duty of allotting various classes of stallions to the different districts, and I constantly urge upon them how necessary it is to exercise the closest supervision in this important matter. At the time of branding, each mare is allotted to the breed of horse likely to mate best with her; this is carried out as far as possible, but it will be readily understood that this is not always possible to carry out, especially as at some stands only one horse is to be found, there not being work for a larger number.

34. In conclusion, it may be said that for some years at any rate, thorough-bred sires and good Arabs must be most extensively used, but that few Hackneys will be required annually; these, however, must be small, compact, well-bred horses with good bone, not tied in below the knee nor calf-kneed.

Stallions which produce the most suitable stock for the Army.

35. Table V (page xiii) kindly furnished by the Director, Army Remount Department, shows that out of a total of 438 remounts fit to be issued, 381 were actually issued and 57 were either cast as unfit or sold as undersized. Omitting numbers of breeds which produced but a small number of remounts, such as Australians and Turkomans (few stallions of these breeds being employed), and turning our attention to thorough-breds, Hackneys, and Arabs, we find the following results:—

	Total number issued.	Rejected.	Percentage of rejections.
Thorough-bred English ...	48	8	14·28
Half-bred English, Norfolk Trotters, etc.	115	17	12·87
Arabs	44	16	26·66

36. The above call for no remarks except the very large percentage of remounts, the produce of Arabs, that were unfit to be issued. Twelve out of the 16 rejections of remounts of this class were due to the fact that they were undersized.

37. This proves what I have so frequently urged, that it is useless to expect the small Arab to produce remounts fit for British Cavalry, and therefore it is necessary to obtain big horses of this breed; that such are obtainable with blood combined, the Arab market proved last year, but they are expensive and cannot be bought at the price paid for the smaller horses.

38. The percentage of horses issued, with known pedigrees, must be considered satisfactory, amounting, as it did, to 55·90. This of course would be greater if so many were not bought from dealers who take no trouble to obtain the foaling certificates from the breeders.

39. I consider this one of the most important sections of the horse breeding portion of this report. I shall therefore record the opinions of the various Superintendents employed in the Provinces where this industry prevails.

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, states:—

"It is only necessary to see the average prices paid by the Remount Purchasing Officer for each class of young stock, to know that much better prices are paid for well grown youngsters by thorough-bred sires than he gets of any other stallion. In districts which have taken up the breeding movement for a long time, as for instance Shahpur, large prices are obtained for young stock having perhaps two strains of thorough-bred blood. I think it will be found in the future that this class of animal will stay better, do more work, carry condition longer, and be in every way a more suitable animal for Army purposes."

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, remarks:—

"Judging from the stock I have seen purchased at the Fairs by the different Remount Officers, I am convinced that the produce of the thorough-bred English or Australian is far the most popular, as this is unquestionably the most suitable stallion for producing Army Remounts, when the dam is a roomy one. At the same time it must never be lost sight of that the thorough-bred or Arab must be a powerful horse with good bone."

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, states:—

"In offering an opinion on the class of stallion most likely to produce suitable stock for the Army, it has to be taken into consideration the class of mare served. In these Provinces, the majority of our mares possess a large amount of Norfolk Trotter blood, a great number of them being big roomy mares, and these I consider, when covered by thorough-bred English, thorough-bred Australian, or good class Arabs, should give us excellent remounts. The Norfolk Trotter persisted in too far I consider a mistake; their produce not only become ill-shapen for cavalry purposes, but they have no staying powers. On the other hand, to try and breed remounts from thorough-breds or Arabs only, I do not think would be a success. We want a certain proportion of Hacknеys to keep up the class of mares, and then with thorough-breds like "Vendor," "St. Porcaire," "Francois," and "Harvester," the produce ought to be capable of carrying a British soldier."

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan, states:—

"There are only two stands in Baluchistan where Remount Officers attend for purchasing, *viz.*, Quetta and Sibi; at these places Fairs are held annually, and the roll of remounts shows that the majority of the stock purchased at Quetta were by Trotter stallions and those purchased at Sibi were by thorough-bred English horses. I have already stated that a thorough-bred horse has, so far in Baluchistan, proved himself to be the best sire for getting good remounts."

40. The above remarks, when summarized, prove:—

1st.—That we cannot do with any one class of horse; that we require some of each class in different districts.

2nd.—That for some time to come, the greatest number must be thorough-breds and Arabs, to counteract the long continuance of the Norfolk Trotter strain.

3rd.—That the Arab and thorough-bred sire must be powerful and that the former must be big; the small Arab, whilst frequently getting most symmetrical stock, does not get them big enough for the weight which they have to carry.

41. I think therefore that our policy for the next few years must be to supply the best thorough-bred blood to such districts where there has been too great a preponderance of Norfolk Trotter strains; that in such districts as Shahpur, where there are already a large number of strains of thorough-bred English blood, care must be exercised not to allow the stock to become weedy. I do not make this remark owing to the fact that the stock of these districts show any signs of weediness at present, on the contrary the mares and young stock at Shahpur are simply marvellous, possessing great bone and quality, in short, they are typical Army horses; and in this connection I would record a remark of an old Native Cavalry Officer, who, when speaking of the horses bought at this Fair and the higher prices paid for them, said:—

"Come to the Regiment in 10 years time and you will see these thorough-bred horses all at work, but none of those by Norfolk Trotters will have stood the strain for this period."

To guard against weediness, we have, in the thorough-bred Australian, a stallion in every way qualified to ensure bone and substance.

Country-bred remounts. Number purchased.

42. Table VI (page xv) will show that remounts and young stock were purchased. The following will show the number obtained during the past three years:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Bengal	1,972	1,573	1,680
Bombay	343	656	521
Imperial Service Troops	102	101	164
	2,417	2,330	2,365

43. The increase is most noticeable in Bengal where 107 more were obtained than last year. This must be due to the fact that Native Cavalry bought more country-breds and fewer horses of other breeds, notably Australians. Some

regiments still buy largely in the Bombay and Calcutta markets; amongst others might be mentioned:—

5th Bengal Cavalry, no country-bred remounts.
6th „ „ 5 „
17th „ „ 23 „
19th „ „ 24 „

As was presumed last year, the balance of remounts required by these regiments have been Australians.

44. The increase in the number of young stock bought by the Army Remount Department amounted to 60. This is a satisfactory increase, still, it does not represent in any way the number of good produce that could have been obtained had more been required. Many more were available, and it is to prevent these falling into the hands of the Bhojpuri dealers that I have been induced to make the recommendations which I have done elsewhere, to the effect that it would be advisable if the Native Cavalry could buy a certain number of young stock.

45. The Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, has kindly furnished me with complete returns of country-bred stock bought by the Inspecting Officers.

46. The percentage of pedigrees obtained by the Army Remount Department being 59·91 (as shown by Table VI (*a*) *vide*, page xvi) is satisfactory, but is unsatistfactory as far as Native Cavalry are concerned; this must be due to the fact that but few remounts of the age purchased by this branch of the service are in the hands of the actual breeders.

47. The number shown in the return submitted by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay, is 521, but of these, 69 are already included in return received from Director, Army Remount Department. Of the balance of 452, credit should not have been taken by Bombay for:—

91 bought in Baluchistan.
45 „ „ Punjab.

In addition, 52 are shown as "not known." If, therefore, we deduct the above, it leaves 264 obtained, of which 245 were obtained in Sindh.

48. Last year (paragraph 20 of Annual Administration Report) I showed the large number of remounts that were purchased at Amritsar and Lahore, pointing out that these for the most part consisted of horses that were purchased from dealers. In 1894-95, 628 were bought in these districts; during the year under review, 641 were also bought, as will be seen by Table VI (*c*) *vide* page xxii, and the following statement:—

	Amritsar.	Lahore.	Total.
Bengal Cavalry	127	265	392
Punjab Police	1	2	3
Imperial Service Troops	34	16	50
Army Remount Department	85	111	196
	247	394	641

Purchase of grey horses as remounts.

49. In last year's Administration Report, I remarked that very few greys had been purchased by Remount Officers; from close observation at the Horse Shows and Fairs, which I attended this year, I am fully convinced that many of the best horses offered for sale are of this color. I noticed, however, that Purchasing Officers did not reject the good ones this year as they did on former occasions; in fact, I find, from Remount Rolls received, that 320 greys and duns were bought by the Native Cavalry.

50. Bearing in mind the decision of the Government of India on the subject of purchasing grey stallions, which was to the effect that first class stallions of this color were not to be rejected, but that in view of the objections felt against grey remounts by some Commanding Officers, they did not consider it advisable to purchase any large number of stallions of this color. I endeavoured when purchasing in Bombay, to avoid greys as much as possible, still, I felt compelled to take four for Imperial purposes and one for District Boards; these were among the best stallions bought this year.

Remounts for Native Cavalry.

51. There can be no doubt that the Native Cavalry experience some difficulty in obtaining remounts of four years of age ; this is due to two causes—first, owing to the fact that few zemindars have sufficient capital to keep them to that age, and secondly, if they do keep them, they are generally unsound as they are ridden when very young.

52. It is, however, a question whether the Native Cavalry avail themselves of every opportunity offered. During the past year I have adopted a system with a view of helping this branch of the service ; it has been to inform Officers Commanding Regiments of any new Fair which is likely to produce remounts and which is in close proximity to the stations in which their regiments are quartered. I regret to say that, in many cases, the information has not been acted upon ; this no doubt is due to the fact that it is frequently impossible to spare an officer owing to the many duties expected of them, still, it is a matter for regret that officers are not deputed to these Fairs, as even should they be unable to obtain any remounts at their first visit, their presence there would assure the zemindars that they could have obtained a market for their stock and in time a trade would undoubtedly spring up.

53. This was specially noticeable at the Shows held at Jaithu in the Nabha State and also at Kapurthala, and I would draw attention to Veterinary-Lieutenant Larnder's remarks which will be found recorded under these headings. (*Vide* pages 107 and 109.)

54. The Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan has also remarked on the absence of Native Cavalry Officers at Quetta Show, and I have recorded my opinion in the review of this Show that it is to be regretted that such an opportunity of obtaining remounts was lost.

Two points, I think, must therefore be granted :—

(i) That Native Cavalry could obtain more remounts than they do if they were in a position to send Purchasing Officers to more Shows.

(ii) That with the present arrangements even if they did avail themselves of every opportunity, some difficulty would exist.

55. To obviate the difficulty now experienced I would suggest that the Native Cavalry should purchase a certain number of young stock annually. It is not within my province to enter into the question as to the number that could be bought without reducing the efficiency of a regiment, but I feel convinced that if this system could be adopted, our Native Cavalry would be mounted on far better horses than they are at present.

56. There can be no doubt that there is a large number of young stock that could be purchased ; take for example two Shows, Sibi, at which 310 head were present, of which only 17 were purchased by the Remount Agent, and Dera Ghazi Khan, at which there were 280 exhibited, of which 24 were bought for British Cavalry.

57. To ensure success, whatever young stock is purchased, should, in my opinion, be reared regimentally, by which I mean that when a regiment moves, the young stock should move with it, and if my suggestion is deemed worthy of consideration, arrangements could I think be made to form the runs which would be necessary on the grass lands now in possession of most regiments.

58. As this system has been tried in the Regiment of Queen's Own Corps of Guides, I asked Colonel Egerton whether he would let me know how the system worked, and whether it was one that was likely to prove successful, and I feel certain that this officer will pardon my making the following extract from his letter. He says :—

"Judging by the results we have obtained in the Guides, I think it would pay every regiment to try the experiment if sufficient grass-producing land could be given them. The young stock having the free use of their limbs develop into well formed animals with straight fore-legs and true action, instead of having the turned out toes and shuffling gait of so large a proportion of the three and four-year olds brought up for sale at the Horse Fairs. Being fed on good wholesome food instead of being fattened up on Masalas into dealer's condition, they develop muscle instead of fat ; in fact, they are given every chance of growing up in a healthy natural manner instead of passing the three most important years of their life tied up by picketting pegs and possibly their fore-legs tied together in addition.

"I will now answer your questions categorically—

"(*a*) What is the best age to buy at?

"I think this is undoubtedly two years' old. Yearlings are very hard to judge unless one has had a special training that way, but a two-year old is sufficiently developed to enable one to make a very fair guess at what he ultimately will turn out, and he has hardly had sufficient time to contract the faults induced by the system of spread-eagling them and which are so apparent in such a large proportion of the three and four-year olds.

"(*b*) Average price.

"Rs. 150 to Rs. 180 is I think a fair average price for a two-year old.

"(*c*) Number of young stock to be bought annually.

"This depends on the size of the run and the requirements of the regiment. We calculate our run to provide half our annual requirements. They are passed into the regiment at four or four and a half years, and into the ranks at five. The annual requirements are from 40 to 50 remounts, therefore 50 or 60 two-year olds and three-year olds should, allowing for casualties, keep up that supply. For instance, 30 two-year olds bought in 1895 would pass into the regiment in 1897, leaving 30 bought in 1896 (being then three years' old in 1897) for the 98 supply, and 30 fresh two-year olds to be bought.

"(*d*) Acreage required per head of young stock maintained?

"I am unable to answer this question of acreage. We have three large paddocks of about 20 acres each, but when grass operations are not in progress, the stock have the free run of the rukh which is 1,050 acres. I should think two and a half or three acres per head would probably be sufficient.

"(*e*) Average cost of maintenance.

"Our average cost is something under Rs. 40 per head per annum. Allowing for casualties we can put the animals into the regiment at an average of about Rs. 250.

"(*f*) Best class of stock to purchase.

"We have found the Norfolk Trotter stock on the run very apt to develop splints and we mean to buy as few of them as possible in future."

59. I have entered more fully than I intended into this question, and although it may be urged that it is one which may be said to be somewhat beyond the province of this Department, still, I would urge that it is my duty to draw the attention of the Government of India to the large export of young stock from many of our best breeding districts, and as this would be one of the best means to check this enormous loss which is occurring annually, I deem it advisable to bring the matter forward.

Scheme for the collection of horses at convenient centres for purchase as Cavalry remounts.

60. With a view of endeavouring to bring Remount Officers and breeders more together and in order to obtain more remounts for the Native Cavalry, I decided to endeavour to have horses collected in different centres at times other than those at which the Horse Shows are held. As the district of Dera Ghazi Khan appeared to afford greater facilities and also to promise greater chances of success, an attempt was made in this district. The Deputy Commissioner very kindly undertook to collect as many as possible, and the Officers Commanding 2nd and 5th Punjab Cavalry promised to send Officers to the various centres selected; but I regret to say that the result was a failure.

61. The Officer Commanding 2nd Punjab Cavalry reports as follows:—

"1. *Rojhan.*—A native officer was sent to this place and he reports that no horses were collected at all.

"2. *Rajanpore.*—Visited by a British officer. Not a single horse came in. The Tehsildar did not seem to know anything about the scheme.

"3. *Jampur.*—Visited by a British officer. A few undersized horses and ponies came in, but none were suitable for purchase as remounts."

"4. *Hurrund.*—Visited by a British officer. About 20 horses came in, of which a large proportion were branded mares, which their owners were desirous of selling. Only two purchases were made.

"5. *Choti.*—Visited by a British officer. About 20 animals came, and, as at Hurrund, a number of branded mares. One purchase only was made.

"6. *Dera Ghazi Khan.*—No horses came in at all.

"I am informed that a month previous to the collection of horses, a dealer had visited the district and taken away nearly every animal to the Amritsar Fair."

62. Although this scheme has proved a failure this year, still I am not yet convinced that it will not ultimately succeed. It will be noticed that district arrangements were not yet quite complete. At any rate three remounts were obtained. I shall endeavour to repeat the experiment and if carried out, shall direct the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, to be present, so that certificates may be granted to any barren mares.

Purchase of young stock by Bhojpuri and other dealers.

63. This leads me to the consideration of a subject which has received my closest attention during the past year. I allude to the purchase of all our best stock by dealers and its re-sale to officers of the Army Remount Department and Native Cavalry. I do not allude now to the Bhojpuri dealers; these men usually purchase the stock when very young and rear it in Bengal, *vide* remarks (page 42) on this subject in the review on the Makanpur Fair. My remarks now refer to the dealers of Upper India who attend all the Horse Shows and purchase the best of the young stock before the Remount Agent arrives; this was specially noticeable this year at the Rawal Pindi Fair where Captain Birdwood was only able to buy one. When it is considered that this is one of

the best Fairs, it will be seen how injurious to the interests of Government this must necessarily be, as naturally Government must pay an enhanced price, but not only does this operate injuriously as far as Government is concerned, but also horse breeding must suffer, as the breeder is paid much less by the dealer than he would obtain if he sold to the Remount Agent direct. I therefore consider that I am right in describing the dealer as an enemy both to Government and the breeders generally.

64. A case occurred during the year in which a breeder of the Lahore district petitioned the Punjab Government, asking that orders might be issued that horses were to be bought direct from the zemindar breeders. The Director of Land Records in his report on the case states that the petitioner alleges nothing which is not lawful, but at the same time remarks :—

"The matter is a very simple one. The Remount Agent for British services in particular, buys largely from dealers and comparatively rarely meets the breeders. One at least of the Purchasing Officers, to my knowledge, does his utmost to deal direct with the breeders, but there are many difficulties in the way. The dealer brings a batch of horses, the Agent selects those fit for his purposes and pays for them, without delay or chaffering, at the maximum rate allowed by Government. It will be seen how very much time and trouble this system saves to the Agent who is always pressed for time and what a strong temptation there is to follow it. The dealer knows perfectly to what figure the Agent can go and he makes a profit on every animal, but much more on some than on others by this system."

He further adds :—

"It is not easy to suggest any remedy. I believe the Remount Agents are already directed, as far as possible, to purchase from breeders. But unless more assistance is given, *i.e.*, more officers appointed to purchase, I fear but little will be done in that direction."

The Government of India, to whom the case was referred, decided that they were not prepared to issue more stringent instructions than those which already prevail regarding the purchase from breeders by Remount Agents.

65. The difficulty which of course arises is to predict the results of any such orders ; the dealers have become so powerful that no doubt, to begin with, they would endeavour to form a ring to prevent Remount Agents purchasing young stock, and for some time no doubt difficulties would be experienced, still we have to face the fact that breeders cannot make horse breeding a paying concern until they are brought more in contact with the purchasing officers, and I am striving to effect this in consultation with the Director, Army Remount Department.

66. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, when remarking on the removal of young stock from his Province, says :—

"During the last three years the average number of foals foaled in the North-Western Provinces, the produce of Imperial stallions was 833 per annum, and the average number purchased annually by the Remount Agent was 69 ; this appears exceedingly low, taking into consideration that the brood mares of these Provinces are equal to any, if they are not the best in India.

"If the young stock are not purchased by the Remount Agent, a large number of them fall into the hands of the Bhojpuria dealers and are taken down to Bengal where they are kept for a year or two and sold to the wealthy natives and merchants of Calcutta. In this way they become lost for Native Cavalry.

"To give you an idea of the trade these men do in the north-west, I may mention that at the Makanpur Fair they purchased over 500 horses, and a large number of them were by Government sires. At Nauchandi they purchased 186, and when on tour in the district, I met them on their way to Bengal with a string of about 300 youngsters, some of them as good as I have seen at any Fair.

"This system of taking away wholesale the Government bred youngsters, would point to the necessity of Native Cavalry Regiments establishing their own runs and buying for them at the same ages as the Remount Agents."

67. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, remarks very forcibly on the injury done to horse breeding by the dealers. On this subject, he states :—

"During my tour through my different districts, it has struck me most forcibly that the dealers are playing sad havoc with the young stock, for I noticed that there were any number of youngsters to be seen under 1½ years' old, but comparatively few over that age, and on enquiry I was told that the dealers buy them all up and take them away. This was particularly the case in Dera Ghazi Khan, where the Bhojpuri dealers come down and travel through the district buying up all the young stock of that age as they go, and before the Remount Officers have a chance of seeing them at the Show. This does incalculable harm, as it not only deprives the Army of the best animals, but the zemindar, in his ignorance and anxiety to get money, is induced to part with his colt or filly at an absurdly low figure ; thus the breeder is not the man who reaps the benefit, and this disheartens him, as he finds the game does not pay, and it is difficult to fully appreciate the mischief this is doing to horse breeding. I have interviewed all the leading zemindars at the different places, and they nearly all tell me the same story. I have endeavoured to point out their error, but one cannot alter their nature, and they will always be unable to resist the sight of money, especially, as is well known, so many are in debt and this places them more or less in the hands of unscrupulous men."

Maps.

68. Maps will be found in the cover of this report, showing the breeding districts, the stands where stallions are located, and the number of stallions at each stand.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

A.—MILITARY SECTION.

II.—MULE BREEDING.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

A.—MILITARY SECTION.

II.—MULE BREEDING.

69. The number of donkey stallions at the commencement of the year under review (*vide* Table I, page iii) was 361. Forty-nine were added to the Register, whilst 46 were struck off, leaving a balance of 364 on 31st March 1895. Donkey stallions. Number of—

70. Of the total number struck off the Register, 9 died, 30 were destroyed, and 7 were sold (*vide* Tables VII and VIII, pages xxvi and xxviii). The death-rate being only 2·49 per cent. must be looked upon as very satisfactory. The number destroyed was large. Of the 30 destroyed, 20 were very old donkeys totally unfit for work. Of the 7 sold, 5 were Somali donkeys that had been obtained as a trial shipment, but which being too small for stud purposes, were sold by order of the Government of India. Casualties and sales.

71. The number of donkey stallions employed at stud work was, *vide* Table IX (page xxix) :— Number of donkey stallions at stud work.

North-Western Provinces	...	79 out of	107 on the register.
North Punjab	...	123 „	130 „
South Punjab	...	75 „	96 „
Baluchistan	...	5 „	5 „
		282	338
Bombay		21 out of	26 on the register.

This shows a marked improvement on last year, when 235 out of 335 were employed. It will be noticed that notwithstanding the fact that 47 more donkeys were employed during the year under review, the percentage of pony mares is maintained, whilst that of donkey mares has improved greatly.

72. The average number of mares covered per donkey stallion employed, compared with last year, is as follows:— Average number of mares covered per donkey stallion.

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Pony mares.	Donkey mares.	Pony mares.	Donkey mares.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	50·00	18·66	49·68	22·00
North Punjab ...	80·91	51·30	74·96	74·60
South Punjab ...	69·37	28·00	74·11	38·50
Baluchistan ...	18·9	...	18·80	...
Deccan ...	15·44	...	20·80	...
Guzerat ...	17·00	...	19·00	...
Sindh and Cutch ...	38·16	...	41·78	...

73. Whilst some Provinces or Circles show a slight decrease in the number of pony mares employed, others show a slight increase; this must be considered satisfactory, especially when it is taken into consideration that such a large number of old donkeys have to be employed. The number of donkey mares covered show a marked improvement.

74. The improvement becomes more apparent if we take the three great breeding centres, *viz.*, North-Western Provinces, North Punjab, and South Punjab; then we find that the coverings are as follows:—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Pony mares.	Donkey mares.	Pony mares.	Donkey mares.
North-Western Provinces	3,550	56	3,776	66
North Punjab ...	7,282	667	8,471	746
South Punjab ...	3,885	84	5,262	154
	14,717	807	17,509	966

Showing an increase of 2,792 pony mares and 159 donkey mares when compared with last year.

75. I fear that this high percentage cannot be maintained for long, without injury to our donkey stallions; for this reason, I shall deem it necessary to recommend the Government of India to sanction an increase in the number of donkeys from 350 to 400.

Demand for donkey stallions.

76. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, reports the demand for donkey stallions to be steady, several new stands and two new districts having been opened up. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, states:—

"The demand for donkey stallions is still on the increase and is much greater than the supply; many donkeys having covered between 90 to 100 and few actually over 100 mares; this, as pointed out last year, is not desirable."

77. There being so many old donkeys on the Registers, tends to cripple our operations still more; every endeavour is being made to get rid of many of the older donkeys, and during the year under review, 38 have either died or been sold; still, with this large number struck off, there yet remains 69 on the register of 16 years of age and upwards.

78. In 1894, the Government of India sanctioned an increase of 20 donkeys raising the strength from 330 to 350, but the demand is so great that I shall feel compelled to recommend a further increase.

Class of donkey stallions.

79. During the year under review, 5 Cyprians and 14 Italian donkey stallions have been imported, 16 Persians and 2 Arabs were bought in Bombay, 12 country-breds were purchased in India.

80. The Government of India in their Resolution, being a review of the work done by this Department during the year 1894-95, draw attention to the fact that the supply of mules is still inadequate, particularly of those required for Ordnance purposes, for which high prices are paid but which cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers; they also make certain suggestions by which it is hoped that the supply will be increased; enquiries as to how this can best be effected have already been made through the Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, and the various Local Governments.

81. It now remains for me to consider whether we are obtaining the sires likely to produce Ordnance mules. The country-bred donkeys purchased are of a good sturdy stamp, but as the improvement in the breeds of donkeys in this country is still in its infancy, they are lacking in size—a *sine quâ non* if we wish to produce Ordnance mules. The donkeys of this class purchased are eminently suited to obtain baggage mules, and as such are a great addition to our supply of Jacks, which is so very restricted, I shall again remark on this point when showing what has been done during the past year in the way of donkey breeding.

82. The Persian donkey, as now imported, is a poor animal and will not produce any better mule than the country-bred, if as good. It will be remembered that last year the Persian market failed entirely; I made every endeavour to induce different men to bring over suitable donkeys but only one responded to my request; I promised to pay the maximum price of Rs. 350 for every donkey of dark color that came up to the standard requirements. Twenty Persian donkeys were brought to Bombay, of which, in order to encourage the market, I bought 18, ten of which were about on a par with the ordinary country-breds, and eight being certainly below; this is far from encouraging. On talking the matter over with Mr. Omer Jamal Vuyani, who has always afforded me every assistance in Bombay, he informed me that the shippers found that it scarcely paid them to import donkeys receiving in Bombay Rs. 350. I might mention that the price hitherto paid was Rs. 300, Mr. Omer Jamal Vuyani has agreed to do his best to obtain donkeys that will be suitable, and for all good ones I have agreed to pay Rs. 400. It is hoped that in time we shall be able to start a trade with Persia, as it will enable us to obtain donkeys likely to produce baggage mules at a fair price.

83. I have hitherto spoken of the country-bred and Persians and have shown that as yet we have only succeeded in obtaining animals fit to get baggage mules, it now remains for me to consider whether the remaining breed of donkeys on which we depend in India, are likely to produce Ordnance mules which are so much required. These breeds include the Italians and Cyprians.

84. In last year's Annual Administration Report, I pointed out that the Italians received by importation were not good, and from careful observations made this year, I have come to the conclusion that those received during the past year are not, generally speaking, the class of animals we require to produce Ordnance mules of the necessary stamp for our Mountain Batteries. The question was referred to the two officers in charge of the North-West Province and Punjab Depôts. The former officer states as follows :—

"I have inspected the Italian donkeys imported during the official year 1895-96, and am of opinion that they are not up to the standard of those imported in former years.

"I have had their measurements taken and compared with the entries in the General Register, the differences are but trifling. I have further taken the average measurements of the donkeys imported in different years, and I find the falling off in power and substance is very marked.

"For instance, the average of those imported :—

"In 1886 was girth 59, shank $7\frac{1}{10}$, height 12-2½.
„ 1888 „ 57, „ 7, „ 12-2½.
„ 1892 „ $54\frac{1}{2}$, „ $6\frac{3}{4}$, „ 12-2½.
„ 1896 „ $53\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{0}$, „ $6\frac{3}{4}$, „ 12-1½.

"This might be attributed to slack measurements in former years, but this is not the case, as the old Italians in the districts show much more bone and substance than the new ones."

The latter officer also states :—

"The Italians imported this year, with perhaps three exceptions, are not as good as those of former years in either height, bone, or shape."

85. So much exception is not taken to the Cyprians. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, reports with reference to these :—

"The average measurements of those imported :—

"In 1885 height 12-3½, girth $56\frac{7}{10}$, shank 7.
„ 1887 „ $12\text{-}1\frac{1}{2}\frac{7}{0}$, „ 55, „ $6\frac{3}{4}$.
„ 1888 „ $12\text{-}1\frac{7}{10}$, „ $54\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{0}$, „ $6\frac{1}{2}\frac{7}{0}$.
„ 1895 „ 12-2½, „ 54, „ $6\frac{1}{2}\frac{7}{0}$.
„ 1896 „ $12\text{-}1\frac{7}{10}$, „ $54\frac{1}{2}$, „ $6\frac{7}{10}$."

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, thinks the Cyprians in his charge are better than those imported last year.

86. I append a comparative statement showing the average height and measurements of the various breeds of donkeys obtained last year :—

	Height.	Girth.	Remarks.
Italians	... 12-2	$53\frac{1}{3}$	Taken from 10 Italians and 5 Cyprians in Punjab Depôt.
Cyprians	... 12-2½	$54\frac{1}{3}$	
Persians	... $12\text{-}1\frac{1}{6}$	$53\frac{1}{2}$.	
Country-breds bought in Sindh	... 12-0½	$53\frac{1}{4}$	Average age 3½ years.
Country-breds bought in Punjab	... 12-0	$54\frac{1}{3}$	

On careful consideration of the above, I am of opinion that we are not obtaining suitable Jacks to ensure our getting good Ordnance mules. The question of baggage mules can be dismissed, as I am of opinion that the country-bred and Persian donkey is capable of producing these.

87. It will be noticed that the average height of the Italians, imported this year, is only 12-2, but their great deficiency is in girth which is only $53\frac{1}{3}$; this even compares unfavourably with that of the country-breds which only averaged 3½ years of age.

88. This most important question will form the subject of a separate communication to the Government of India, and it will then be for consideration whether a supply cannot be obtained from other continental countries. I am of opinion that this question should be given the utmost consideration, as from my knowledge, especially of Spain, I feel convinced that better Jacks, more suitable for our requirements, could be obtained for the price now paid for Italians.

Number of mules purchased by Government.

89. Table X (page xl) will show the number of mules purchased during the year. The Remount Department obtained 312, which is an excess of 174 over last year. The Commissariat Department bought 1,434 against 1,669, showing a decrease of 235: the reduction must, I think, be attributed to the fact that less mules were required owing to the return of a large number that had been specially bought for the Chitral expedition.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

I.—HORSE BREEDING.

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B.—REVENUE SECTION.

I.—HORSE BREEDING.

90. Table XI (page xliii) will show the cost of feed and keep of Government horse stallions during the past two years. The following is a summary :— Cost of feed and keep of Government horse stallions.

	Average cost per stallion.					
	1894-95.			1895-96.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	267	3	7	274	4	9
Rajputana	194	7	6	242	14	4
North Punjab	259	15	0	279	12	6
South Punjab	248	2	8	307	6	6
Derajat	337	15	4	...		
Baluchistan	364	8	8	381	5	1
Central India	163	2	1	153	0	10
Deccan	381	8	10	385	0	0
Guzerat	348	7	5	362	0	0
Sindh and Cutch	396	8	1	401	0	0

The year under review has been one of some anxiety as owing to the price of grain, it was feared that the cost of feed and keep would have increased greatly. Orders were issued to all Superintendents to exercise the closest supervision over expenditure, and I am pleased to be able to report that their efforts have been eminently successful.

91. It will be noticed that the Derajat has been omitted from this year's statement; this is due to the fact that the districts comprised in this division were taken over by the Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, North and South Punjab, on 1st April 1895. The high rate of feed and keep in the Derajat, being divided between North and South Punjab, will in a measure account for the increase in the cost in these circles.

92. Again, at the depôts the strictest economy was enjoined, especially in petty expenditure, which goes so greatly to swell the average unless most carefully watched. The feed and keep at the depôts, for the past three years, has been as follows:—

	1893-94			1894-95.			1895-96.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
North-Western Provinces Depôt ...	312	13	1	265	2	4	255	5	5
Punjab Depôt	262	9	9	214	4	10	216	11	2

The reduction in the cost of feed and keep at the depôts must be attributed to the extreme care and supervision exercised by the Superintendents, who are to be congratulated on the results obtained.

93. The number of branded or certificated mares at the commencement of the year was as follows, as shown in Table XII (page xlvi) :— Branded mares. Number present.

17,259 for horse breeding.
5,574 „ pony „

During the year under review, 8,130 were added to the registers for the former, and 294 for the latter, whilst 2,439 were removed from the horse breeding and 179 from the pony breeding registers. The balance remaining on 31st March 1896, was :—

23,250 for horse breeding.
5,689 „ pony „

The increase in the number branded, showing as it does, an increase of 539 over the number branded last year, testifies to the zeal and energy shown by the Superintendents, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, North and South Punjab, and Baluchistan, who have toured indefatigably through their districts.

94. The number of mares branded in the North-Western Provinces was 391 against 725 last year. The decrease is due to the fact that the Superintendent toured so thoroughly through these Provinces last year that he branded every mare that was to be branded. Of those branded, 100 were known to be by Government sires and undoubtedly many others were also.

95. In the North Punjab, 913 were branded against 602 last year; a most satisfactory increase, especially when we take into consideration the following extract from the Superintendent's report :—

"A better standard observed when selecting mares for branding; a large percentage were quite young and by Government sires."

96. In South Punjab, 1,015 mares were branded against 879 last year. As the Superintendent in this circle was new to the work, I carefully watched the class of mare which he selected at the various Shows which I attended, and was pleased to find that his standard was a high one.

97. In Baluchistan, 806 were branded against 503 last year.

98. The above figures speak for themselves and testify to the good hard work done by the various Superintendents. The branded mares alluded to are for horse breeding only, as no mares are branded in the abovenamed Provinces for pony or mule breeding.

Popularity of the brand.

99. In Bombay, 621 were branded for horse breeding, but it is most disappointing to find that in the Deccan, where 22 horse stallions are employed, only 49 mares were branded during the year under report; horse breeding cannot possibly progress at this rate.

100. I would not have alluded to this subject as I feel so convinced that the zemindars in those districts, where horse breeding has been carried on for some time, know full well the advantages they obtain in having their mares branded, but as the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab, in a letter advocating the removal of the restriction on the sale of branded mares to Remount Officers remarks that the best mares are not brought up to the Superintendent to be branded, I feel compelled to refute this statement. I have, during the past year, attended 19 Horse Shows and have most carefully watched the mares that are brought to be branded, and have found that the best fillies by Government sires are presented; in fact, it would be difficult to describe the anxiety shown by the zemindars to obtain the brand, or their disappointment if it is refused. On this point, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, states :—

"The zemindars of these Provinces are well acquainted with the uses of the V. I. Brand, and the great majority of them have no objection to its being applied, but there are a few districts where it is not popular, such as Etah and Agra.

"Only in one place has an Imperial stallion been allowed to cover unbranded mares, *viz.*, at Hardoi in Oudh. We sent him there at the commencement of the year and, as suggested by the Deputy Commissioner allowed him to cover unbranded mares over 14-2 high, for a year or two, to give the zemindars confidence as they were afraid Government would lay claim to the foals. The stallion has done very well this year, having covered 54 mares. I visited Hardoi during my tour and was glad to see that the majority of the mares were very good and quite fit to brand.

"A case illustrating the importance that zemindars attach to having their fillies branded young, was brought to my notice at Bullandshahr.

"A zemindar brought me a six months' old filly to be branded and I told him to take her away and bring her next year as I did not care to brand her so young. He said 'no,' if I didn't brand her now he would sell her and buy another, as there was no use in keeping her if she was not fit for the brand.

"One case of a forged V. I. brand came to my notice. A mare was taken to the Khurja stand to be served; the darindah noticed the brand was unlike the usual one, and reported the matter to the zilladar. He sent the mare for my inspection to the depôt, and I found her to be very old and unsound; the V. I. had evidently been put on with a piece of sharp iron. I branded her 'R' and reported the owner to the Collector for punishment."

Granting of certificates by district Officers to allow unbranded mares being covered.

101. In connection with the question of the sale of branded mares to Native Cavalry Regiments the Punjab Government, also addressed the Government of India on the subject of the question of granting certificates by District Officers to owners of unbranded mares to allow of their being covered, until the Superintendent is able to inspect and brand them. In connection with this system, the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab, states as follows :—

"As regards the report of the Superintendent, South Punjab. In paragraph 27 and in the following paragraphs, Mr. Cranford makes some very strong observations on the subject of the grant of certificates for

coverings by Government stallions granted for unbranded mares. In one district, Rohtak, 153 certificates were granted by the Deputy Commissioner against 27 in the remaining districts. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, in his paragraph 33 also expresses an opinion adverse to the grant of these certificates.

"There can be little doubt that in this particular case the certificates were much too freely granted, and attention was duly called to the matter, and the Deputy Commissioner discontinued the practice. In so far as certificates were granted to inferior mares the action of the Deputy Commissioner is to be regretted.

* * * * * * * * * *

"I think it would be a mistake to abolish the certificate system which has so lately been introduced now, merely because one District Officer who was most anxious to further the cause of horse breeding in a backward district has made too free use of it. It certainly helps to induce District Officers to take an interest in horse breeding, and without the interest and co-operation of District Officers, the Civil Veterinary Department will accomplish far less than would otherwise be the case.

"In my No. 1835, dated 11th November 1892, paragraph 2, in giving my opinion on the question of the grant of certificates, of which I was not greatly in favor, I recommended that a limit of 5 per Imperial stallion should be placed upon the number of certificates to be granted in any district. Had this suggestion been accepted the difficulties which have occurred in Rohtak would have been avoided. I also recommended then that these certificates should only be given in case the district had remained unvisited by a Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, for twelve months. Some such restrictions might be imposed now. Veterinary-Captain Nunn, whose opinion I have asked on this point, considers that certificates should not be granted at all by non-professional men, and I agree that, now the districts are much more regularly and systematically visited, the necessity for them is far less than it was."

102. The Government of India, in referring to this system, state :—

"With respect to the grant of covering certificates for unbranded mares, I am to say that the need for such certificates is probably decreasing with improved arrangements for branding. The Government of India, however, desire that the present system should have a further trial in the Punjab; but in view of the facts now reported, I am to suggest that it might be well again to draw the attention of District Officers to the conditions laid down in this Department's letter No. 2828-18, dated 5th December 1892, for the grant of such certificates."

103. It has been shown that the Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, North and South Punjab, reported unfavorably of this system during 1893-94, it now remains to be shown how the system has worked during the past year.

104. Veterinary-Lieutenant Turnbull, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, states :—

"Out of a total of 62 mares to which certificates were granted during the current year, only 12 were brought up for my inspection, one died, and one was sold.

"This is most unsatisfactory, for, now including the number not inspected last year, there are 119 mares possessing certificates which have not been inspected or branded; the owners of these may go on evading the brand for an indefinite time receiving all the benefits conferred by it and yet the mares may be quite unfit, in some instances, to be covered by a Government sire; at the same time, perhaps, preventing a good V. I. mare from being covered at a stand where there is only one stallion, besides inducing men to try for a certificate instead of having their mares branded.

"The following will show the certificates that have been issued :—

Number present on 1st April 1895 ...	71		
Certificates granted during 1895-96 ...	62	133	
Branded	12		
Sold and died	2		
	—	14	
		119 present on 31st March 1896.	

Of this number only 59 were covered."

105. Veterinary-Lieutenant Larnder, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, states :—

"There were 122 certificated mares, not branded, present in the districts on the 1st April 1895, to this number 61 were added during the year, making in all a total of 183; of these, only 47 were brought up for my inspection, out of which 30 were branded and 17 rejected.

"The above numbers will clearly show that the conditions under which these certificates are granted are not, in most cases, complied with; for it is distinctly stated that these certificates are granted to allow the mare to be covered by a Government stallion, pending the inspection of the animal by an officer of the Civil Veterinary Department. During the touring season I visited every stand under my charge, therefore giving every opportunity to zemindars to come in to get their mares branded; and yet, out of the total of 183, only 47 were brought in. This only proves that it is taken advantage of as means of evading the brand, which is very undesirable. It will be seen that out of the 47 mares inspected by me, that I rejected no less than 17 as being either mis-shapen or very unsound. It is almost incredible that many of these animals could have been granted certificates to, so ill-shaped were they. Out of these 17, no less than 10 were in Rohtak district.

"I cannot too strongly condemn this system, as it leads to these mal-formed and unsound mares being covered by Government stallions which can in no way lead to desirable results.

"Out of the total of 183 certificated mares before mentioned:—

"30 were branded.
"17 were rejected.
" 1 died.

"Leaving a balance of 135 present on the 31st March 1896. Of this number, 83 were covered."

106. Veterinary-Lieutenant Loughlin, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, states:—

"Only four certificates were granted during the year by District Officers giving permission to have mares covered free by Imperial stallions. Two of these were granted in Bulandshahr district, and one each in Bareilly and Saharanpore districts. I am still of opinion that the granting of these certificates in these Provinces is unnecessary; as I stated last year, I visit all the stands and attend all the Fairs in the Provinces every year, any man that has a mare fit to brand can bring her for my inspection; it is only the rejected mares that are brought to the district officials for certificates, besides, district officials are no judges, as a rule, as to a mare's fitness or otherwise to be covered by an Imperial stallion; for instance, in one of the certificates granted this year, (and signed by a Joint Magistrate) the description of the mare is as follows.—Brown, 5 years, 14 hands. Marks—Three white splashes to right of centre forehead, slight saddle mark, *big spavin on off hind.*

"This mare was granted a certificate last year, and was afterwards brought for branding at my inspection, but I rejected her on account of the spavin; but now she has been allowed to be covered again, thus in all probability producing two unsound foals."

107. It will be seen that the opinion of the three Superintendents, who are in charge of the most important horse breeding centres, is totally against a continuation of the system of granting certificates by District Officers. It will be seen that of—

133	certificates	granted	in	North Punjab,
183	„	„	„	South „
316				

only 112 mares were covered. This entirely defeats the object for which they were granted, which was to enable the owners of mares to have them covered until the Superintendent could inspect them.

108. As, however, the amount of harm done is but trifling, and as the Director of Land Records and Agriculture is of opinion that the system induces District Officers to take an interest in horse breeding, I consider that it will be advisable to allow it to continue for 1896-97, but should the terms under which these certificates are granted, be evaded in future, it will be necessary to recommend that the system be abolished.

Number of mares covered by Government horse stallions.

109. The number of mares covered by Government horse stallions during the past three years has been as follows:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	2,839	3,041	3,034
North Punjab	2,751	2,953	3,862
South Punjab	1,810	2,249	3,705
Derajat	973	1,260	...
Rajputana	35	24	54
Baluchistan	1,218	1,893	2,253
Central India	199	146	118
Deccan	574	628	640
Guzerat	139	150	182
Sind and Cutch	610	498	457
	11,178	12,842	14,305

110. The total increase of mares covered amounting as it does, to 1,463 must be looked upon as satisfactory. The North-Western Provinces has maintained its position, and beyond this I doubt that we shall ever extend. The Punjab, including Derajat, which during the year under review has been divided between North and South Punjab, shows an increase of 1,105, which is mainly due to the strenuous efforts of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and to the hearty co-operation of the District Officers. The increase of 360 in

Baluchistan is encouraging, especially when we note that in two years, the number of mares covered rose from 1,218 to 2,253.

111. The number shown as covered in Bombay refers only to horses. The numbers may be said to be identical with those of last year, 1,279 mares having been covered against 1,276 last year. No improvement is noticeable. This is to be regretted in Sind, which must be looked upon as the best horse breeding portion of this Presidency and in which there is a steady decline.

Proposal to remove prohibition of sale of branded mares to Remount Officers.

112. During the year under review, some important questions regarding the welfare of horse breeding in India have been discussed.

113. The first referred to the free trade in branded mares; this question was raised by the Punjab Government, and in a letter from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, strongly urged that the restriction which now exists to the effect that branded mares are not to be purchased as remounts, should be removed. Although I trust that the day may come when it will be in our power to remove all restrictions, still, I feel that we are not in a position to do so at present; as it is, the dealers buy a number of our best branded mares and if they thought Native Cavalry Officers would buy them, they would add largely to their purchases in this direction and horse breeding would suffer materially. The restriction has been made as little irksome as possible by the rule relating to sale being altered so as to ensure no man being compelled to keep a branded mare. Superintendents are now empowered to grant certificates to the owners of all mares that have been covered during two successive years enabling them to sell to Remount Officers, but, in addition to this, they have discretionary powers allowing them to grant certificates on other well founded grounds, such as scarcity of fodder, and an owner being unable to keep his usual number of brood stock. During my visits to the various Horse Shows and Fairs—19 in number—I watched the working of this rule most carefully and feel convinced that not a single case occurred entailing any hardship on the owner.

114. The Government of India, after careful consideration of this question, decided that they were unable to modify the existing rules on the subject, adding, however, that they hoped that a time would eventually come when it would be possible to remove all restrictions upon the sale of branded mares.

Proposal to prohibit Remount Officers buying mares or fillies, branded or unbranded.

115. The Bombay Government addressed the Government of India with a proposal totally at variance with that made by the Punjab Government. It was to the effect that all Native Cavalry Regiments and Police, as well as the Remount Department, should be prohibited from purchasing mares or fillies. This question was referred to me for opinion, but I could not agree with the proposal on the following grounds :—

1st.—It would undoubtedly add to the difficulties experienced by the Native Cavalry in obtaining remounts, and would raise the average price now paid for them.

2nd.—It would have an injurious effect on horse breeding, as anything interfering with free trade would be likely to disgust the breeders. Already we are told that the restriction referring to the prohibition of purchase of branded mares by Remount Officers acts injuriously on the horse breeding interests, and I therefore considered it inadvisable to add to the restrictions already in force.

116. For the abovementioned reasons and also owing to the fact that a sufficient stock of suitable horses is not at present available in the Bombay Presidency to keep up the Ahmednagar Rearing Depôt if the purchase of country-bred mares and fillies were prohibited, the Government of India regretted that they were unable to accept the proposal.

Number of produce foaled, showing averages to mares covered and stallions employed.

117. The results are, as noted in Table IV (page vii) but to facilitate reference, the following abstract is given. In the column "Average per stallion employed," I have added last year's results to facilitate comparison between the two years' workings, and, as I am of opinion that we become better acquainted with the results by ascertaining the percentage of mares that are known to

have held, calculated on the number of mares covered during the previous year, I have added a column to show this :—

	No. covered. 1894-95.	Number held.	Average per stallion employed		Percentage of mares held.
			1894-95.	1895-96.	
N. W. Provinces ...	3,041	759	8·7	9·73	24·95
North Punjab ...	2,953	887	18·11	15·8	30·0
South Punjab ...	2,249	612	13·74	12·0	27·21
Derajat ...	1,260	425	...	20·2	33·73
Baluchistan ...	1,893	890	16·76	22·25	47·01
Deccan	628	227	11·46	12·61	36·14
Guzerat	150	76	9·80	14·15	50·66
Sind and Cutch ...	498	88	5·23	6·41	17·67

118. For the first time we have been able to show the working of Baluchistan ; this is due to the fact that zilladars were appointed on 1st April 1895.

119. The general working is still unsatisfactory, but must be attributed to the fact that most unreliable statistics are received from the zilladars.

Unreliable statistics.

120. The Government of India in their Resolution on the working of this Department for the year 1894-95, in remarking on the reported results of coverings, state that this may be in part due to the incompleteness of the statistics and that the efforts which have already been made, not without success, to improve the accuracy of the returns, should be strenuously continued.

121. This I feel to be more than ever necessary owing to the disclosures which are frequently made to me. I feel that, generally speaking, the zilladars are unreliable, preferring, as they do, to obtain information second hand, which is frequently unreliable, rather than to take the trouble to visit the village in which any particular mare is to be found ; to demonstrate this, I might state that one zilladar actually wrote to one of the syces of this Department directing him to find out the results of certain coverings.

122. This important subject has occupied my close attention during the past year, and I introduced a check on zilladar's returns in the North-Western Provinces which proving highly satisfactory was also introduced into the Punjab, with the sanction of that Government. To explain the system of checking these returns, I extract the following directions issued to the Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department :—

(*a*) Select from the covering and produce returns furnished by each zilladar, say five or six mares of each tehsil, and submit the same, through the Deputy Commissioner, for verification by the tehsil officials.

(*b*) It will not be necessary to apply this check oftener than twice a year at odd times.

(*c*) Zilladars who are found to have submitted false returns should be at once reported to this office with full details of the false entries discovered.

123. The work entailed in carrying out this most important check is but trifling, as each Tahsildar is only asked to enquire into 10 or 12 cases during the year, but the results are already excellent, as they prove undoubtedly that the zilladars have entered false results in order to obviate the trouble connected with the inspection of mares. As it is now known that these periodical checks will be carried out, it must lead to more accurate statistics being obtained, still I feel that improvement in this direction must be gradual and be the work of time.

124. It will be seen that the strictest scrutiny of the work carried on by the zilladars has been carried on during the past year; each case in which any one

of these officials has been suspected of neglect of duty or submitting wrong returns, has been most carefully enquired into with the result that:—

In North-Western Provinces	...	7 zilladars have been fined.
In North Punjab ...	...	1 was transferred.
		1 warned and reprimanded.
		2 fined.
		1 dismissed.
In South Punjab ...	...	6 fined.
		1 fined twice; is now under suspension pending full enquiries being made into the case.

125. I feel confident that with the close supervision which is now being exercised, that improvement must take place, but still, as I before said, this improvement must be gradual.

126. This important innovation cannot be supposed to have exercised much influence on this year's returns, it is therefore not surprising to read the following extracts from the reports of the various Superintendents, although it is disappointing in the extreme and must prove, as already stated by me, that the improvement must be gradual.

127. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in remarking on the unsatisfactory nature of the Produce Returns, throws much doubt on the number of coverings of last year on which the average of foalings is based, for the reason that before this year, no actual check has been exercised over the Darindahs and Zilladars' Returns. In addition to this, he adds:—

"I do not believe the zilladars go round to see the result of each covering; they simply enquire from the darindahs what mares have foaled and what mares are empty. I have found this out when on tour, as, on several occasions, I saw mares with foals come for my inspection that the zilladar knew nothing about; that had no produce certificates. These zilladars have been repeatedly fined for their carelessness. Next year I expect there will be a great improvement under this head, as the number of coverings is correct and the Produce Returns will be verified in the same way as the Covering Returns."

128. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, takes quite another view of the case; not laying the blame on the Zilladars but on the owners of the mares, who he describes as knowing but little about horse breeding. He instances the following example:—

(*a*) That the zemindars think nothing of riding 10 or 15 miles in the morning to get their mares covered; they then have them put to the stallion at once and ride them quickly back again.

(*b*) That owners are so frequently in such a hurry to return to their homes that they will not wait for the second covering.

(*c*) That very frequently, from cases which have come to his notice, he is aware that mares are covered when they are not in season.

(*d*) That many mares abort owing to the ignorance and mismanagement of the breeders.

129. To obviate this, he has delivered short lectures and advice to the breeders at all the gatherings of mares held in the various districts, and it is to be hoped that this may have some effect; for, as he justly remarks, stallions are often accused of being bad foal-getters when the fault does not lie with them.

130. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, in remarking on the low percentage of produce, states:—

"These figures read disappointingly, but I am sure no great confidence can be placed on their correctness. I know of one case alone, that of a zilladar of the Rawal Pindi district, since dismissed, that he had not issued produce certificates except in a few instances for the whole year, and on my tour in his portion of the district, which unfortunately was at the close of the year, I had numerous cases brought before me of foals, undoubtedly by Government sires, with no certificates. This, to a certain extent, has gone on in most districts, but a check on zilladar's returns has now been instituted by order of the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, which I hope will cause a marked difference another year."

131. Whilst agreeing to a certain extent with the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, that the unsatisfactory Produce Returns are in a measure due to the ignorance of the breeder, I cannot go so far as to believe that this is entirely due to the causes ascribed by him. I concur more fully in the opinions of the Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab and North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and I regret to say that I

believe that the zilladars are frequently guilty of refusing to deliver produce certificates without receiving a gratuity for doing so; it will readily be understood that although this is known to exist, still, it is very difficult to prove.

132. During my tour through the horse breeding districts, I have made careful enquiries to endeavour to ascertain whether the number of foals said to be produced is, in any way, as bad as reported by the zilladars, and feel convinced that it is not the case. Amongst other reliable men, I have consulted Yakoob Khan, Rais of Khurja, Bulandshahr district, and also one of the darindahs of this Department; he informed me that at least 70 per cent. of the mares covered at his stand were in foal.

133. Jehan Khan of Khunda, Rawal Pindi district, one of the best breeders of that district and also a darindah of this Department, can prove that 50 per cent. of the mares covered at his stand are in foal.

134. With this evidence before us it is impossible to place any confidence in the Zilladars' Returns.

135. Another system of checking returns, through the Revenue Establishment of the North-Western Provinces and Punjab, is gradually being put into working order. Last year the system had not been properly started; during the year under review, it appears to have worked satisfactorily in the North-Western Provinces, and as the Patwaris of the Punjab did not appear to understand what was expected of them, explanatory notes to the forms in use were issued through the Director of Land Records.

136. On the working of this system, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, reports :—

"Patwaris' Returns have only been received from seven districts. Those received were of a certain value in affording a check on the Zilladars' Returns. The returns submitted by the Patwaris are, as a rule, very carelessly made out, and a large number of them are consequently valueless. The Patwaris often obtain the information from the Zilladar or Darindah, instead of from the horse owners of the villages in his charge.

"A register is kept in this office in which all information received from Patwaris is entered daily; in this way it is hoped that when more accurate returns are received, we shall have an effectual check on the working of each district, as compared with the returns received from the zilladars."

137. The Superintendents, North and South Punjab, state that with the present small staff of clerks entertained in their offices, it is quite impossible to undertake the checking of these returns in a satisfactory manner. The Office Establishment of the North-Western Provinces consists of :—

1 Head Clerk ...		
1 2nd Clerk ...	}	Imperial.
1 Munshi ...		
2 Clerks ...	}	Provincial.
1 Munshi ...		

Whilst that of the Punjab Offices, each consists of :—

1 Head Clerk ...		
1 2nd Clerk ...	}	Imperial.
1 Munshi ...		

138. It will therefore be understood why the North-Western Provinces is better able to cope with the work, the magnitude of which may be imagined when I state that returns are received from 2,917 Putwaris in the Northern Circle, and from 5,112 in the Southern.

139. I am not, however, prepared to recommend an increase to the Office Establishment in either of these circles, until the system has been more fully tried and especially until the check, through the Tehsildars, which is more to the point, has been in force for a longer period. I expect excellent results from this, and reporting on this system of checking Zilladars' Returns, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, states as follows :—

"At the suggestion of the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, the system of checking the returns of zilladars by the Tehsildars, was adopted during the year and found to supply a want that has long been felt. The zilladars of two districts were by this means found to be submitting incorrect returns and were duly punished."

140. I have shown fully that strenuous efforts are being made to improve the accuracy of the returns, but I feel that in the present zilladars of the Department we have not the class of man required for the work; they are mainly

men from the Lahore Veterinary College, who have no influence in the districts. Although I regret to have been compelled to rule that zilladars need not necessarily be veterinary assistants, still, I deemed it necessary to do so, and to direct that, in future, whenever possible, men of good families and therefore possessing some local influence, should be selected to fill these responsible posts.

141. If any confirmation of my opinion, which is to the effect that although the statistics show bad working still that the actual produce is not unsatisfactory, is needed, I would point to the success gained in Baluchistan during the past year.

142. On 1st April 1895, four zilladars were appointed and the satisfactory results which we are able to show, I attribute to two causes:—

First.—To the fact that the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan, is able to supervise a small staff like this more easily than the other Superintendents are able to supervise their larger staff.

Second.—To the fact that these men were locally selected, that they know the country, and are on friendly terms with the people. By adopting this system in the selection of men to fill future vacancies, I trust ultimately to work up to this standard.

On this point, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, remarks:—

"The foaling returns received show a very good result of the coverings."

143. Out of 1,893 mares covered during the previous year, 890 mares foaled during the year under report, showing the percentage of 47·01, as per detail below:—

Class.	Number covered.	Number foaled.	Percentage per class.
Thorough-bred English	97	60	61·85
Three-quarter bred	44	14	31·81
Norfolk Trotter	522	292	55·94
Arab	1,230	524	42·60
	1,893	890	47·01

These figures, I think show that the zilladars have done good work.

144. In last year's Annual Administration Report, I stated that we could not claim to show good working until we reached 40 per cent. of successes to the number of mares covered, but here we have exceeded this by over seven per cent.

145. In last year's Annual Administration Report of this Department I remarked on the unsatisfactory working of the Darindah system in North-Western Provinces, and I then pointed out that the stallions in these Provinces suffered greatly through want of care; I also further remarked that I trusted that the stringent measures adopted would be the means of securing an improvement. I am delighted to be able to state that such has taken place during the year under review. **Darindah system in North-Western Provinces.**

146. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, states:—

"Taking them all round the stallions have kept in much better condition this year than last; there have been some exceptions, but, as a rule, the stallions as they come into the depôt show an improvement in their weights; the stallions purchased by Sir John Watson and collected for his inspection at Bulandshahr Show, about 25 in number, were considered by him to be in satisfactory condition. This improvement, I consider, is due to the heavy fines imposed when carelessness is proved, and to the assistance given by the District Officers, a large number of whom have visited the stallion stands in the districts during the year and who have kept me informed as to the condition of the stallions; this has been particularly the case in the Meerut district, where Mr. Wyer, the Collector, has visited all the stallion stables himself, and some of them twice, during the touring season."

147. It is of course not to be expected that all abuses can be arrested at once, and still there are stands at which gross neglect is visible. The Superintendent instances the following case:—

"Kutab Jhang Darindah of Kandhla, in the Muzafarnagar district, has charge of two stallions, one of them "Hoodman," thorough-bred English, was reported a slow coverer, so I ordered him to the depôt for testing. I found that he weighed only 11 maunds 14 seers, whereas, his weight, when he left in October, was 13 maunds; the horse was evidently starved in the meantime and consequently was unable to cover the mares. I then ordered the other Imperial stallion into the depôt and found that he was 32 seers below weight. Of course there was nothing left but to fine this man severely, but the worst is that Kutab Jhang is supposed to be a respectable man, and only a few years ago spent Rs. 2,000 on providing new stabling for the stallions."

148. These instances of neglect, which now are rather the exception than the rule, can only be guarded against:—

(*a*) By extreme vigilance on the part of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department. Veterinary-Lieutenant Loughlin is to be congratulated on the success which has attended his efforts in this direction and it is a source of great regret that the Department will so soon lose his services by his reversion to the Military Department.

(*b*) By the selection of none but the most reliable men for the post of Darindah.

(*c*) By the active co-operation of the district officials, constant visits to the stands would prevent such neglect.

149. Strenuous efforts have been made to revive horse breeding in the North-Western Provinces and in this direction this Department has received the hearty co-operation of the Local Government, and on 10th July 1895, the following Circular was issued by the Chief Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to all Commissioners of Divisions and District Officers:—

"The attention of the Government has now been drawn to the generally unsatisfactory progress of horse breeding operations in these provinces and to the lack of encouragement on the part of District Officers to the industry. Under the *régime* of the old Horse Breeding Department District Officers had no direct responsibility in matters pertaining to horse breeding. The Inspector-General and the officer in local charge endeavoured to enlist their assistance, but could not, and did not, demand such assistance as a matter of right. When the Civil Veterinary Department was organized its professional officers were practically the same as before, but, as will be noticed from a perusal of this Government's letter to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, abovequoted, the active co-operation of District Officers became necessary. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that Collectors and Deputy Commissioners have not sufficiently recognised their responsibility in this matter, and it is therefore desirable to impress upon them the necessity of doing all in their power to encourage horse breeding, both by the exercise of their personal influence and by giving their cordial assistance to the officers of the Department. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that many Collectors have greatly interested themselves in the matter, but it is necessary to remind others of their duty.

"The Government is advised that the most useful form in which help can be given to the Civil Veterinary Department is that of careful inspection of stands of stallions, and the supply of information as to the possibility of extending operations. I am therefore to request that Collectors, Assistant Collectors, Police Officers, and Tehsildars may not fail to inspect stands of stallions during their tours, or to record in the inspection book any remarks which they may consider necessary, as to the condition of the stallions, the condition of the stable, the quantity and quality of the food, etc. The stands are not numerous, and the inspection should not occupy much time. In regard to the distribution of stallions, the Government of India expects Commissioners and District Officers to ascertain whether in their areas under their administrative control there is likely to be a sufficient demand for the services of Imperial stallions or not, and to indicate as far as possible the class of mares for which stallions are required. Careful attention to the registration of mares and scrutiny of the statistics collected under the rules published with the Circular of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. $\frac{23\text{-N.-W. P.}}{19.\text{ Oudh}}$, dated 15th December 1894, should enable officers to form an opinion on the usefulness of employing Imperial or other stallions within their jurisdiction."

150. In last year's Administration Report, I alluded at some length to the Darindah system which is in force in these Provinces.

151. I make it a rule to inspect the Depôt at Babugarh during the hot weather with a view of ascertaining how the English horses return to the depôt. The result of my inspection in August last was far from satisfactory as far as the North-Western Provinces were concerned; the horses returning from these provinces compared very unfavourably with those returned from the Punjab; the number of months during which the stallions had been absent from the depôt was practically the same in both cases; every horse that returned from stands in the North-Western Provinces lost in weight, the average loss being one maund; the loss in weight in those returned from the North and South Punjab Divisions, was trifling, being respectively, 8 seers 14 chittacks, and 3 seers 7 chittacks, but many horses actually gained in weight. The loss in weight could not in any way be attributed to any difference in work, as the

average number of mares covered by each stallion during his absence from the depôt, was as follows:—

North-Western Provinces	11·75
South Punjab	17·33
North Punjab	30·12

It will therefore be seen that those that had returned from the North-Western Provinces had done much less than the Punjab horses.

152. The horses belonging to the North-Western Provinces, in addition to loss of condition, looked unhealthy in their coats and showed a general want of care. The reverse was the case of those that had returned from the Punjab, although the latter had only just been subjected to long railway journeys and had been in the depôt a month less.

153. I addressed the North-Western Provinces Government on this important subject, pointing out that the Darindah system was one that required constant supervision, and pointed out that it was especially in this direction that the co-operation of the District Officers was earnestly solicited by this Department, in order to prevent this neglect of the Government stallions.

154. On receipt of this, the Lieutenant-Governor caused another Circular to be issued, stating that he trusted that the instructions issued on 10th July 1895 would prevent such complaints in future.

155. The number of colts castrated (Table XIII, page xlvii), during the two past years, has been as follows:— Castration.

	1894-95.	1895-96.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	634	513
North Punjab	506	528
South Punjab	212	572
Derajat	254	...
Baluchistan	54	75
Total ...	1,660	1,688
Bombay	171	151

156. The improvement noticeable last year in the Provinces comprised in Bengal, was fully maintained during the year under review; still, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, is dissatisfied with the results in his circle; he remarks that although there was an increase of 22 colts castrated, there should have been many more, and he attributes this, although he states that it is naturally very difficult to prove, to the fact that black mail is levied by the salutris. I fear that there is much truth in this statement.

157. Although the number of colts castrated by District Board Salutris properly belongs to the Provincial portion of this report, yet for facility of reference, I would here point out the great strides made in this direction.—(*vide* Table L, page xcviii).

Colts castrated by Veterinary Assistants paid from Local Funds.

	1894-95.	1895-96.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	115	201
North Punjab	422	801
South Punjab	404	643
Baluchistan	142	69
Total ...	1,083	1,714

158. This is very satisfactory, giving as it does, an increase of 639 colts castrated by both Imperial and District Salutris.

159. The fact that of 2,553 colts castrated by Imperial and Provincial Veterinary Assistants, only five died, giving, as it does, a death rate of only 0·14 per cent., must be considered very satisfactory.

160. I am glad to find that castration has made a start in the Madras Presidency. In Salem, 134 ponies were castrated against 116 last year, whilst in Coimbatore 98 were operated on against none last year. I trust to see this still further extended, as without it, the pony-breeding operations, in which the Madras Government takes a great interest, cannot possibly succeed.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

II.—MULE BREEDING.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

II.—MULE BREEDING.

161. The average cost per donkey stallion for the past two years has been as follows; that for the present year is shown in Table XIV, page xlix. **Cost of feed and keep of Government donkey stallions.**

	1894-95.			1895-96.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	142	5	0	122	15	0
North Punjab	133	8	9	147	8	3
South Punjab	126	4	3	158	4	5
Baluchistan	359	5	11	285	4	3
Deccan	382	14	2	419	0	0
Guzerat	266	10	11	278	0	0
Sindh and Cutch	261	12	7	269	0	0

162. The decrease in the North-Western Provinces is most satisfactory. The increase in the Punjab is due to the increase in the price of grain, and to the fact that the Derajat, in which feed and keep is always high, was added to this Province, and is not shown separately this year. The cost of feed and keep in the Deccan is very high.

163. The cost of feed and keep of donkey stallions at the Depôts for the past three years, has been as follows:—

	1893-94.			1894-95.			1895-96.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
North Western Provinces Depôt ...	174	15	0	115	3	9	113	5	5
Punjab Depôt	174	13	11	126	3	4	91	3	11

The reduction of cost in the two Depôts is most marked.

164. The number of pony and donkey mares covered by Government donkey stallions, as noted in Table IX, (page xxix), is as follows. The number covered during the previous year is also given to enable comparisons to be drawn:— **Number of pony and donkey mares served by Government donkey stallions.**

	Pony mares.		Donkey mares.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
North-Western Provinces ...	3,550	3,776	56	66
North Punjab ...	7,282	8,471	667	746
South Punjab ...	3,885	5,262	84	154
Derajat ...	953	...	...	...
Deccan ...	59	67	...	...
Guzerat ...	17	19	....	...
Sindh and Cutch ...	687	786	...	...
Baluchistan ...	22	94	...	...
Total ...	16,455	18,475	807	966

165. The increase in the number of pony mares covered, amounting as it does to 2,020, must be looked upon as very satisfactory. The increase is entirely due to the Punjab, in which Province 1,613 more mares were covered this year than last. The improvement in Baluchistan, although on a small scale, is encouraging; mule-breeding being a new industry in this part of India.

166. The increase in the number of donkey mares covered, amounting to 159, is also satisfactory.

167. The average of mule stock per stallion employed is shown in Table IX, (page xxix). The following statement will show the working of last year compared with that under review. A column has also been added showing the **Number of mule stock foaled.**

percentage of known results, as having held, to the number of mares covered :—

	Mule produce. Number foaled per stallion employed.		Percentage of produce to mares covered.
	1894-95.	1895-96.	
North-Western Provinces ...	13·87	18·16	36·33
North Punjab	16·60	17·41	21·51
South Punjab	15·36	12·32	17·76
Deccan	6·80	1·57	10·16
Guzerat	8·57	6·00	35·29
Sindh and Cutch	5·22	4·94	12·95

168. The working in the North-Western Provinces shows an improvement; the Punjab is very much as it was last year; but Bombay shows a great falling off.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

III.—HORSE FAIRS AND SHOWS.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

III.—HORSE FAIRS AND SHOWS.

Review on horse Fairs and Shows of 1895-96.

169. I purpose following the course which has hitherto been adopted and reviewing each Horse Fair or Show alphabetically, but before doing so, I will allude to two innovations which, in my opinion, must be considered improvements that have been introduced during the year. I purpose to preface my remarks on the fairs by only mentioning these improvements, as I shall have to refer to them when reviewing each show, but shall defer my remarks on their general working to the end of the review.

170. The 1st is the appointment of Special Judging Committees for the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.

171. The 2nd is the award of a silver medal, or in the case of a large show, of two medals, to the breeder who exhibited the largest and best collection of brood mares and young stock.

172. Both the above received the sanction of the Government of India during the year under review.

North-Western Provinces.

Aligarh Horse Show.

173. This show was advertised to commence on 10th February 1896, but it really was opened on the 7th, and lasted till 14th. This fact is referred to by purchasing officers, and I consider that any such change of date is prejudicial to the interests of the Remount officers. This question will be referred to the Local Government.

174. The attendance this year was much larger than on previous occasions. A total of 1,537 horses, &c., were present against 1,278 last year; still, it must not be concluded from this that any marked improvement is noticeable in the horse breeding prospects of the district, for the number belonging to zemindars remained very much as it was last year. One point is, however, deserving of notice, *viz.*, that 366 competed for prizes against 218 in 1894-95.

175. I was unfortunately prevented from attending this show, as I was engaged with shows that were held at the same time in Baluchistan and the Punjab. I am therefore unable to account for the fact that the brood mares were not as good this year as last; this fact is remarked on by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, who, however, points out that 87 competed in this class against 52 last year. The branded fillies are reported to have been good.

176. A great number of Remount officers attended this show and 59 remounts were purchased for Native Cavalry Regiments; these are reported to have been good. As usual, a wide difference of opinion is expressed on this point by the various purchasing officers, for whilst one reports that they were "quite equal to the average remount exhibited at other fairs," and that "there was a decided improvement in the class of remounts," others remark that there were very few horses, and that the prices were high for the quality obtained. I am of opinion that the fact that 59 remounts were purchased at Aligarh, which is a small show, against 34 purchased last year, tends to prove that it was a success in this particular direction.

177. The remount Agent was able to purchase 10 head of young stock, but notes that little or no improvement was noticeable in quality. This confirms his opinion, expressed last year, that the young stock got by Government sires is inclined to be overtopped; this, I trust, will be corrected by the use of thoroughbred sires in the district.

178. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, reports as follows:—

"The medal was not awarded as, owing to the zemindars not understanding the terms of competition, no collection of mares and young stock was present."

This is to be regretted. This was the only show at which there was no competition.

Batesar Horse Fair.

179. This must be looked upon as a purely dealers' Fair, and owing to this fact it was determined last year not to offer any prizes for competition, from Imperial Funds.

180. The number of animals attending the Fair was 10,912 against 10,040 last year, showing an increase of 872.

181. The District Funds having allotted the sum of Rs. 300 to be distributed in prizes, the amount was awarded as follows:—

To Native Cavalry and Police Remounts.

	Rs.
Class I—Over 4 years old	150
„ II.—Under 4 years old	150
„ III.—Geldings, 2 years and under	25
„ IV.—Remounts the produce of Government sires ...	25

182. It is satisfactory to find that the 1st prize in the three first classes was won by produce of Government sires.

183. The number of remounts purchased was greater than last year. The numbers stand as follows:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
For British Cavalry	10	10
„ Native Cavalry	95	103
„ Imperial Service Cavalry	20	23
„ Hyderabad Contingent	27	35
„ Police	...	33
	152	204

184. An epitome of the remarks made by the various purchasing officers is instructive.

185. Captain Weller, 14th Bengal Lancers, considers that the class of horse at Batesar is good, and notes particularly the great improvement which has taken place in color. He notes much Arab and thoroughbred blood in the stock, but complains of the want of produce certificates; this is readily accounted for when it is taken into consideration that Batesar is a dealers' fair. Dealers, as a rule, do not trouble themselves to obtain certificates from the breeders.

186. Captain Priestley, 4th Bengal Cavalry, considers that many of the horses are over-topped and some narrow-chested.

187. Lieutenant Turner, 2nd Bengal Lancers, considers that the prices were high. This officer purchased 8 at an average of Rs. 240; this surely cannot be considered to be a high price.

188. Colonel Watts, 7th Bengal Cavalry, was disappointed at not obtaining a greater number of horses and considered that the dealers asked very high prices. This officer purchased 16 at an average of Rs. 249. Considering the great number of purchasing officers who attended this Fair, I am of opinion that the number bought and the prices paid for them are most satisfactory.

Bulandshahr Horse Show.

189. This show was held from 18th to 22nd February 1896, on which latter date the prizes were distributed; this means that the actual show only lasted 4 days, which is a distinct improvement on former years.

190. It may be remembered that when reviewing this horse show last year, I expressed great disappointment; and I then stated that horse breeding in this district would require much fostering: there was undoubted evidence last year that Bulandshahr was rapidly losing its importance as a zemindar's show, and was becoming a dealer's fair. This would have been a matter of the deepest regret, as Bulandshahr had so long been known as one of the best breeding

grounds of the North-Western Provinces. I am glad to say that the position this year was entirely reversed, and this Department must thank the District Officers for having effected this change and for the success which attended this show.

191. General Sir John Watson, V.C., and I attended this show.

192. The statistics show that whilst last year only 260 head of stock, the property of zemindars, was present, on this occasion 502 were brought in; and that 539 competed for prizes against 361 last year; this is most satisfactory. The actual numbers that attended did not show a material increase, *viz.*, 1,100 against 997; this was entirely due to the fact that the numbers brought by dealers were considerably less.

193. The number of remounts purchased was as follows:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
Remount Department	12	15
Native Cavalry	15	24

194. Captain Westlake considers that the quality of the young stock was rather above the average seen at North-Western Province fairs, and considers that the numbers were less.

195. I cannot endorse his opinion with reference to the numbers, as many more were present, and I note that he was able to purchase 15 on this occasion against 13 last year.

196. The Collector reports as follows:—

"The Government grant for prizes to horses was this year reduced from Rs. 1,250 to Rs. 1,100, but I am glad to note that a sum of Rs. 350 was subsequently received by transfer on account of the abolition of the fair at Delhi, and the whole amount offered Rs. 1,450—1,000 from the Fair Fund, was awarded in prizes.

"The Special Judging Committee has recommended that the amount of Imperial prizes for the next year should be the same as this year, and I trust that this recommendation may be given effect to. Major McLaughlin told me that the Committee could have awarded more money if it had been available, and it appears to be the general impression that the horse show was the best of the year."

197. I would indeed be glad to give effect to his recommendation, but owing to the fact that so many fairs and shows are improving, the calls on this Department are so great that it is impossible to meet all demands from the amount sanctioned in this Department's budget for prizes.

Etawah Horse Show.

198. Owing to the fact that this show has never proved a success, it was decided not to continue it.

Garhmuktesar Horse Show.

199. Last year, for the first time, this show was noticed in the Administration Report of this Department and then it was classed as a Mule Fair, owing to the fact that it had always been such previously. On this occasion, however, it deservedly can be classed as a horse show, and I have every hope that it will develop into a most successful one.

200. Three recommendations were made last year, all of which were carried into effect:—

I.—The show only lasted four days instead of eight; this was a decided improvement.

II.—Rs. 500 was allotted as prizes from Imperial Funds. This had the desired effect of inducing owners to bring their young stock in.

III.—Major Shirres, Royal Artillery, attended with a view of purchasing Ordnance mules; none, however, were considered sufficiently good for this purpose.

201. The number of mules attending this year is reported to be less, but the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, doubts the registration of these animals.

202. 323 horses attended against 40 last year, and of these 289 competed for prizes.

203. Six remounts were purchased by a native officer of the 8th Bengal Cavalry, at an average of Rs. 175, and were decidedly a good serviceable lot at this figure.

204. Captain Westlake, the Remount Agent, attended the show and purchased 7 head of young stock.

This officer reports as follows :—

"I am much pleased with my purchases at this fair, and considering that it is the first held for horses, it promises well in future.

"Prices are cheaper than is usual at most North-Western Provinces shows, and the quality of the stock, both exhibited and bought, compares very favourably with that of stock inspected at other fairs."

205. Forty-four baggage mules were purchased for Native Cavalry. The Commissariat and Transport Department was not represented at this show. Major Gartside-Tipping, Commanding 1st Bengal Cavalry, was able to purchase 18 mules at an average of Rs. 115.

With reference to the mule market at this show, he states :—

"The class of Transport mule was good, though the majority were somewhat small in height; they were a stout hardy class of mule with, as a rule, good bone and girth."

206. Captain Mardall, 17th Bengal Cavalry, who bought 10 at an average of Rs. 157, and from 12-3 to 13-1 in height, considers that they were a very good lot of baggage mules.

207. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, concludes his report on this show in the following words :—

"In conclusion, I consider that the show has made a great start, and if we continue to get such able assistance from the District Officers as we got this year, Garhmuktesar may become even as important a fair as Nauchandi."

"Our best thanks are due to Mr. Wyer, Collector, and to Mr. Edwards, C.S., the Secretary of the show for the assistance rendered."

208. With this I fully agree, and having attended, I can safely assert that the success which attended this, the first show held at Garhmuktesar, was entirely due to the indefatigable zeal which Mr. Wyer always evinces in the interests of both horse and mule breeding in his district.

Makanpur Horse Fair.

209. This was the first occasion, as far as I can ascertain, on which an officer of this Department attended this fair.

210. It is most conveniently situated for purchasing officers, being only three miles from the line of rail.

211. The numbers given by the district authorities, as having been present, are 3,925. This is in excess of the usual number attending the show, and is said to be due to the fact that the zemindars in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces were obliged to sell off much of their stock owing to scarcity of fodder and dearness of grain. The dealers taking advantage of this evidently bought larger numbers and brought them to this fair for sale.

212. Purchasing officers from five Native Cavalry regiments attended the fair and were able to purchase 71 remounts at an average of Rs. 244. Seven were also bought for the Police at an average of Rs. 203. The general opinion expressed by these officers is most favourable to the horses bought at this fair.

213. Captain Vanrenen, 8th Bengal Cavalry, says, "better class than two years ago; more horses fit for remounts at fair prices."

214. Colonel Watts, 7th Bengal Cavalry, says, "a very good lot of horses, better than last year."

215. Captains Weller, 14th Bengal Lancers, and Knight, 4th Bengal Cavalry, both class the horses as "good."

216. Considering the low price at which these 71 remounts were bought, the above opinions must be looked upon as satisfactory.

217. As bearing upon the question of the removal of young stock from horse breeding districts, I extract the following from the report on this fair by Veterinary Lieutenant Loughlin, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, who attended it. He says :—

"It has often been a puzzle to me what became of a great number of the young stock, the produce of Government stallions in the North-West. At the different fairs and shows, the numbers exhibited were so few in proportion to the number of foalings in the districts, that I could not make out what became of them; this was partly explained at this fair. The Bhojpuries had a separate camp close to the fair and on inspecting their purchases I found they had over 500, the majority of them being foals of from 4 or 5 months to a year old, and although in very poor condition and looking bad, the majority were undoubtedly the produce of Government sires."

"I was told that they take them to Bengal, feed them well for a year or two, and sell them either at Sonepore fair or in the Calcutta market."

218. It gives me the greatest pleasure to be able again on this occasion to note a further development of this, one of the best shows in the North-Western Provinces. Meerut (Nauchandi) Horse Show.

219. Last year I was able to do so, but I certainly thought that we then had arrived at the extreme limit to which improvement was possible; this year again a marked improvement is noticeable all round.

220. The following statistics will speak for themselves:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
Total number present	1,753	2,062
Number competing for prizes	539	598
No. of remounts purchased.		
Native Cavalry and Imperial Service Troops	61	76
Police	16	12
Remount Department	14	14

221. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, in his report on this show, states that the brood mares and young stock were up to the standard of last year, but that, taking them all round, he did not consider them quite as good as those I saw purchased at other fairs and shows.

222. Eight competitors entered for the Medals, two of which were given to be competed for at this show. The competition for the one which should have been awarded at Muzaffarnagar and which had to be held in abeyance owing to the fact that the nature of the competition was not understood, was awarded to a zemindar from that district. The competition was severe, as the various groups were very good; three consolation prizes of Rs. 20 each, were awarded to the unsuccessful competitors.

223. Again I must state that the thanks of this Department are due to Mr. Wyer, the Collector, for the great interest he always evinces in the shows held in his district.

224. Although this show was actually better attended this year than last, 801 against 759, still this was entirely due to the dealer class. The number of zemindars' stock fell from 217 to 190, showing a deficit of 27; and again the number that competed for prizes fell from 336 last year to 246 on this occasion. Muzaffarnagar Horse Show.

225. This was due to the fact that the Meerut (Nauchandi) Show was held on the conclusion of this one, and zemindars prefer to go to the former. Had this Show been held for two days, which is found to be sufficient at all the large and more important shows in the Punjab, instead of lasting as it did seven days, zemindars would have had a chance of attending both.

226. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, reports as follows:—

"The branded mares and fillies were very good; the former being big roomy mares showing great power. The young stock, as might be expected from such mares, were also very good, but inclined to be coarse as nearly all of them were by Norfolk Trotter stallions. I expect that in another year or two there will be an improvement in this respect, as at the commencement of the present season I sent a couple of good thoroughbreds and an Arab to this district, which I hope will make their mark; a further increase of thoroughbred English sires is still necessary."

227. Four excellent remounts were purchased for Native Cavalry and 10 were bought by the Remount Agent. Reporting on this show, this officer states:—

"Those obtained appear rather above the average quality of former years. Breeding seems steadily increasing and improving in this district. The number purchased is greater than in any previous year, more especially 1895, when only 3 were bought."

228. This Fair, although not legitimately belonging to the North-Western Provinces being held in a Native State, is included herein, owing to its geographical position. But little can be said in its favor; however, as I wish this review of Horse Fairs and Shows held in India to be a guide to all officers and especially to those of the Native Cavalry, as to where remounts are obtainable, I deem it advisable to mention this one. Rampur (Benazir) Horse Fair.

229. With reference to this Fair, I feel I cannot do better than to quote the words of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinery Department, who attended it. He says:—

"The fair commenced on the 27th November and lasted until the 30th. It can scarcely be regarded as a Horse Fair, but rather one for pleasure to which the Nawab invites his friends from the surrounding stations for a three days outing:

"The fair was started some years ago by General Mahomed Azimud-din, and during his life time prizes were given for horses, and the State purchased a great number of remounts at the Fair, but since his death, about 3 years ago, the Horse Fair has gradually declined until in the present year there were about 150 horse stock and two mules. The horses were the poorest lot I ever saw together, the great majority of them being broken down, unsound, and undersized; there were but two horses in the fair that I considered fit for Native Cavalry.

"There were no prizes awarded."

230. This officer also states that he hopes in time to see this fair improve. The Chief of the State, he understands, would give Rs. 1,000 in prizes to ensure a good fair, and the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, thinks that this could be assured if the breeders of the Rohilkund Division were attracted to it. Horse breeding, he reports, to be at a low ebb in the State, but he sees signs of its being revived now that Colonel Ross, the Military Adviser to the Nawab, has taken the matter in hand.

Punjab.

Amritsar (Dewali) Fair.

231. This fair held from 12th to 21st October 1895, must be looked upon as purely a dealers' fair, and as such, it cannot count on the help of this Department. Connected with the fair, a horse show is also held; for this the sum of Rs. 300 is allotted from Imperial Funds; this I look upon as a waste of money, and it will be a matter for consideration whether this contribution should not be discontinued.

232. On this occasion, 58 horses and 19 mules competed. Of these, the branded mares were said to be a fair lot; the mares with foal at foot, a poor lot; branded fillies, bad, both in numbers and quality—only two competing. The remaining classes need not be noticed, consisting as they did of an average of three in each. Even the mules, in which class only 19 competed, are reported to have been an indifferent class. This plainly proves to me that those attending this fair do so purely with the object of selling and not with a view of competing for prizes.

233. Forty-four remounts were purchased by the Remount Agent. On this point the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, reports that with two exceptions they were all purchased from dealers. I know I am at variance with many others, but I cannot help asserting that by purchasing so largely from dealers we are undoubtedly ruining the prospects of horse breeding. The breeders could afford to sell to the buyers direct; if a middleman is employed the profit must go to him; but is it only the breeder that suffers? To this question I would reply that I think Government also suffer greatly by the enhanced prices that have to be paid to these men. The average price of these 44 is shown at Rs. 400-3-9, although 31 were under 3 years of age.

234. Sixty-two remounts were bought for Native Cavalry, and 26 for Imperial Service Troops.

235. The Remount Department bought 20 Ordnance mules. Eighty baggage mules were bought by Native Cavalry, and 36 by Imperial Service Troops.

236. The general concensus of opinion is that the quality of the horses purchased was fair, but Captain Weller notes that there were colors of every shade to be found, pointing plainly to the use of country-bred sires.

237. Many of the purchasing officers complain of the injury done to them by the dealers.

238. Major Dawson, 9th Bengal Lancers, says:—

"The great impediment to officers purchasing for the Native Cavalry is the Lahore dealer who buys young stock in the fair for the Government Remount Agent at prices far beyond the reach of the Native Cavalry."

239. Captain Weller, 14th Bengal Lancers, says :—

"All pedigreed young stock is bought at once by the Lahore dealers, at prices far beyond the means of Native Cavalry regiments, with a view of selling them to the Government Remount Agent, thus making the best class of horse not available for Native Cavalry Regiments."

240. The arrangements at this and the Bysakhi Fairs leave much to be desired. Horses, likely to make remounts, are picketted all over the fair ground. No classification appears to be attempted, as is done at other fairs. Officers of the following Regiments complain on this point:—

Queen's Own Corps of Guides.

1st Punjab Cavalry.

10th Bengal Lancers.

Nearly all the officers attending this fair complain of the length of time during which this fair is held; the general opinion being that 3 days would suffice.

241. Great complaints are put forth by the purchasing officers that after keeping their remounts for a long time at the fair, they were never made acquainted with the day on which the prizes were to be awarded. This I fear points to negligence on the part of the Fair Authorities, but I am compelled to say that I think the officers who complain, might have asked the question. A notice was issued but it evidently did not reach many.

242. These officers also complain of the time their remounts were kept at Amritsar, but surely they are aware that when the majority of remounts are bought, an early day can be fixed for judging this class simply by asking the Secretary.

243. This is by far the largest horse market in Northern India. It was eminently successful in the number of remounts it produced. **Amritsar (Bysakhi) Fair.**

244. 5,766 horse and mule stock were brought in against 4,895 last year.

245. No prizes are given either from Imperial or District Funds, neither do I consider any to be necessary.

246. Twenty one head of young stock were bought for British Cavalry. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, states:—

"It was satisfactory to see the great number of remounts purchased for Native Cavalry and Imperial Service Troops, *viz.*, 177 horses; these were mostly bought from the breeders at fairly moderate prices.

"Fourteen baggage and 19 Ordnance mules were purchased by the Remount Department, and in addition to these, 28 mules were purchased by Native Cavalry Regiments at an average price of Rs. 125; they were, generally speaking, of fair stamp and up to the requirements of Native Cavalry.

"Twenty-two mares were branded out of 67 brought up for my inspection."

247. This is eminently satisfactory, but the opinions of the officers who attended this fair were still more so. With one exception (Captain Pirie who only bought 2 for the Imperial Service Troops), they report favorably of their purchases. The other officers purchased large batches; it would be impossible to reproduce the opinions of all the officers who purchased at this Fair, but the following are worthy of record:—

248. Major Dawson, 9th Bengal Lancers, states :—

"There is no doubt that better horses are obtained every year and the English blood is now very apparent."

249. Lieutenant Colonel Gordon, 6th Bengal Cavalry, states :—

"Owing to the very high prices paid by Government, owners over-value their stock, generally with the result that other purchasers have to pay more than the intrinsic value for remounts, or go away empty handed. One dealer refused Rs. 325 for a filly twenty months old. Class of remounts good."

250. Captain Angelo, Inspecting Officer, Phulkian States, Imperial Service Cavalry, states :—

"I have never bought horses before for Imperial Service Cavalry. The horses purchased at Amritsar are strong and well bred with scarcely an exception. I account for the moderate price paid to the fact that Native Cavalry Regiments are now mostly buying horses 14–3 and over and the consequence is that some very nice horses below that height can be procured cheap for the Imperial Service Cavalry. The Native officers with me who had attended former Fairs at Amritsar, were of opinion that they had never been better pleased with the horses bought for their States."

251. This officer shows 31 horses in his Remount Roll as having been purchased at Amritsar at an average of Rs. 205. He adds :— "Besides these I bought 14 horses from the dealer Afzul Khan while at Amritsar." It is therefore to be supposed that the 31 were bought from breeders, which is very satisfactory.

Bannu Horse Show.

252. This show was held from the 24th to 27th February 1896, and I regret to say was one of the few failures we have had during the year.

253. Last year only about half the number of horses competed when compared with 1893-94, this was attributed to disturbances across the border, still 740 animals were present; on this occasion, only 525 attended and the number that competed for prizes fell from 740 last year to 395. This terrible falling off during the past 2 years is greatly to be regretted, as the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, entertained great hopes that this would prove one of the best Trans-Indus shows. I fear that his hopes will not be realised.

254. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, states :—

"On the whole I was disappointed with the class of animal competing. With the exception of the animal exhibited by Malik Yar Mohamed Khan of Kalabagh, the stock shown was undersized and somewhat weedy there not being one animal present suitable for purchase by the Remount Agent who was present."

255. He further reports the brood mare class to have been practically "a one mare class," and when I say that the average number that competed in the various classes for young stock and geldings was only 8, it will be at once seen that this show was a miserable failure.

256. Only one remount was obtained for the local police.

257. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, concludes his report on this show in the following words :—

"In order to popularize breeding in this district, great efforts will have to be made in order to further castration and the coverings of mares, by Government stallions; of course breeding is only in its infancy in these parts, but I am of opinion that the large amount given in prizes is to a certain extent wasted; many of the recipients being quite unworthy of prizes at all."

258. In these circumstances, I fear that Bannu will have to be noted as one of the shows from which allotment of money for prizes can be made to those held in more deserving districts which are in much need of help in this direction.

259. The Deputy Commissioner takes exception to the Special Judging Committee; this question I shall deal with when the review of all shows held in the Punjab, is complete.

Dera Ghazi Khan Horse Show.

260. This show was held from 12th to 14th March 1896. It is quite a pleasure to turn from a disappointing show, such as Bannu, to one like Dera Ghazi Khan. I grant that it is much older, still many older shows do not maintain that enthusiasm which is shown in this district. I was present, and as I had not visited it for 13 years, I was able to notice the marvellous strides made during that period.

261. As to actual numbers present, they were very similar to those of last year; there was, however, a falling off in the number that competed for prizes.

262. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, reports as follows :—

"I am happy to be able to state that the animals present were mostly far above the average showing clearly that horse breeding is flourishing in the district and that the Government stallions are doing exceedingly good work and producing stock with quality and bone fit in every way, for remounts for both British and Native Cavalry."

263. With this I fully agree. I would add that a finer lot of mares than those exhibited in the brood mare class could not be wished for. One of the most noticeable features of this show was the great number of geldings; nearly 200 competed for prizes and not a single entire yearling colt was to be found in the show; this is most satisfactory.

264. Captain Birdwood, Remount Agent, was able to buy 24 head of young stock, and a finer batch of youngsters never entered a ring; they were well grown and shapely, were possessed of bone, and showed quality.

265. Thirty-three remounts were purchased for Native Cavalry, and a good level lot they were. The average price paid would at first sight appear to be

high, *viz.*, Rs. 278, but this was partly due to the fact that five horses were purchased for Native officers at enhanced prices.

266. The President, Special Judging Committee, reports as follows:—

"The remounts purchased, both for British and Native Cavalry, were a large and very good class; prices were moderate, quality and size being taken into consideration. Thirty-one remounts were bought for Native Cavalry at an average of Rs. 265-8-0, and I consider them cheap at the price."

267. Remount officers complained sadly of the interference of the Lahore dealers, and stated that they frequently had to pay much more than they otherwise would; there no doubt was an endeavour on the part of these men to form a ring to increase the difficulties of the purchasing officers. Two Amritsar dealers, Swail Singh and Lachman Singh, were trying the same tactics with young stock.

268. This district should be furnished with only thoroughbred and Arab stallions; the latter should be big horses possessed of good bone and quality. At present the following are employed:—

2 Thoroughbred English.
3 Thoroughbred Australians.
1 Half-bred.
6 Arabs.
4 Hackneys.

269. The change will be effected as thoroughbred stallions are available. The sires of winners of first prizes at this show were as follows.—

Thoroughbred English	7
Thoroughbred Australians	2
Arabs	2
Norfolk Trotters	2
Country-breds	1

Dera Ismail Khan Horse Show.

270. This show was held from 27th to 29th February 1896. The Deputy Commissioner points out that this is too early a date to ensure success. As I have frequently pointed out, I am only too anxious to meet the wishes of district officers, who naturally are better acquainted than any one else can possibly be with the dates that are likely to suit their districts; still, it is simply impossible to fix all the horse shows in a Province during March, which is the most popular month, without one clashing with the other.

271. Although this show is in its infancy, still I believe that it will ultimately develop into one from which Native Cavalry remounts will be available. For some time, however, it is one that, in my opinion, need not be visited by Remount officers; any horses suitable for Native Cavalry can be bought, as at Bannu, by the regiment located there.

272. The President, Special Judging Committee, states:—

"The brood mares, both branded and unbranded, were, taken as a whole, moderately good. The fillies and young stock, generally, showed fair quality, but were undersized. I particularly noticed at this show that very few of the young stock showed any inclination to be tied in under the knee; this for country breds struck me as very remarkable; on the other hand, there was a general falling off behind and sickle hocks were the rule and not the exception."

273. On this latter point, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, also remarks:—

"One could not fail to be struck with the fact that, with very few exceptions, all classes showed a great deficiency in the conformation of their hind parts. The fore-hand might be good, but behind the saddle might be noted, tail badly set on, badly ribbed up, and very bent hocks, and general falling off altogether."

274. The President, Special Judging Committee, then proceeds to state:—

"The District Board stallion here [a grey country-bred Sanghur (Dera Ghazi Khan) breed] has this fault, and I am informed that he is the popular stallion of the district and his services are far more in request than that of the Government stallion."

275. This is perfectly correct. Up to the end of February this horse had covered 56 mares; but on my representation, the Deputy Commissioner agreed to purchase a good small Arab which I hope will be a success in the district. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, was enjoined to be very careful when allotting stallions for service in this district, to select none but such that have very straight hocks.

276. Although the numbers that were actually present fell to 179 when compared with last year, still, 20 more competed for prizes.

277. Castration requires to be pushed if we wish to make horse breeding a success. It has made a start; in 1892-93 none were castrated; in 1893-94, 34; in 1894-95, 21; and up to February 1896, 55. I hope to be able to note a still greater improvement next year.

Dinanagar Horse Fair.

278. This fair was held on the 26th and 27th March 1896. As stated last year, it must rather be considered a local gathering than a district fair. No prizes are awarded by the Imperial Government, but the district, on this occasion, awarded the sum of Rs. 416, of which Rs. 337 were given to horse stock, and Rs. 79 to cattle.

279. The district of Gurdaspur is one of the most backward in the Punjab in the way of horse-breeding, and on this occasion the numbers which attended the fair fell from 268 to 178; this is, however, attributed to the scarcity of fodder.

280. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, who attended, reports:—

"It will be seen that although the total number of animals present was less than last year, still the different classes filled much better. Also there were two more classes formed.

"The Thoroughbred English stallion 'Clarion' produced the greatest number of prize-winners.
"No remounts were purchased."

Gujrat Horse Show.

281. This show was held on the 16th and 17th March 1896, and fully maintained the high character which it bears; in fact, we must now recognise this district as one of the first class districts for horse breeding in the Punjab.

282. I attended and was much impressed with the quality shown by the mares and young stock. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, reports as follows:—

"Good as this show was last year, I think on the whole it was better on this occasion. The numbers competing in each class were, with the exception of remounts of which fewer were purchased by Native Cavalry and mules, considerably more numerous than last year. The number present being 960 as against 782 the previous year. The improvement in the quality of the young stock was specially noticeable."

283. Two head of young stock were purchased by the Remount Agent, who reports this Show a distinct improvement on last year.

284. Fourteen remounts were purchased for Native Cavalry; these are reported on by the President, Special Judging Committee, in the following terms:—

"The remounts for Native Cavalry purchased at this show I thought a clumsy looking lot and wanting in quality. At the same time I must add that the other Members of the Committee liked these Remounts better than I did."

285. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, concludes his report in the following terms:—

"Forty-two nice mares were branded; all young and with one or two exceptions by Government sires; some of them had two strains of thoroughbred blood. I look upon Gujrat as a very promising and improving district for horse breeding."

286. The competition for the silver medal was severe and brought forth 7 competitors. It was awarded to the owners who owned:—

2 mares with foal at foot by Government sires,
2 mares in foal by Government sires,
1 mare ,, by donkey sire,
1 branded filly,
5 young fillies. All by Government sires,
15 young colts,

this was the second largest collection of young stock in any district that competed for this medal. The second collection was considered so good that it was awarded a prize of Rs. 25.

Hansi Horse Show.

287. This show was held from 28th to 31st October 1895. The actual number present was 43 more than last year, whilst 68 less competed for the prizes offered; this is attributed by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,

to the fact that this Show clashed with Batesar, but whilst agreeing with him partially, I think the cause must be also sought in the fact that fodder had been very scarce. I am all the more inclined to attribute the falling off to this cause as a Native Officer reports, "last year the horses were in good condition, as compared with the present year; this year the season was dry."

283. One of the best features of this district is the deep interest taken in horse breeding by the District Board; last year they purchased a very good Arab and this year they have bought one of the best of those selected by me in Bombay.

289. To demonstrate the extent to which this most useful adjunct to horse breeding has spread in Hansi, I extract the following from the report by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department:—

"The following classes were formed with the idea of encouraging the owners of small mares to utilize the services of the District Board stallions, and thus to improve the breed of this class of animal, and judging from what I saw I am of opinion that the District Board stallions are doing good work:—

"*Class I.*—Unbranded mares in foal by District Board stallions, 70 competed.

"*Class II.*—Unbranded mares with foal at foot by District Board stallions, 50 competed.

"*Class III.*—Nine colts and fillies competed."

290. When we consider that breeding by this agency is but an idea of three or four years' standing, I think the fact that 70 were in foal and that 50 had foals at foot, is most satisfactory.

Jalalabad Horse Show.

291. This show, although held in the Mamdot State, is really the District Show for the Ferozepur district. It was held from the 20th to 22nd January 1896, and must be considered as having been a success. 394 more horses were present than last year, and 26 more competed for prizes.

292. General Sir J. Watson visited the show with me and was much struck with the quality of the brood mares; he considered, in fact, that many would have obtained prizes in any show ring at home, possessing, as they did, size, bone and quality.

293. The President, Special Judging Committee, reporting on the class, says:—

"The quality of the stock exhibited was distinctly good and promises well for the future of the district; in fact, a most important and deserving class worthy of the fullest encouragement."

294. Speaking of the show generally, he says:—

"Taken all round the Show was decidedly better than that of 1894-95, notwithstanding the fact that the dates originally fixed had to be changed."

295. He also asks the question:—

"Is it possible to devise some means of conveying to *bonâ fide* breeders the necessity and advantages of selling the produce direct to Officers of Native Cavalry Regiments or to the Government Remount Officer, instead of to dealers Wazir, Afzal, and Aslam."

296. In a marginal note, the Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullunder, replies to this question by stating that "the breeders present were specially addressed on this matter by Rai Maya Das instructed by Veterinary Colonel Queripel."

297. The speech delivered by this officer at the Durbar was most impressive, and I trust that it will lead to good results. This, together with Dera Ghazi Khan, are the great markets for the Bhojpuri dealers who buy stock of from six months old upwards.

298. The Remount Department obtained four head of young stock which Captain Westlake reports as comparing favorably with last year. Twenty remounts were purchased for Native Cavalry.

299. I feel that any review of this Show would be incomplete did I not record the fact that this Department is deeply indebted to Mr. Francis, the late Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore, and to Rai Maya Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Manager of the Mamdot Estate: both these officers have striven zealously to advance the interests of this Show.

Jhang Horse Show.

300. This Show was held on 6th and 7th March 1896. It is always a pleasing duty of the head of this Department to report a revival in horse breeding in any district, but especially is it so in Jhang where for years a grand breed of

mares existed, and considering that in last year's Annual Administration Report fears were expressed that this show would have to be closed, it is doubly gratifying to find that no such fear need now be entertained. This is entirely due to the interest shown by Captain Douglas, the Deputy Commissioner, to whom the thanks of this Department are due for the successful Show held this year.

301. There were 986 animals present as compared with 680 in 1894-95. For the last five years the figures are as follows :—

1891-92	...	...	...	642
1892-93	...	...	...	836
1893-94	...	...	...	867
1894-95	...	...	...	680
1895-96	...	...	...	986

386 animals competed for prizes as against 121 last year.

302. The Deputy Commissioner in his report, states :—

"These totals show a sensible improvement in the prospects of horse breeding in Jhang and indicate that animals are still in the district, and with care and attention on the part of the Local Bodies, there is no reason why the Jhang district should not recover the prominent position it once held with regard to horse breeding."

303. In the branded mare classes, 84 competed against 45 last year: these are reported by the President, Special Judging Committee, as "good material to work on and of a better stamp than at either Bannu or Dera Ismail Khan."

The young stock was neither numerous nor good, although it was well kept.

304. Two healthy signs at this Show were :—

(*a*) The increase in the number of geldings; last year only one was exhibited, on this occasion 20 competed for prizes.

(*b*) The increase in the number of mules exhibited, *viz.*, 24 against 13 last year.

305. The horse breeding medal was well competed for and fell to Mr. A. Broadway of Garh Maharaja who, however, generously ceded his right to the second competitor, Humayun Zaildar Bharwana Syal. His also was a very fine collection of brood mares and young stock consisting, as it did, of :—

7 branded mares covered by Government stallions.
3 branded fillies.
1 mare covered by donkey stallion.
1 gelding by Government stallion.

306. The President, Special Judging Committee, remarks on the superiority of the grey mares in this district in the following terms :—

"The number of grey horses shown was not abnormally large and personally I am somewhat prejudiced against the color, which is a bad one for remounts. It is therefore curious that greys took so large a proportion of prizes. A prize of Rs. 100 from District Funds to the five best horses of the Show was divided among five grey mares."

307. This confirms the opinion which I have so often expressed that the best indigenous mares are greys. Of course by constant crosses with stallions of good whole colors, grey horses are fast disappearing from districts where Government stallions are extensively used, still I do not think that any animal has such powers of endurance as the grey country-bred. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, I am not refusing grey Arabs when of good quality, and some of the best bought in the Bombay market this year were of that color.

308. The zemindars having expressed a wish to be supplied with better stallions, one good stallion of each of the following classes has been sent to this district. Thorough-bred English, Hackney, and Arab; and I trust that we have now heard the last of the decadence of horse breeding in the Jhang district.

309. This Show was held on the 23rd and 24th October 1895. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, is of opinion that these dates are too close to those on which the Amritsar (Dewali) Fair is held, and suggests that they should be altered; this matter will be referred to the local authorities. Jhelum Horse Show.

310. This was the first Show held at Jhelum for 12 years, except a local Show held as an experiment in 1893, and as such it must be looked upon as having been fairly successful.

311. At first it was proposed to hold Shows alternately at Jhelum and Gujrat; as both are, in my opinion, important breeding districts, I considered that this would have been a mistake. I trust that the re-establishment of this Show will give an impetus to horse breeding in the Jhelum district. I attended and was disappointed not to see more of the Chakwal mares and stock in the Show. On this point the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, reports as follows:—

"389 horses competed for the prizes offered, at the same time it is surprising that horse breeding should not have made more headway in this district which occupies a position between the great breeding districts of Shahpur, Gujrat, and Rawalpindi. I noticed many young mares unbranded and which the owners refused to have branded, showing that their intention was not to keep them for breeding; whereas in the abovenamed surrounding districts it is most difficult to purchase a useful young mare at all, her value for breeding being fully recognised."

312. Two head of young stock were purchased by the Remount Agent and two remounts by the Queen's Own Corps of Guides; all useful animals.

313. Two breeders competed for the silver medal. The winner brought up a good collection, consisting of:—

2 brood mares with foal at foot by Government sires.

4 branded mares.

2 yearlings by Government sires.

1 foal by Government sire.

3 geldings by Government sires.

1 colt, purchased by Army Remount Agent, 2½ years old, by "Bardolph," thorough-bred English.

314. The following points were brought to the notice of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, after my visit to the Jhelum Show, with a request that he would ask the co-operation of the Deputy Commissioner in the matter:—

(*a*). The fact that the zemindars were selling their fillies instead of keeping them for breeding.

(*b*). The fact that in such an important horse breeding district, only one district board stallion is maintained.

(*c*). The fact that from money allotted by the District Board as prizes, no prizes are allotted to mares covered by District Board stallions or to their produce.

315. This can scarcely be classed as one of the horse shows of Upper India. Jullunder has never been a horse breeding district and I fear never will be. No money is given from Imperial funds, but at this year's show, which was held in connection with a large cattle fair from 25th to 30th September 1895, Rs. 321 were distributed to horse and mule stock. Five hundred and eight horse stock attended, of which 116 were mares, but as Veterinary Captain Pease reports that many of these changed hands at an average of less than Rs. 100, it is to be expected that they were of a very inferior description. Jullunder Horse Show.

316. This show was held on the 27th and 28th March 1896, and cannot be said to have been as successful as its predecessor. I fear, as will be shown hereafter, that the increased activity of the Lahore dealers will be detrimental to the interests of this show. Lahore Horse Show.

317. Although the actual number of horses that attended shows an increase of 99, still 71 less competed for prizes; this the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary

Department, attributes to the scarcity of fodder, owners not being able to get their animals in show condition. This officer adds :—

"On the whole I was disappointed with the show and the quality of the exhibits. I know very well that there are some very fine animals in the district and I look upon the Kassur and Chunian Tahsils as being amongst the best in the whole of the North Punjab Division. Very few, however, came from these tahsils probably on account of reasons above mentioned."

Alluding to branded mares, this officer states :—

"Forty-four competed against 57 last year, amongst which were some very nice mares, though they showed a marked falling off when the prize winners were taken out."

318. The President, Special Judging Committee, was, however, much struck with the mares which he states were the best he had seen at any of the Punjab Horse Shows. I think he must have alluded only to the prize winners ; these certainly were splendid mares, but the rest were poor.

Referring to young stock, this officer states :—

"The produce of the Norfolk Trotter seemed here of a better and more shapely class than usual. Arab and Norfolk Trotter produce divided the prizes practically among themselves. Very few thorough-bred English produce was exhibited and that not of the best."

319. The foundation of this stock was laid some years ago by two stud-bred sires and most of the best brood mares in this district can be traced back to one of these. The Norfolk Trotter strain can then be used when we have a foundation of this description and if not persevered with too long, the produce is as described "shapely." I attended this show and in my notes I find the following entry :—

"The most noticeable feature was the excellent stock by Arabs, especially by "Rocket," "Young Ruby," and "Cowasjee."

320. *Remounts.*—The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, states :—

"No remounts were bought for British service, though seven nice ones were purchased last year. I attribute this to the fact that all saleable animals were picked up by the various dealers before they came into the Show. Eight remounts were bought for Native Cavalry : about the same number as last year."

321. On the subject of remounts for Native Cavalry at this Show, the President, Special Judging Committee, reports as follows :—

"From conversation with zemindars I found them very unwilling at Lahore to keep youngsters after they were two years old. Most of them were in debt and all hard up. Now Native Cavalry are not allowed to buy such young stock, therefore the zemindar finds that practically the dealer is his only customer. Therefore dealers have it all their own way and every remount over three years at Lahore must be purchased from dealers, for the zemindar does not keep such an article.

"Only two remounts under three years old were purchased ; both from the zemindar ; but only one remount over three was purchased from a zemindar and this was a white horse with pink eyes, of indifferent shape that only remained in zemindar's hands because no dealer would buy it. Under such conditions the dealer is absolutely indispensible to the breeder, for if the dealer does not buy the latter's two year olds no one else will (except the pick taken for the British service). The zemindar, like all small owners, wants quick return for his money and cannot afford, or will not afford, to wait a couple more years, face the increased expenditure on food and fodder, and take the risks of death and disease. The dealer is master of the situation until Native Cavalry are allowed to buy 2 year olds."

Multan Horse Show.

322. This Show was held on the 9th and 10th March 1896. In last year's Administration Report, I remarked that horse breeding had been allowed to decline owing to a want of interest in the matter. I at the same time noticed that the Deputy Commissioner was anxious to promote horse breeding ; the result of this interest has been fully shown in this year's show—

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Number of animals present	904	715	970
Number competing for prizes	348	309	436

This is very satisfactory especially as fodder has been scarce in the district, owing to the scanty rain-fall.

323. The branded mare class I considered to be a moderate lot, and speaking from experience of 13 years ago, I would say that they have improved, but I have the same fault to find with this district that I found then, *viz.*, that their owners cared for them badly. One fact struck me very forcibly, this was that whilst a most marked improvement has taken place in color in other districts, in Multan there is still a great preponderance of parti-coloured horses.

324. The branded fillies and fillies of two and three years of age are very highly spoken of by the Judging Committee, also by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, who describes them as shapely with bone and quality; this augurs well for the district if the present interest is only maintained.

325. Castration, I am glad to see, is progressing in this district, 64 geldings competed.

326. *Remounts.*—A marked improvement is noticeable this year, for whilst only eight were obtainable last year for Native Cavalry, 11 were obtained for this Branch of the service, 14 for Imperial Service Troops, 7 mules for Commissariat and Transport Department, and one was purchased by the Remount Agent for British Cavalry.

327. Whilst attending this show I noticed the stock of one particular stallion to be exceedingly bad. He evidently is a good foal-getter, as some of his stock was to be seen in nearly every class, and so bad was it that it could be picked out by its shape and color. Considering that such a horse should not be allowed to cover mares, I ordered him to be castrated and sold. The horse's name was "Venturesome" a Norfolk Trotter, and although he was a small compact horse still he was totally wanting in breeding and had a very short thick neck with heavy shoulders.

328. Held nominally from the 2nd to 4th April, but virtually commenced on 18th March 1896. I specially note this as it may in a measure account for the failure of the Fair. Rawalpindi Horse Fair.

329. Taken altogether this Fair was most disappointing, as when the Judging Committee assembled on the day appointed, it was found that for a large Fair as this usually is, there were comparatively speaking, few horses to judge. For although the numbers that attended and that competed for prizes are said to have been much the same as last year, still there were but few horses on the show ground.

330. A dead set was made by the dealers who bought up all the young stock possible and removed them to Serais. This evidently was done with a view of cornering the Remount Department; this will account for the fact that only one head of young stock was bought by the Remount Agent, and although many of these youngsters bought at Rawalpindi by the dealers were afterwards purchased at Amritsar by the Remount Agent, still, this must result in a loss to the breeder and to Government.

331. One dealer bought 27 horses and young stock and 8 mules, but in addition to these, 40 mules and 22 horses were despatched to Amritsar before the Fair was advertized to commence, *viz.*, from 27th March to 1st April 1896. This led me to ask the Deputy Commissioner to confine the Fair to 4 days, and also to ask the Director, Army Remount Department, to notify to Deputy Commissioners the date on which Remount Agents will arrive and the number of young stock that he will be prepared to purchase; if such notices are widely circulated next year, it will put a stop to the complaints made by the zemindars, who are led astray by false reports circulated by the dealers, either to the effect that the Remount Agent will not attend the fair or that he will only buy a few horses.

332. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, reports as follows:—

"The stock exhibited was of very fair quality though I am still of opinion that more thoroughbred blood is required in the district; the Norfolk Trotter strain being in many cases rather too much in evidence. The breeders, without exception, desire thoroughbred sires and make every kind of excuse in order to get the Norfolk Trotters removed from the stands."

This opinion is borne out by Captain Phillott, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, and Colonel Egerton, Commanding Queen's Own Corps of Guides, who both state that there is too much Trotter blood and not enough Arab or thoroughbred.

Every endeavour will be made to rectify this fault by transferring the Norfolk Trotters to districts where they have not been used for such a length of time.

Shahpur Horse Show.

333. This show was held from the 19th to 21st March 1896, and fully maintained its character of being one of the best, if not the best, in North Punjab. As far as numbers go, they were much the same as last year, there being an increase of 114 in the numbers which attended and also a slight increase in the numbers competing for prizes.

334. But it is not of numbers in such a show as Shahpur that one should speak, it is of the quality of the stock. When it is considered that 262 branded mares and fillies entered the judging ring and that nearly all had 2 strains of English or Arab blood, it will be understood that this exhibition alone proved that Shahpur is a horse breeding district of the first class.

335. The branded mares either in foal or with foal at foot were a marvellous lot with great bone and quality; the same may be said concerning the branded fillies, in these 3 strains of thoroughbred blood was common and in one case a filly was shown possessing 5 strains of Arab blood.

336. No class of horse is perfect, and this applies equally to the Shahpur mares; many have extraordinary long hind pasterns. Orders were issued to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, to be very careful in the selection of stallions for this district, also to watch carefully the results of continuous thoroughbred strains and to guard against any weediness in the stock, and if noticed, to introduce good Arab strains.

337. Nineteen beautiful youngsters were purchased by the Remount Agent who expressed himself much pleased with the stock.

338. Twenty-three remounts were purchased for Native Cavalry, prices ranged high, but the high character borne by the remounts bred in this district warrant these prices. An old Native Officer remarked to me in conversation:—"Come and see the Regiment in 10 years time and you will find most of the Shahpur remounts at work and quite fresh; this would not be the case with remounts bought at other Fairs."

339. On the question of remounts, the President, Special Judging Committee, reports:—

"The remounts purchased for British Cavalry were of excellent quality and size, age considered. The Native Cavalry remounts were also decidedly good."

340. The competition for the two silver medals at this Show brought together a grand collection of brood mares and young stock. On this point, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, reports as follows:—

"The competition for the silver medals, of which two were awarded, was very keen: the medal winners Malik Umer Hayat Khan of Kalra and Malik Khuda Bux of Khoojabad showing a very fine and numerous collection of stock; the careful management shown by the latter and the well grown animals of good quality obtaining for him the 1st award. Another competitor, Malik Mubariz Khan, showed a very nice collection of stock which in any other district would easily have won the medal; he was highly commended. Among the above named breeders the thoroughbred blood is much sought for, and the evidence of it is apparent in the quality and general appearance of their young stock. The following will show the number of animals exhibited:—

Name of competitor.	Branded mares.	Fillies.	Colts.	Foals.	Mules.	Pony mares for mule breeding.	Total.
Malik Umer Hayat Khan ...	53	12	16	11	6	21	119
„ Khuda Bux	31	19	30	8	...	...	88
„ Mubariz Khan	23	3	7	...	...	11	44

341. The thanks of this Department are due to the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Bridges for the warm interest he has taken in furthering the interests of horse breeding in this district.

Umballa Horse Show.

342. This Show was held from the 23rd to 25th March 1896, and must be considered to have been very successful; although 312 less animals attended this year than last, still, the number that competed for prizes was only 12 less, and the quality of those which entered the ring was far superior to last year's exhibits.

343. The most noticeable feature of this show was the enormous improvement in quality; this was specially noticeable in the yearling and 2-year old classes. The same improvement was equally noticeable in the produce by District Board stallions. This district has taken a strong lead in the provision of these stallions and 34 head of young stock by these sires were exhibited.

344. The Deputy Commissioner complains greatly about the absence of Remount Officers. The time will come when these Officers will attend and if the improvement which is noticeable is maintained, they will be able to obtain good serviceable remounts. On this occasion the Remount Agent purchased a particularly well shaped filly by an Arab sire.

345. This now completes the review of all Horse Shows and Fairs held in the Punjab during the past year; the results must be looked upon as having been most satisfactory. Abolition and postponement of Horse Shows in the Punjab.

346. The Sialkot Show was abolished as it did not promise to develop well, and as the mares and young stock of this district compete in Gujrat which is only a short distance off, it was felt that the abolition of this show would not prove detrimental to the interests of the district.

347. The Shows at Delhi and Kurnal were not held owing to the scarcity of fodder. This is to be regretted. The same argument would have held good in most districts of the Punjab, but still the Shows were held and were successful. The money which had been allotted as prizes for these Shows was transferred to more deserving districts, *viz.*, to Bulandshahr in the North-Western Provinces, and to Sibi in Baluchistan.

Rajputana.

348. The only Fair held in Ajmere-Merwara and attended by Veterinary Captain Hagger, Principal, Ajmere Veterinary School, was that of Pokhur. Arrangements will, I trust, be made during the ensuing year for this officer to visit all important Horse Fairs in Rajputana, or at least as many as he can possibly attend without allowing this duty to interfere with that which must be looked upon as the most important, *viz.*, the Ajmere Veterinary School. This matter will be settled in communication with the Agent to the Governor General, as soon as it is known what amount of money is available for this officer's travelling expenses.

349. This Fair was held from the 29th October to 2nd November 1895. The number of horses that attended was greater than it had been for the 6 preceding years, but although this was the case and although 487 were registered as suitable for military purposes, no remounts were obtainable for the Native Cavalry. Pokhur Horse Fair.

350. Veterinary Captain Hagger, Principal, Ajmere Veterinary School, who attended this Fair, reports as follows:—

"In stamp and quality the horses were perhaps not quite as good as last year, but prices ranged high; this, together with the fact that a Fair was recently held at Ulwar at which prices were moderate, may, it is thought, account for the small number of sales effected, as compared with previous years."

351. As usual Merwara contributed by far the greatest number of horses that were brought to the Fair, *viz.*, 1,278 out of the total 1,493. Of these animals, Veterinary Captain Hagger reports:—

"Horses from this district are still very popular with the Rajputs, and I think deservedly so, as although too light in bone to attract the Remount Officer, they are smart wiry animals."

This officer further reports as follows:—

"Desirable remounts were scarce and the prices asked for such as were suitable for Native Cavalry, were so high that the only European purchasing officer (Central India Horse) who attended the Fair, failed to secure any. A Native officer of the Indore Imperial Service Cavalry obtained seven, and the Ajmere Police bought 6 very useful animals at an average of Rs. 204."

352. The Fairs held in the Native States of Ulwar, Jeypore, and Jodhpur in Rajputana, will be found reviewed under the heading "Native States," page 111.

Tirhoot.

353. This Fair was held from the 26th October to the 9th November 1895. It is naturally only a dealers' fair as no breeding is carried on in this part of Sonepore Horse Fair.

India. In my review of last year's Fair, I stated that I would recommend the discontinuance of prizes from Imperial funds; this was done this year and it certainly had no deleterious effect on the Fair.

354. No reliance can be placed on actual figures quoted as the number of animals attending. On this point, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, states:—

"The number steadily increased until the 4th November when it was estimated that there were 4,596 horses and ponies present. These figures I do not consider quite reliable as there is no systematic arrangement of enclosures where the animals are admitted, and it is quite impossible without such an arrangement, to obtain anything like reliable statistics and other valuable information. In course of time, a similar arrangement to that carried out at Bhagulpore in Shahabad may be arranged."

355. More remounts were obtained for Native Cavalry this year than last. The 2nd Bengal Lancers purchased 13 at an average of Rs. 281, and the 3rd Bengal Cavalry bought 9 at an average of Rs. 290; this makes a total of 22 bought for Native Cavalry against 11 last year.

356. No Army Remount Agent appears to have visited the Fair this year, and I feel pleased to think that he did not, as it will prove much to the advantage of horse breeding if this Department avoids all dealers' fairs.

357. Last year a case of glanders occurred and owing to the fact that the Glanders and Farcy Act (Act XX of 1879), did not extend to Sonepore, no action could be taken in the matter; this year the contagious disease (Animals) Act VIII of 1880, Bengal, was extended to the Fair. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, considers that this Act would have met all requirements, but I am glad to say that it was not found necessary to put its provisions into force, as no glanders was found amongst the horses attending.

Bengal.

Kalimpong Mule Fair.

358. In my review of this Mule Fair last year, I stated that it was yearly becoming more popular, and this year's Fair will undoubtedly bear out this statement.

359. I feel that the supply of mules for transport purposes is such a very important matter at the present time, that I give, almost in extenso, an interesting report received from Veterinary Captain Gunn.

"As nearly as could be gathered, the number of mules which attended the fair was 236; but it was a difficult matter to calculate, as they arrived in batches and were picketted at a distance of two and three miles away from the *mela* ground, and returned in the morning to be inspected.

"The Inspector-General's (Civil Veterinary Department) remarks "that the Kalimpong *mela*, if properly nursed, promises to be one of the best mule markets in India" are proving undoubtedly correct, and if the Military Department will only give sufficient encouragement to the Tibetans, there should be no reason why a large supply of good mules should not be secured from this source. A mistake was very nearly being made this year; and had the Transport Department kept to their first decision, the results would probably have been deplorable.

"In a letter dated 28th October 1895, less than a month before the fair, the Commissary General for Transport informed the Honorary Secretary of the Kalimpong *mela* that, as a large number of animals had been returned by the Chitral Field Force, no mules would be required this year. This was a matter of extreme moment to the Committee of the Fair, as they had widely advertised in Tibet and elsewhere by printed notices that a large number of mules would be bought by Government if they answered the requirements. Moreover, the animals had been brought from great distances for the purpose of sale at this fair, so that the Committee, on receipt of the Commissary General's letter, were placed in a dilemma, as the traders would have undoubtedly accused them of a distinct breach of faith, and not without reason, as they had been led to understand that if good mules were collected at this fair, a Government officer would be deputed to purchase.

"The Honorary Secretary addressed a letter of remonstrance to the Commissary-General for Bengal who, in a letter dated 9th November, said that the necessity for the purchase of some mules at the fair was strongly represented to the Commissary-General-in-Chief; but in consequence of a large number of mules being available on the close of the Chitral Operations, it had been decided to purchase no more at present."

"The Committee then wrote to Mr. Greer, the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, who addressed a strong protest to the Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District, in which he pointed out the policy which had been followed by the Government in fostering the mule trade in Kalimpong."

"It will be remembered that a little over three years ago there were no mules of the quality required by Government purchasable here; but by the future promise of purchase and the stimulus in the form of Rs. 150 in prizes granted by the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, the Transport Department has been, during the past two years, able to purchase a considerable number of good, hardy, thoroughly sound mules, and this year 175 mules have been purchased at an average cost of Rs. 122.

"This alone should prove to Government the value of this fair as a market for mules. Here are to be had well set young mules capable of enduring the extreme exposure of the cold altitudes of the Himalayas, indifferent and scanty food, and of undergoing long and difficult journeys up and down hills, over difficult paths, and are therefore in hard condition. The animals, as can well be imagined, are not fattened up for sale; and yet without an ounce of fat on their ribs, the average girth of a mule 12 hands 2½ inches high was 60 inches. There were several of 63 and 64, and one actually measured 69 inches. I was also particularly struck with the remarkable soundness of their limbs."

"Here then we have a market where we can find a large and steadily increasing number of mules, of good hardy constitution, for a very reasonable average price; and if once we break faith with these people, it will take years to win back their confidence. This will be a serious loss, because with the increase in the purchase of mules there will be a corresponding increase in the importation of wool, which, I am informed, reached a total of 30,000 maunds last year. This then should be another reason why the *mela* ought to be encouraged."

"Five hundred rupees were sanctioned for prizes by the Civil Veterinary Department. The money was distributed among the best animals purchased by the Transport Officer, and was divided into 32 prizes. In the appendix will be found a list of prize-winners with the respective amounts.

"I consider the animals purchased this year are of better quality than those obtained in 1894. This may be due to the larger number brought in for selection."

"There were 48 ponies brought in for sale, and these were of a very good stamp; but I regret to say that although prizes were offered for stallions, only two wretched entire tattoos were shown. No prizes were therefore given to them, as it was considered that it would be inadvisable to reward these animals, and thus discourage their use as stallions."

"There were several mules which would have done for Artillery purposes, and three, which were really fine animals. The Remount Agent authorized me to purchase under advice from the Officer Commanding the Mountain Battery at Jellapahar. I therefore telegraphed to him to know the minimum measurements of a suitable animal, and received a reply that the minimum measurements for an Ordnance mule was—height 14 hands, girth 67 inches, shank 7½ inches. As none of the mules reached 14 hands, I decided not to purchase any."

"In conclusion, I beg to state that the sum of Rs. 500 granted this year by the Civil Veterinary Department has, in my opinion, produced a very favourable impression among the Tibetan traders, and I think, they see in it a desire on the part of Government to establish an extensive trade in mules which, if encouraged, will be a source of much benefit to the Army Transport Department. I would, therefore, recommend that the grant of Rs. 500 be again made for distribution among owners of the best mules assembled at the Kalimpong *mela* to be held in 1896."

360. I can add but little to this report, but it is interesting to note that whilst 162 mules were bought last year by the Transport Department at an average of Rs. 133—175 were purchased on this occasion at an average of Rs. 122.

361. The minimum measurements for Ordnance mules quoted appear to me high; many a good mule of 13-3 with a good deep girth will outlive bigger animals.

Baluchistan.

362. This show was held on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th October 1895, and as a horse market it fell short of that held last year, although, as far as young stock bred in the district is concerned, more were found available and fit for British Cavalry by the Remount Agent. Quetta Horse Show.

363. The numbers fell off from 1,342 last year to 1,100 on this occasion, and 99 less competed for prizes.

The causes leading to this falling off, are attributed:—

1st—To the dates of the show not having been sufficiently advertised in parts of the Agency, particularly in Kelat.

2nd.—To the partial failure of crops in Pishin and other parts.

364. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, reports the animals that were exhibited as being generally of good quality and stamp, but complains that many owners failed to bring their covering and produce certificates. This important point, important especially as it prevents this Department knowing the class of stock got by the various stallions, has been referred to the Agent to the Governor-General.

365. This officer also complains that castration is not progressing, and states that he frequently receives applications from breeders to send a man to castrate, but that there is only one Imperial salutri in the Agency. This will, I hope, soon be remedied, as I have recommended the appointment of 4 extra Salutris.

366. From Remount Rolls received, 121 remounts were purchased for Native Cavalry and 23 for Zhob Levies; this shows a falling off from last year when 283 were bought. Very large purchases were made by the Punjab and Bombay dealers, said to be over 350 animals; amongst their batches were several valuable brood mares. It is to be regretted that so few Regiments were represented at this fair; no purchaser for Native Cavalry, outside Baluchistan, came to buy and indeed all Regiments in the Agency were not represented.

367. In my last Annual Administration Report, I stated that the importers of the Northern Horse class asked that they might be brought into direct contact with the buyers, *i.e.*, that the Native Cavalry should buy from them direct and not through dealers in India. The complaints on these grounds are greater this year then ever. I know the argument advanced will be that Native Cavalry do not like the Northern Horse, but against this I urge that they will buy them from the dealer, as otherwise the dealers would not invest in this class of horse as they do now. The result must be that if the importers do not derive the benefits from the full price that can be paid by Native Cavalry, or, in other words, if the profits are to go to the dealers, this trade must ultimately suffer, as the importers will find that it does not pay them.

368. The demand for country-bred horses, outside Military Circles, is increasing annually. We know that all Tramway Companies are buying largely and, owing to the improvement in country-bred horses, a large trade is springing up in Calcutta and as the improvement becomes more marked, the demand may be expected to increase. We cannot therefore allow a single market that promises well to fall off, and this will most certainly be the case with the trade in Northern Horses at Quetta if the importers find that Cavalry Officers do not attend.

369. The Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, in forwarding the reports of the Political Agent and the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, on this Show, remarks as follows, with reference to the absence of Native Cavalry Officers:—

"In my opinion, there is strong evidence to suppose that the fairs of 1892, 1893 and 1894 represented honest, praiseworthy efforts on the part of the Herati, Kandahari, Pishin, and Baluch horse-dealers to bring suitable horses within the reach of cavalry and remount officers; but that the fair of 1895, by its reduced numbers, clearly pointed to the fact that those dealers had now come to recognise their efforts and trouble as wasted, owing to the apathy of cavalry officers."

"The fact that scarcely one cavalry officer appeared from outside the Quetta military district as a purchaser, and the fact that from the 16th Bengal Cavalry at the adjacent Cantonment of Loralai no British officer could be spared to attend this fair, are, to the most casual observer, to say nothing of such acute and interested men as Afghan and Baluch horse dealers, obvious signs of the absolute indifference of cavalry officers to the fair."

"I anticipate that the Quetta Horse Fairs of the future will go from bad to worse and thus add another to the long list of once promising markets which owe their collapse to the want of co-operation, mutual confidence and business capacity, which characterizes the attempts of cavalry officers to provide their regiments with remounts."

"These attempts contrast most unfavourably with the co-operative business capacity of the native dealers, who make large purchases by commission, carry off valuable branded mares and sell horses to cavalry regiments in India at far higher prices than the same horses could be bought for at Quetta."

"Political Agents will be directed to advertise more freely, in future, the dates fixed for the Quetta Fair, and every effort will be made to maintain the institution. It seems very strange, however, that ample information as to the date of the fair should have been available for horse-dealers at Meshed, Herat and Maimena, where there are no newspapers, while it is suggested that such information was not available to cavalry officers at Multan, Rajanpore, Dera Ghazi Khan, Dera Ismail Khan and other places. Although the Baluchistan Agency is willing to do its best to give "eclat" and "go" to the fair, a Herat or Meshed horse-dealer thinks much more highly of the sale of his horses at a fair profit to a cavalry buyer, than of a cheap lungi or of a cheaper paper certificate given by a Political officer."

370. With reference to the Northern Horse, I can add but little to what I have said on previous occasions. Those bought this year were, generally speaking, fine upstanding horses with good girth and up to great weight. They showed more breeding than hitherto and many were good in neck and shoulder, although there were still a few of the old stamp, *viz.*, short neck with heavy and straight shoulders. I am certainly of opinion that the Quetta market is advancing with the times and that the importers are bringing more horses of the right stamp.

371. The Director, Army Remount Department, has expressed an opinion that these horses, at the prices at which they can be bought, are of better value than the Australians that are bought in Calcutta or Bombay. At first sight it would appear that the cost of transit from Quetta, say to Lahore, is prohibitive, but, as I stated last year, owing to concessions made by the North-Western Railway, remounts can be railed from Quetta to Lahore at a cost of Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 according to whether 8 or 10 are carried in each truck, and when the new line

to Quetta is opened and the distance is less, I have no doubt that a further reduction might be made. It will therefore be seen that the cost of transit for regiments at Multan and the Frontier would not be greater, if as much, as it is from, say Rawal Pindi, where these regiments buy.

372. Hitherto I have only dealt with the Northern horse trade, but we must not lose sight of the fact that we have also to deal with the important question of the indigenous stock bred in Quetta-Pishin districts. As the quality of this class of stock can best be judged by the number available for British Cavalry, it is pleasing to note that the Remount Agent, Captain Birdwood, was able to buy 27 head of young stock as against 12 last year. These were excellent, showing both quality and bone, and were well grown for their ages.

373. Amongst the batch bought by the 5th Bombay Cavalry were eight very nice remounts, all of which were bred in Quetta-Pishin. This is encouraging, as it proves that the breeders are beginning to keep their young stock until such an age as they can be bought by Native Cavalry.

374. The brood mares, of which 64 competed, were very good ; and the young stock exhibited, although fewer in number than last year, were, generally speaking, excellent, and showed breeding combined with bone and substance.

375. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, in his report on this Horse Show, states :—

" Most of the prize winners were the produce of Norfolk trotter stallions owing to the fact that the majority of the mares in the Quetta districts have been covered by these horses, but the produce of a thoroughbred English horse out of a good mare invariably beat all others."

376. In last year's Annual Administration Report I quoted Colonel Gaisford's opinion on this point, and stated that I agreed with him in saying that more thoroughbred-blood is required, and in fact that none but big-boned thoroughbreds and powerful high caste Arabs should be employed in Baluchistan. To carry this into effect, I have allotted the following stallions to Baluchistan :—

3 Thoroughbred English.
2 Thoroughbred Australians.
2 Arabs.
2 Smaller Arabs to cover small mares.

All these horses are really good ones and they should do a great amount of good.

377. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay, has collected some useful information with reference to the so called Northern horse, of which the following is a précis. As bearing on the suitablity of horses of this breed for army purposes, it is deemed worthy of a place in the Annual Administration Report of this Department.

378. The diversity of opinion expressed by different regiments is due to the fact that there are many different breeds, all of which are called Northern horses. It would therefore be well to classify these under their various breeds, which may be said to consist of Cabulis, Khorasans, Turkomans, and country-breds.

1st.—*Cabulis.*—These are mainly obtained from the country between Herat and Cabul, and Cabul and Kandahar. They are coarse, common, and underbred, with short thick necks, the worst of shoulders, and are physically incapable of galloping any distance ; often grey in color, and seldom over 14-2. These animals are usually used for pack work, for which, from their conformation, they are eminently suited. These are disliked by Native Cavalry, and the Managers of the various Tramways avoid them, as experience has proved that they are unsuitable for the work.

2nd.—*Khorasans.*—These are mainly bred in Khorasan, in the country extending as far north as Meshed. The best are obtainable on the Karaghan plains between Teheran and Ispahan; this is a

good class of horse which owes its superiority to a large admixture of Arab blood. These are expensive and difficult to obtain and the dealers can make but little profit when sold at Native Cavalry remount prices. The Khorasan horse which comes to India is mostly obtained from the breeder direct. Those intended for the Bombay market are marched to Bunder Abas where they are shipped. Those for the Fairs in Sindh are marched, *viâ* Herat and Kandahar. They are collected in the Quetta-Pishin Valley and are got into condition for sale.

They are quick active horses, showing a certain amount of quality, with a good rein and shoulders, and vary from 14-2 to 15-2 in height. Some few are inclined to be long in the back with upright joints, this no doubt being due to bad Turkoman blood. They are docile and easily broken, stand heat well, and less liable to skin disease than Cabulis. The Native Cavalry Regiments in Sindh are mounted almost entirely on horses of this class and they speak very highly of them for the particular country in which these Regiments are stationed. That they are fast enough for Native Cavalry, was proved by the late Inspector-General of Cavalry, who galloped a squadron of the 5th Bombay Cavalry, composed entirely of these horses, over a measured quarter of a mile in 36 seconds. That Officer also tested their marching capabilities very highly and was more than satisfied with the results. The best are bought by the Regiments in Sindh, the Lahore dealers who supply them to Regiments in Bengal and Bombay, and the Calcutta and Bombay Tramway Companies.

The Managers of the various Tramway Companies like this class of horses, saying that they are easily kept in condition, that they do better and live longer than the Walers, also that they are less liable to sickness and sunstroke; further, that the mortality is less, under conditions of hard work, than any other class of horse. The Calcutta Tramways have 900, the Bombay Tramways 20 per cent., and Karachi 90 per cent.

Reports received from Native Cavalry Regiments may be classified as follows:—

Bengal Cavalry	. . ..	1 unfavourable. 6 favourable.
Bombay Cavalry	... ...	2 unfavourable. 4 favourable.

3rd Turkomans.—Little need be said of this class of horse as few are imported and these are not good ones. The price of good ones is prohibitive, as far as Native Cavalry Regiments are concerned.

4th Country-breds.—The horses referred to are bred on and along the North West Frontier and are got by Government stallions out of mares the property of various tribes which inhabit the districts. Large numbers of mares, many of which have two or three strains of English and Arab blood, are annually brought over the Border, covered by Government stallions, and are taken back to their villages to foal; many of these are bought annually and are classed either as Cabulis, Khorasans, or Turkomans, but by those who are accustomed to the different frontier breeds, no difficulty is experienced in distinguishing this class of country-bred from the other Northern breeds.

379. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay, then discusses the question as to the advisability of each Native Cavalry Regiment rearing a certain amount of young stock; this question I have, however, already dealt with. (*vide* page 10, paragraphs 57 and 58).

380. He places the country-bred, as above described, in the foremost rank, as far as troopers are concerned, and I would draw special attention to his remarks on the Khorasan horse; although he may not be a typical trooper, still, in him

we have a horse capable of standing fatigue and great heat, one easily kept in condition, and as such, I consider him to be far superior to the cheap Australian.

381. This Show held from the 10th to 13th February 1896, maintained the high character which it has gradually acquired during the past few years. Sibi Horse Show.

382. The brood mares showed great excellence and most of the prize-winners would have held their own in any Show ring in England. I have only to state that 393 were exhibited to prove that this part of Baluchistan promises to be one of the best breeding centres in India.

383. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, expected a vast falling off in the number of brood mares attending this Show, as, whilst on tour during the winter, he had branded 400 mares many of which would have come in to the Show to be branded and which would have competed for prizes; instead of a decrease there was an increase of 77.

384. The young stock again was a most noticeable feature of the Show. 310 competed for prizes being an increase of 30 on last year. When I say that I would not have hesitated to put a single one of these 310 into a run with a view of their becoming either British or Cavalry, their excellence can well be understood.

385. With reference to the class of stallion most suitable for the mares of this part of the country, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, states:—

"Out of 177 prizes that were awarded to the produce of Government sires, no less than 61 fell to stock of thoroughbred English, 60 to Arabs, and 56 to Norfolk Trotters. As the percentage of thoroughbred English stallions in Baluchistan compared with Norfolk trotters and Arabs, is only about 1 to 10 and 1 to 20, respectively, I think this is sufficient proof of the great superiority of the thoroughbred English as a stallion for this part of the country."

386. With this Officer's views, as far as thoroughbred stallions are concerned, I agree in toto, but I differ with him in his condemnation of the Arab as a stallion suited for the mares of Baluchistan. The failure of this class of horse must not be attributed to the class generally, but rather must it be looked for in the fact that inferior stallions of this class have hitherto been allotted to this part of India. At my inspection, I ordered one Arab to be destroyed and one to be castrated and sold, and have noted three others that will be got rid of next year.

387. On the subject of remounts, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, states:—

"I heard great complaints of there being no purchasers, especially as there were a great number of three-year olds suitable for Native Cavalry in the market.

"It was a matter of much regret that the Inspector General of Cavalry had fixed upon the week of this Show to hold his inspections at Jacobabad and in Baluchistan. This caused a great deal of inconvenience to those who managed the Show, by preventing Officers, who had promised to assist on the Judging Committee, from attending.

"It also effectively stopped three or four Native Cavalry Regiments within easy reach of Sibi, from sending a British Officer to purchase. Of the four regiments practically close to Sibi, only one British Officer came to purchase, and he was ordered back to his Regiment on account of the inspection. Officers of the Native Cavalry are continually complaining of the difficulties they have of obtaining remounts and the prices they have to pay for them. As far as the Fairs in my districts are concerned, I can only say they rarely come to try. At Sibi this year I was informed, on reliable authority, that dealers who bought largely at Quetta in October last, had cleared many thousand of rupees by retailing their horses to Regiments."

388. Whilst fully recognizing the difficulty which an officer holding the position of Inspector General of Cavalry has to contend with, owing to the enormous tract of country over which he has to travel, I have extracted the above portion of Veterinary Captain Maxwell's report in order to account for the fact that whilst 23 horses entered the ring to compete for prizes as remounts for Native Cavalry, only 8 were purchased this year for this branch of the service, and 7 for Police.

389. The Remount Agent, however, was able to secure 17 head of young stock against 11 last year. With reference to these, Veterinary Captain Maxwell says:—

"I am of opinion that the young stock purchased for Kurnal was the best batch of youngsters that I have seen leave Sibi."

390. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, concludes his report as follows:—

"It will be noticed in the remarks made by purchasing Officers that it is the general wish that the date of the Sibi Show should be altered and put one month before the Sindh Show, so that both horses and purchasers can go on from Sibi to Sindh and thence to the Punjab. At the Jirga held in Sibi by the Agent to the Governor General.—Sir James Browne—this matter was placed before the Chiefs and Sirdars of Baluchistan, and discussed, the result being that all expressed the opinion that in the interests of the Show and also in those of horse breeders, the date should be altered to a month before the Sindh Show. I especially solicit the favour of your considering this matter as I believe it to be one closely affecting the future of this Show. Quetta in October, Sibi in January, and Sindh in February, is I think the natural sequence."

391. I quite concur in the opinion expressed and will give effect to it when fixing the dates of the various Shows to be held in India.

392. I cannot close the review of this Horse Show without recording my very best thanks to Major MacIvor, C.I.E., for the assistance which he has given this Department in the development of horse breeding; to him alone can be attributed the high state of excellence which has been reached by this district and I can only add that I greatly regret his departure.

393. The arrangements at this Show are also so good that I feel compelled to state that for these we are indebted to Diwan Ganpat Rai, the energetic Honorary Secretary of the Show.

Bombay Presidency.

Ahmednagar Horse Show.

394. This is the only Show held in the Presidency. The total number of entries amounted to 976 against 878 last year, showing an increase of 98.

The brood mares and young stock are reported as having been exceptionally good.

395. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, states, with regard to remounts:—

"A small and bad class. I am of opinion that the conditions of the Deccan are such that it will never produce mature remounts. The very large number of young stock exhibited (219) in the yearling class, by Government sires, is a proof that the Deccan ryot breeds horses, but has neither the means nor appliances to keep them after a certain age, as few 3 years olds were exhibited and they are not found in the districts. Under these conditions, it is suggested that the Government may be pleased to consider whether it would not be advantageous to empower the Remount Agent to buy the stock of known dams and sires at an earlier age than is at present permitted."

"The Remount Agent purchased 10 head of young stock for the Rearing Depôt, and describes them as the best batch yet obtained in the Deccan. He also states that they compare favourably with those bred in other parts of India, but the prices are considerably higher."

396. Two or three points, in connection with the above extract, call for remark:—

1st.—Age at which young stock is purchased. This is laid down at 18 months, and I would strongly recommend that young stock should not be purchased at an earlier age.

2nd.—Ahmednagar is the only Show held in the Presidency proper; if, therefore, the Remount Agent could only obtain 10 heads, where he is striving his utmost to work up to the sanctioned number, it shows but a poor return for the 39 stallions employed in the Deccan, especially when it is taken into consideration that no Native Cavalry Remounts were obtained.

3rd.—I was unable to be present at the last Show, but judging from the stock I saw at that held in 1894, also from the stock I saw in the Ahmednagar Remount Paddock, I cannot agree with the statement that it compares favourably with that bred in other parts of India.

Sindh Horse Shows.

397. This Show was held on 13th January 1896: The total number exhibited amounted to 876 against 1,389 at Jacobabad last year. **Shikarpur Horse Show.**

This Show was disappointing, both in the number of brood mares and young stock exhibited. The fillies were, however, of good quality.

398. The redeeming feature connected with this Show was the number of remounts obtained. One hundred and fifty-five were purchased, 48 of which were by Government sires. Eight head of young stock were bought for the Ahmednagar Remount Depôt.

399. The mules exhibited were a good lot; 27 were purchased by the Commissariat Department, and 13 for Regimental Transport.

400. The Sindh Horse Show is held alternately at Jacobabad and Shikarpur. There can be no doubt that Jacocabad is in every way a more suitable centre for holding the Show, as the best breeders are in the immediate neighbourhood, and it is hoped that some arrangement will be arrived at whereby this Show will always be held there.

401. This Show fell off in numbers. Seven hundred and eighty-two animals were present against 1,155 last year; this the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, attributes to the fact that the date fixed for this Show clashed with the important religious festival held at Shewan. **Moro Horse Show.**

402. Only 18 remounts were purchased this year against 74 last year. This falling off is attributed to the fact that few purchasing officers attended.

403. Thirteen mules were purchased for the Commissariat Department.

404. The numbers fell from 907 in 1894-95, to 791 during the year under review. This is attributed by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, to the fact of more careful classification. **Talhar Horse Show.**

405. Mule breeding has been started by locating a donkey stallion in the district.

406. Five remounts were purchased by the Hyderabad Police.

407. The numbers fell slightly at this Show. Four hundred and eighty-eight were exhibited against 518 last year. This is attributed to the want of forage and great scarcity that has prevailed in Cutch during the year. **Bhuj Horse Show.**

408. The young stock was reported to have been good, but badly done. Of those exhibited, the Remount Agent purchased 5.

Madras.

409. This Show was held on 7th June 1895, and must be looked upon as having been more successful than that held in 1894. **Tiruppur Pony Show.**

The following is the number of exhibits in each class :—

	1894.	1895.
Class I—Mares in foal or with foal at foot	26	30
II—Yearling colts	9	10
III—Yearling fillies	11	9
IV—2-year old fillies	3	7
V—Gelding, 2 years old and upwards	15	20
VI—Mares above 2 years old	14	25
	78	101

410. The Committee, of which Colonel Chalmers, Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depôt, Hosur, was President, reports as follows :—

"The judges consider that this Show is in all respects a great success ; not only were there a few exceptionally good animals, but the whole of the exhibits showed great quality and were in remarkably good condition and had evidently been well reared and cared for. Many of the best animals at the Show were bred by a rich land owner (the Pattagar of Palayakottai) who is renowned for his enlightened system of stock-raising, and this shows that if other well-to-do ryots would follow his example, similar good results would be obtained throughout the Presidency."

"It was noticed that more covering certificates were produced at this Show than at previous ones; but there is still room for improvement in this respect."

"It was observed that in Class II not a single colt appears to have been gelt. The majority were quite old enough to do harm. The judges would suggest the advisability of their being castrated as soon, after twelve months' old, as possible."

"The judges consider that pony-breeding in this district promises so well, has been in force for so long a period, and that the ryots take such a keen interest in this industry, that there is no reason why, with a little more encouragement from Government, horses suitable for Native Cavalry should not be bred here at no remote period; for instance, the colt which obtained first prize in Class II was by the Arab "Sultan," was 13 months old, measured 13 hands 2 inches, and 6½ inches below the knee, and was full of quality and substance; the animal would certainly be 14 hands 3½ inches as a five-year old, if properly cared for, and would compare favourably with the majority of young stock bred in the north. Rs. 200 was offered for him by a private individual and refused by the owner. This the judges believe is more than the Government pay for yearling colts up-country."

"Among the brood mares was a mare ten years old by "Parfait Amour" (Government stallion), the model of a pony brood mare; she has taken many prizes and looks now as fresh and well as she did as a three year old; a daughter of hers took third prize in the brood mare class."

"The stallions appear to be the right sort for the work, short and compact with blood, bone, and substance, especially "Sultan," the grey No. 11, and the bay No. 9 (Mistrust)."

411. With reference to that portion of the above extract in which the Judges feel sanguine that horses suitable for Native Cavalry might be bred in this district at no remote period, the Board of Revenue, in their Resolution dated 3rd July 1895, say :—

"The judges' general remarks have been perused by the Board with much interest. The Board is, however, unable to fully share their sanguine expectations as to the progress of pony breeding throughout the Presidency, for these appear to be based upon results which must, for reasons stated in paragraph 7 of the Collector's endorsement, always be exceptional; and having in view the failure of the attempts at horse-breeding made fifty years ago, it does not consider that any attempt at *horse*-breeding would succeed."

Paragraph 7 of the Collector's letter quoted in the foregoing extract, states :—

"I fear other ryots, however well-to-do they might be, cannot successfully compete with the Palayakotta Pattagar and his relations in raising stock. He and his ancestors have been well-known breeders for generations and have the advantage of owning extensive lands which they keep fallow for their young stock."

412. I fear it must have been entirely on the young stock exhibited by this particular ryot, that the Committee based their opinion. I entirely agree with the Board of Revenue in thinking that horse breeding in this part of India cannot succeed. All that can be expected is to improve the breed of ponies and to so add to the Transport in the country. I base my opinion on inspections held during the cold weather at Tiruppur and Erode in the Coimbatore district. At Tiruppur 60 mares were collected and at Erode 16; the average height of these mares was 12-2. Fifty per cent. were good sturdy mares, broad chested with much better fore legs than those inspected in the Salem district, and with their hocks set on wider apart; the remaining fifty per cent. were very small mares. As these may be considered typical mares, which are to be found in the district of Coimbatore, I think it can safely be asserted that nothing but pony breeding should be attempted; in fact, so impressed was I with this fact that I represented to the Government of Madras that in future no stallion over 13-2 should be employed; this being agreed to, I purchased 6 Arabs from 12-1¾ to 13-2 in height for this Government.

Adamancottah Pony Show in Salem District.

413. This year the Show of this district was removed from Mecheri to Adamancottah, Dharmapuri taluk, and the Committee assembled, report it inferior in numbers and quality to that held at Mecheri last year.

The Committee report proceeds as follows :—

"All the classes were of poor quality and little progress, if any, could be observed."

"Three Government pony stallions were at the Show—two fresh ponies and one of some standing; these are smaller than have been in use heretofore and will probably suit the mares better."

"The same want of attention to the feeding and care of ponies and young pony stock was noticeable on this occasion as at the previous Shows, and the owners have not yet apparently grasped the necessity for careful feeding in order to rear sizeable animals."

414. I fear that the Salem district will only breed second class ponies. I held an inspection of mares of this district at Hosur during last cold weather when I was particularly struck with the smallness—the average height being 11-2, as well as with the malformations noticeable. The majority of the mares presented for my inspection being narrow-chested, flat-sided, animals with the very worst of hind legs.

415. At the commencement of this review I mentioned that a Special Judging Committee had been sanctioned for the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh, and another for the Punjab. This was the first occasion on which these Committees have assembled. That in the North-Western Provinces & Oudh consisted of:— Special Judging Committees.

MAJOR H. J. MCLAUGHLIN, 5th R. I. Lancers	...	*President.*
MAJOR F. G. POLLOCK, 7th Bengal Cavalry	...	*Members.*
CAPTAIN A. W. MONEY, Royal Artillery	...	
VETERINARY CAPTAIN K. LEES, Army Veterinary Department.		

416. In a letter to the address of the Government of India, Military Department, I have already stated that the thanks of this Department are due to the Officers forming this Committee for the great zeal which they showed in judging the various classes, but that especially to Major McLaughlin are we indebted for the tact which he showed in dealing with the District Officers, which led to most cordial relations, without which the success that has attended the assembly of this Committee, could not have been secured.

No. 666-C., dated 4th April 1896.

417. The Collector of Bulandshahr, in forwarding the report on his show, has asked me to use my best endeavours to obtain the services of the Committee in future years as it has proved of such value to District Officers.

418. The opinion of a Committee that has been able to come to sound conclusions by visiting all the Horse Shows, is of great value, and I am pleased to see that the President has recorded his opinion that the young stock even out of moderate mares, is exceedingly good. He also brings to notice the fact that the branded fillies were specially striking and that but few cases of hereditary unsoundness were discovered in the young stock; this proves the care bestowed on the selection of mares for breeding purposes by Veterinary Lieutenant Laughlin, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces & Oudh, in whom this Department has a most reliable and valuable Officer.

419. The President of the Committee further reports as follows:—

"My Committee would point out, for your consideration, that the horses bred in the Muzaffarnagar district are very defective in quality as compared with those of Aligarh and Bulandshahr districts, and with hardly one exception are the produce of Norfolk trotter sires. The brood mares, though large and with plenty of bone, are very coarse, and we would suggest the advisability of a few more thoroughbred horses to cross with these fine mares".

As has already been stated in the review of the Muzaffarnagar Show, this suggestion has already been given effect to.

420. One of the most pleasing features of Major McLaughlin's report is with reference to the use of District Board stallions. He says:—

"I would beg to point out the excellent work being done in the various districts by the District Board stallions which, though only mated with mares of an exceedingly inferior quality, in fact too bad to be branded by the Civil Veterinary Department Officers, are getting a class of stock vastly superior in size and quality to their dams, indeed the foals running alongside their dams, when brought into the ring, were in a great many cases bigger than their dams, and I have no doubt that a large number of the fillies will be found next year suitable for branding, thus increasing the valuable stock of brood mares".

I can only add that this is most encouraging.

421. The Committee assembled in the Punjab, was composed as follows:—

MAJOR C. E. W. MACDONALD, 6th Bengal Cavalry	...	*President.*
CAPTAIN H. D. GRIER, Royal Artillery	...	*Members.*
CAPTAIN H. S. DAVEY, 18th Hussars	...	
VETERINARY CAPTAIN F. JOSLEN, Army Veterinary Department	...	

422. I regret to have to report that although the actual judging of the stock was particularly well carried out, still, the Committee was not as successful as that held in the North-Western Provinces.

423. In the first place it was not received with that cordiality with which the North-Western Provinces Committee was received. To show that the Special Judging Committee was not received with much cordiality in the Punjab, I might note that although the letter from the Government of India, Military Department, sanctioning its appointment, was forwarded to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, with a request that he would circulate it for the information of all District Officers concerned, still Local Committees, composed of Military Officers were assembled at Umballa and Multan, and another was about to be appointed at Rawalpindi.

424. There was also a latent feeling that the authority of the Deputy Commissioner was being over-ridden. Two Deputy Commissioners, *viz.*, Mr. Younghusband and Captain Douglas object to the Special Judging Committee on various grounds, which, if carefully analysed will, I think, be found not to be in any way objectionable.

425. The Deputy Commissioner of Umballa takes quite another view of the matter. He says:—

"I consider that the appointment of a permanent Judging Committee is an excellent arrangement. The Committee saves the Deputy Commissioner and Local officials a vast amount of labor. The Committee worked quickly and well and did what they were required to do and no more, *viz.*, to judge the animals put before them."

426. This to my mind puts the matter clearly. This is solely a Judging Committee, and though the Deputy Commissioner is not actually asked *to judge* still, ex-officio, he is President, and can make any suggestions that he deems necessary; and I will say that any that were made were invariably agreed to. It is not every man who can judge a horse properly and surely this must refer to District officials as well as to others; and how frequently have I been told by Deputy Commissioners in former years, when they actually joined the Judging Committee as Judges, "I know nothing about a horse." The system of having one Committee to judge at all the Horse Fairs and Show must, I think, commend itself to everybody who wishes to see fair and impartial judging, irrespective of to whom the animals belong, and this is the only way in which we can teach the Native breeders the class of horse required. In these circumstances, I shall be prepared to recommend the continuance of these Special Judging Committees for the sanction of the Government of India in future years.

Silver Medals.

427. As already stated, the Government of India sanctioned the award of a silver medal to each Show or Fair held in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Baluchistan; or, in the case of large Shows, such as Bulandshahr, Meerut, Rawal Pindi, Shahpur, Quetta, Sibi, and others, two were sanctioned.

428. Previous to this, bridles were distributed to successful competitors, but it was found that these were not appreciated. By the money saved in the purchase of bridles, this Department has been enabled to present 30 medals during the past year.

429. The conditions of the competition for these medals are that they shall be presented to the zemindar being a *bonâ fide* breeder, who exhibits the best collection of branded mares and young stock by Government stallions, with the stipulation that the medal is not to be awarded 2 years in succession to the same breeder or to the same group of young stock.

430. As will be gathered from the foregoing review of Horse Fairs and Shows, the competition has been most keen and has been the means of bringing together some splendid collections of brood mares and young stock.

431. In addition to these, medals were awarded on the same terms, at the Fairs held in the Native States of Ulwar, Jeypore, Jodhpur, and Bahawalpore, and were much appreciated both by the Rulers of these States as well as by the recipients.

Prizes awarded at Horse Fairs and Shows.

432. During the year under review, the grant of Rs. 21,000, which is annually sanctioned by the Government of India to be awarded in prizes, was redistributed on a different basis; more money was allotted to deserving Shows where

the number and class of animals attending have been found worthy of more prizes than the previous year's grant could afford. This increase was met by a corresponding decrease at those Shows where the number of animals competing was less than those of the previous year. Under this head are also shown the amounts sanctioned last year for Batesar, Etawah, Hurdwar, Pokhur, and Sialkote Horse Shows and the Sonepore Fair; all of which were omitted from this year's list for the reasons which have already been assigned. The increase and decrease were as follows:—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Amritsar	...	100
Batesar	...	150
Bulandshahr	...	150
Delhi	150	...
Etawah	...	200
Gujrat	200	...
Garhmuktesar	500	...
Hardwar	...	300
Jhang	100	...
Kurnal	150	...
Kalimpong	500	...
Lahore	100	...
Multan	...	500
Muzaffarnagar	100	...
Pokhur	...	100
Quetta	250	...
Rawal Pindi	100	...
Shahpur	200	...
Sialkote	...	350
Sibi	...	100
Sonepore	...	400
Total ...	2,350	2,350

433. The sum of Rs. 500 was allotted to Garhmuktesar as it was decided to hold a Horse Show in connection with the annual Mule Fair; the result was highly successful.

434. The sum of Rs. 500 was allotted to the Kalimpong Fair at the urgent request of the authorities, but I then stated that as the allotment for prizes was given with a view of fostering horse and mule breeding, and as this Fair was held with a view of fostering the importation of mules from Thibet, the grant could not be looked upon as a legitimate charge against the allotment, which being already very small, owing to the growth of various Horse Fairs and Shows, could not stand the charge in future.

435. Owing to the fact that shows were not held at Delhi and Kurnal, the sums of Rs. 350, and Rs. 550, were unexpectedly made available for allotment to other Shows; these sums, with the sanction of the Government of India, were allotted to Bulandshahr and Sibi for the following reasons. Strenuous efforts were made to collect as many mares and head of young stock at Bulandshahr to enable Sir J. Watson to see the largest collection possible in the North-Western Provinces and it was felt that one of the best ways to do this was to increase the prize list. The horse Show at Sibi has grown so greatly of late

that Major MacIvor, the Deputy Commissioner, represented that the grant was insufficient; the result of this year's Show, at which 393 mares and 310 head of young stock were present, fully justified the extra grant.

436. The allotments for the various Fairs and Shows now stand:—

			Rs.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	... 5	Shows ...	5,200
Punjab	... 16	„ ...	13,100
Baluchistan	... 2	„ ...	1,850
Bengal	... 1	„ ...	500
Horse Runs, kept by Zemindars	...	... ...	350
		Total ...	21,000

Alteration in Horse Show Rules.

437. During the year under review, I deemed it advisable to recommend the following alterations in the Rules for the guidance of Judging Committees at District Horse Shows and Fairs, which were sanctioned by the Government of India and which have been found to work well:—

(*a*) Rule XII, as it stood, was as follows:—

"XII.—One or more of the District Officers of each district represented, and the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, will act as Judges of the Committee."

I recommended that the above should be expunged, and the following substituted as Rule XII:—

"Endeavours will be made for the appointment of Judging Committees, composed of Military Officers, failing which it will be locally arranged to obtain the services of officers attending the Show to act as Judges. The Deputy Commissioner or Collector of the district will *ex-officio* be President, and the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, will act as one of the Judges in the absence of a Veterinary officer belonging to the Army Veterinary Department."

(*b*) Rule XIII, as it stood, was as follows:—

"XIII.—Discretion is to be used by the Judging Committee in awarding only a portion of prizes to any class, if the stock of that class be not considered worthy of all prizes noted; and the money not awarded may be devoted to the giving of extra prizes in other classes deemed, by the Judging Committee, as worthy of them; as it is the desire of Government to award the total sum granted, provided any of the classes of stock competing are in any way worthy of it."

I recommended that the following should be added to the above Rule:—

"Discretion is also to be exercised by the Judging Committee to reduce the value of the bigger prizes, and to add smaller ones, in classes where the numbers competing are large."

(*c*) Rule IV ran as follows:—

"IV.—The system of marks will be adopted as follows:—

"*For Mares.*		*All other stock.*	
Soundness	25	Soundness	25
Power	25	Power	25
Quality	25	Quality	25
Produce at foot	25	Action	25
Total ...	100	Total ...	100

"If no produce, the total will be 75.

"Practical soundness in a horse shall, however, be the *sine qua non* for taking a prize, and should not merely count equally with other points of merit; it is therefore ruled that any animal that does not obtain 15 of 25 marks for soundness will be debarred from getting a prize.

"Marks for action have not been accorded to mares, as some competing may be too heavy in foal to allow of their action being shown. The Judging Committee are requested to be good enough to attach a return to their reports, showing the number of the several marks allotted to winners of prizes."

I recommended that the above should be expunged, and the following substituted:—

"The system of judging the animals competing is left to the discretion of the Committee; but practical soundness in a horse shall, however, be the *sine qua non* for taking a prize, and should not merely count equally with other points of merit. (Should any branded mares or fillies be affected with any unsoundness which may be considered hereditary, they will be debarred from the receipt of any prizes)."

Note 4 of the Rules for the guidance of Judging Committees runs as follows:—

"None but remounts purchased from *bonâ fide* breeders will be allowed to compete in these classes (Remounts). The Judging Committee to decide whether the owners of the animals competing are *bonâ fide* breeders or not."

To this rule the Government of Bombay raised objections to its being enforced at the Sindh Horse Show on the grounds, as stated in the letter from the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sindh Frontier, that the greater number of animals fit for "remounts" and "remounts purchased at the Show" are equally the property of dealers from Afghanistan.

As, however, I pointed out, if dealers are allowed to compete at one Show, it will create dissatisfaction at other Shows where they are not likely to compete. Again, I showed that at the Horse Show held at Jacobabad in 1893-94, 724 head of indigenous stock competed for prizes, and that it should be our endeavour to induce the *bonâ fide* breeders to keep their produce to that age at which it can be bought for Native Cavalry.

I however, suggested in paragraph 5 of my letter, marginally quoted, that should it be considered necessary to award any prizes to these men, I would prefer their competing in a class by themselves, and that a few prizes might be given to imported northern horses.

No. 59 R. and A., dated 2nd May 1895.

The Government of India, in their reply to the Government of Bombay state:—

"The Government of India see no advantage in admitting the dealer class to the competition for prizes, as the object of the dealer is to sell his stock, rather than to take prizes, and his exclusion from competition will not prevent him from attending the best market available to him; while the object with which the small sum available for prizes is expended, is the encouragement of horse-breeding and not of horse-dealing.

"For this reason the Government of India do not approve of the suggestion made in paragraph 5 of the Inspector-General's letter that prizes should be offered for competition among the dealers in a separate class by themselves; and they would prefer to devote all the money available to the award of prizes to breeders. The more prizes can be given to breeders, the greater will be the inducement to them to bring their own good stock to market, instead of selling to dealers beforehand. This is most desirable, as the margin between the prices at which the dealer buys and sells would admit of Government buying cheaper and of the breeders getting a better price."

The above extract from Government of India letter so very clearly states the case, that I have thought it advisable to give the reasons in *extenso* as they do not appear to be generally understood.

Summary.

438. The total number of animals present at the various Horse Fairs and Shows, during the year under review (*vide* Table XV, page liii), showed an increase of 3,345 over last year, whilst the number of exhibits showed a decrease of 146. The increase in the number of animals attending the fairs was most marked in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab.

All our best shows and fairs have either maintained the high position reached last year or show an increase. Amongst these may be noted Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Meerut, and Muzafarnagar in the North-Western Provinces; Amritsar, Dera Ghazi Khan, Gujrat, Jellalabad, Jhang, Lahore, Multan, Rawal Pindi, Shahpur, and Umballa in the Punjab; Ahmednagar in Bombay.

Decrease is noticeable in Bannu in the Punjab, and in Quetta and Sibi in Baluchistan.

439. The endeavours which were made last year to prevent fairs clashing with one another, proved very successful, and Remount Officers' tours were more easily regulated than they had hitherto been. Of course, in a large country like India, where over 40 important shows are held, it is impossible to prevent some clashing, but this is minimised by reference being made to the various District Officers prior to the fixing of dates submitted by them, which are found to be unsuitable when other fairs are considered.

440. The following statement will show the number of remounts and young stock purchased at fairs and shows during the past three years :—

1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1,327	1,613	1,879

The following statement will show the numbers bought for British Cavalry, Native Cavalry, and Police, during the past 2 years :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
Army Remount Department	326	425
Native Cavalry	1,114	1,307
Police	173	147

The following abstract will show the Provinces from which remounts were obtained :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
North-Western Provinces	227	519
Punjab	752	927
Rajputana	8	13
Bengal	25	22
Baluchistan	335	205
Bombay Presidency	266	193

It will be seen that the Punjab still continues to be the best centre from which remounts are obtained.

441. 858 mules were purchased by Government, against 885 last year, but 2,449 were bought by others against 2,123 during 1894-95; and as many of these find their way into Batteries and Transport Department, the increase must be looked upon as satisfactory. Of a total of 3,307 mules bought at fairs, the Punjab furnished 3,035 showing this Province to be our best mule breeding centre.

Stallions whose produce won prizes.

442. The abstract of Table XVI (page lviii), shows the number of prizes awarded to stock, the produce of different classes of sires, by which it will be seen that the following results were obtained in the four largest classes :—

	Proportion of 1st prizes to each sire.	Proportion of total prizes to each sire.
Thoroughbred English	1·29	6·40
Thoroughbred Australian	0·83	5·33
Half and three-quarter breds and Hackneys ...	0·66	4·76
Arbas	0·52	3·70

This proves, I think, that the thoroughbred stallion produce is the best. I trust to see the Arab produce occupy a higher position than it does at present, when good sires, as are now being obtained, have been at work for a few years.

Horse Runs.

443. In last year's Administration Report, I noted that no progress had been made for many years in Horse Runs in this country. The sum of Rs. 350 was again distributed in prizes during 1895-96, but the prizes went to the men who had taken them for years, and no improvement was reported either in size or condition of their Runs. Under these circumstances, I am of opinion that this sum can better be utilized in increasing the value of prizes for stock, and I shall make the necessary recommendation to this effect for the consideration of the Government of India.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

IV.—INSTRUCTION FARM.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

IV.—INSTRUCTION FARM.

444. In last year's report it was mentioned that it had been decided to reduce the cultivation in the North-Western Provinces Depôt, and that already a reduction of 11 acres had taken place. With this reduction, there will still remain 40 acres under cultivation and a further reduction was made during the year. The object of the farms is therefore now :— Object of the Instruction Farm.

(*a*) To raise fodder crops for the supply of the requirements of the stallion Depôts and to sell the same at market rates without a loss.

(*b*) To endeavour to carry on the cultivation with farm mares and at the same time to breed from them.

(*c*) To carry on experiments with new fodder crops which may ultimately add to our supply.

The first object has undoubtedly been gained. We have been able to raise fodder of much better quality than could possibly have been purchased and the cost of feed and keep of the stallions, alluded to elsewhere, will show that this has been done at such rates, that notwithstanding, the great increase in the price of grain, a saving has actually accrued on last year; this, of course, is not entirely dependent on the farm produce, but is greatly due to the following reasons recorded by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—

"The working of the Depôt farm this year has been on totally different lines from what has hitherto been carried out. Our cultivation has been reduced, no cooly labour was employed on the farm, the Depôt syces have done most of the work. Our object has been to grow sufficient green crops and hay for the use of the stallions and at the least possible expense, and this I think the farm has succeeded; the cost of the feed and keep of the stallions is considerably reduced and our farm balance sheet shows a saving of Rs. 366-12-4."

The cultivated area in the North-Western Provinces Depôt it still treble that of the area of the Punjab Depôt; it was hoped that this reduction would be the means of enabling us to carry on the cultivation with the farm mares and at the same time to breed from them, and in time I think this will be effected, but the mares in the North-Western Provinces Depôt had become so debilitated through over-work that they will require a long time to recover. The following results of my inspection of the farms held last April, confirm my above expressed opinion :—

Farm.	Number and class of mare.	Number in foal.	Number with foal at foot.	Young stock.
North-Western Provinces ...	9 horse breeding mares	2	1	1 Colt 1 year old.
Punjab	7 Do. do.	3	3	3 Fillies, 1 Colt, } 1 year old.
North-Western Provinces ...	7 Pony mares ...	2	1	Nil.
Punjab	6 Do. ...	3	1	2 Mules 10 months old.
North-Western Provinces ...	7 Donkey mares ...	4	1	2 Colts, 1 Filly, } 1 year old.
Punjab	7 Do. ...	5	1	2 Fillies, 1 Colt, } 10 months old. 2 Fillies, 2 years old.

The above will plainly show the effects of over-work caused by extra cultivation in the North-Western Provinces Depôt.

Balance sheet of cultivation operations.

445. Tables XVII and XVII (*a*), pages lxviii to lxx are balance sheets of cultivation operations carried out at the North-Western Provinces and Punjab Depôts. The profits of the former amount to Rs. 1,866-12-4 and of the latter, Rs 811-0-7. These figures do not compare very favorably with those of last year, which amounted to Rs. 3,579-9-5 and Rs. 1,091-14-11, respectively; but on comparing the figures of the last 2 years, representing the actual expenditure incurred in connection with the growing of crops, and the outturn, it will be seen that while the expenses, especially under the head "Farm Labour" have been considerably curtailed, the yield, has been maintained when the reduced area under cultivation in 1895-96 is taken into account.

Return of farm animals.

446. Table XVIII (page lxxii) shows the number of farm animals present on 1st April 1895, and remaining on 31st March 1896.

Casualties.

447. Table XIX (page lxxiii) shows the number of casualties amongst the farm animals, by which it will be seen that only one died.

On this point, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, states that the health of the farm animals was remarkably good and that there was not a single case of disease.

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, states:—

"All the farm animals have been very healthy during the year; there was no sickness amongst them and, with the exception of the mare that died of tetanus, no other deaths. The farm mares continue to work in the pumps and ploughs, but they are not called on to do very heavy work."

Sales.

448. Table XX, page lxxiv, shows the number of Instruction Farm animals sold, by which it will be seen that nine farm stallions were sold to District Boards and Native States for stud work. Nine farm and pony mares, stallions and young stock, were disposed of by auction, being unfit to be retained. Three head of young stock were sold to the Remount Department and two donkeys were disposed of to the Madras Government and one to the North-Western Provinces Government for provincial mule breeding.

Farm produce.

449. The outturn of the North-Western Provinces farm was small when compared with last year; this must be accounted for by the fact that the rainfall was exceedingly small, this necessitated constant irrigation and the mares could not perform this work properly.

With reference to the outturn in the Punjab Depôt, the Superintendent remarks as follows:—

"The outturn of crops on a whole was good, but in one or two instances the season proved unfavourable; the hot winds and the rains holding off made the scarcity of water prominently felt."

The following are the crops which were grown on the farm:—

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FARM.

"The crops raised on the farm were:—1. Lucerne, 2. Guinea grass, 3. Impey, 4. Carrots, 5. Hay, 6. Oats, 7. Moth, 8. Indian corn, 9. Gram, 10. Lathyrus Sylvestris.

"Owing to the scarcity of rain the outturn of grass and hay has been much less than in other years. The cold weather crops also were less than usual, and several crops that in ordinary years would grow without the help of irrigation, had this year to be watered.

Lucerne.

"There were two acres under lucerne cultivation and the crop did very well and gave a good outturn, 1,331 maunds 34 seers being obtained. The question is often asked which is the best method of growing lucerne? Whether it should be sown in ridges or sown broad cast? From the experience gained at this farm, there is no doubt but the ridge system is far superior. The advantages of growing in ridges are:—

"(1) It raises the stem of the plant out of contact with the irrigation water, as, under natural conditions, the plant requires very little surface moisture.

"(2) Weeding is much more easily performed.

"(3) During the rains it prevents the plant being constantly saturated with water, the furrows acting as surface drains.

"(4) The quantity of seed required is less.

"(5) The soil round the stem and roots of the plant can easily be loosened and kept clean by having the furrows ploughed. For this purpose a very useful plough is made on the farm known as Burke's combined plough, which can be made up for about Rs. 22.

"The area under Guinea grass was ¾ acres. The yield was good, there being 330 maunds 23 seers. It is a capital green fodder and is much liked by the horses. We usually give it chopped up, with lucerne and hay. Guinea grass.

"Two bighas were sown under English and one under indigenous seeds. The seeds were sown in August on a loomy soil. 73 maunds 33 seers of country carrots were obtained and 60 maunds of English. Carrots.

"Three years ago English seeds were obtained from Messrs. Sutton & Sons, and since then we have been using the acclimatized seed. This year, the roots obtained were larger and better than on either of the previous years.

"There were 1,200 maunds of hay made during the year, all of it being of excellent quality. Hay.

"We got a good supply of hay and bedding grass from the Hapur encamping ground, but not as much as on the previous year, for the reason that we have turned the encamping ground into a run for the young stock from the Depôt for 9 months of the year; as you know the encamping ground is over four miles from the Depôt, but owing to the kind assistance given us by Rai Ram Chander Sahai, the Tehsildar of Hapur, we have no difficulty in making and getting away our hay, and keeping our young stock there.

"The area under moth cultivation was 1½ bighas. The yield being 3 maunds. of seed and 7 maunds of bhoosa. This pulse grows well on bad land and requires very little previous cultivation, one or two ploughings being sufficient; the seed is sown broadcast at the rate of 4 seers to an acre. The seed and bhoosa were given to the farm animals whilst they were doing hard work, and they seemed to do well on it and keep in good condition. Natives have a prejudice against it, it being reputed to produce worms in the bowels. Moth.

"The area under barley cultivation was 7 kutcha bighas. The six rowed variety was sown, (Hordeinon Hexasticliom). The yield was 6 maunds 12 seers. A poor outturn, which was due to late sowing and the attack of a fungus resembling smut. Barley.

"One quarter bigha was sown for experimental purposes; the seeds germinated but the young plants died out gradually, no cause being visible. Another trial will be given this year. Lathyrus Sylvestris.

"There were 3½ acres under oat cultivation, and off this, 61 maunds 29 seers were fed off green, and besides we got 75 maunds of oatseed and 200 maunds straw. This crop had to be irrigated. Oats.

"There was one acre under Indian corn cultivation. The yield being 7 maunds 22 seers. Indian corn.

"There were six acres of land under gram cultivation, and from this we got 50 maunds gram and 30 maunds bhoosa. The gram before being sown was smeared with common oil, this is supposed to preserve the seed and prevent attacks of parasites, etc. The grain was of a rich brown color and of excellent quality. Gram.

"The expense of keeping up mud walls in the Depôt is very great, as they have to be renewed every year. Karanjna Hedge.

"Colonel Hallen procured some Karanjna seed and had it sown besides one of the mud walls; it grew up very quickly, making a fairly good fence after three years growth.

"The stem requires to be cut and laid close to the ground when young, and I believe if this is done for a few years, it will make a capital fence. The seeds have been preserved, and this year, during the rainy season, they will be sown along the ring fence of the depôt."

Punjab Farm.

"Two acres were again utilised for the cultivation of this valuable perennial; the outturn aggregated 1,831 maunds as against 1,692 maunds produced last year. I attribute the increase to a better quality of manure, prepared according to the system recommended by Mr. Benson. Lucerne.

"Again, this year, as last, another acre of old lucerne was rooted up and new seed put down; this yielded one cutting before the 31st March 1896 and promises well.

"In last year's report I recorded that a ¼ acre of this grass was sown in No. 10 paddock near the well and the old field abandoned; this has proved a great success; the small plot yielding 1,090 maunds, which is very satisfactory and another proof of the superiority of manure preserved on the new principle. Guinea grass.

"Only a small plot was grown this year, the reason being that No. 10 well has failed to supply water requisite for more extensive cultivation, notwithstanding that it has been well cleaned. The yield from the one acre shown was 370 maunds, and being a small quantity was fed off green. Oats.

"Four acres were sown which yield 53 maunds gram and 42 maunds bhoosa; the outturn was not so good as was at first expected, the prevalence of hot winds stunted the growth long before it sufficiently matured to withstand them, and a scarcity of rain added much to the deterioration of the grain; it was found that most of the pods were either empty or contained small seed. Gram.

"An outturn of 15½ maunds of barley and 22½ maunds bhoosa was got from ⅔ acre of land sown. The yield was good owing to a liberal supply of irrigation. Barley.

"The common country seed was sown on one acre of well manured soil, and, as expected, only a fair crop was obtained, *viz.*, 149 maunds. Carrots.

"I have again to comment on the indigenous variety running early into seed, and on this account must be fed off quickly, a necessity which renders the outturn still poorer.

"The Belgian seed was sown year after year, and the seed saved from each growing was observed to deteriorate; last year no seed was saved, hence there was none of this variety in stock to sow. The Belgian carrot unlike the country, remains tender and fit for consumption till late in April. I may note with regard to this variety that seed saved from two successive crops may be grown with advantage, but the third year's acclimatization destroys its superiority.

"This year 1½ acres were under moth, and yielded a harvest of 17 maunds of grain and 34 of bhoosa. Result, indifferent, due to unfavorable season. Moth.

"I consider moth to possess much fattening property, and as such, of high value in keeping in condition the hard-worked farm animals. It may not be out of place to mention that horse dealers generally fatten young stock with boiled moth and gur. The animals eat this grain with avidity and thrive on it.

"One acre sown in February and, like last year, after getting two cuttings, the field was left for seed. In all, 600 maunds of impey was got; a good yield. Impey.

Hay.

"2,200 maunds of hay were saved during the year under review, of this, 600 maunds were obtained by purchase, another 600 maunds from the Opeihra encamping ground, and the rest from the paddocks comprised in the Punjab Depôt.

"That part of No. 1 west paddock, mentioned in last year's report, was again cultivated this year, as the coarse grasses and weeds had not been thoroughly eradicated.

"The sowing of the Opeihra encamping ground with 'Anjana' and other grass seeds was completed. And the supply of hay got from there was fair in quantity but of good quality; this being the first time, a larger amount could not be expected; I am, however, very sanguine of better results in future. Every endeavour is being made to improve the grass and the land.

Manure.

"Three pits on Mr. Benson's principle have been erected with galvanized iron roofings and the thatches of the old sheds were replaced by zinc ones. Two urine carts were also provided. The increased outturn of crops manured from these pits is certainly a recommendation of their utility, and for their continuance, and to my mind a proof of the good quality of the manure; indeed, I consider the pits an invaluable addition made to the Agricultural operations carried on by the farm."

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

V.—BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

V.—BACTARIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

450. During the year under report, the Laboratory fittings have been moved from Poona to the new building in the Kumaon hills. The building is not yet completed and consequently no new investigation could be undertaken. The time of the Imperial Bacteriologist has been chiefly occupied in (i) further investigating the etiology and treatment of Surra, (ii) in preparing Volume II of the report for the press, (iii) in arranging material for Volume III, (iv) in preparing a summary of the result of the most important physiological and pathological problems for this report, worked out in Poona concurrently with the treatment of Surra during the years 1893-95.

451. In December 1895, Dr. Lingard was deputed to the Remount Rearing Depôt at Kurnal to investigate an outbreak of disease amongst the horses there. He submitted a report stating that the diseases prevalent were Surra and Filariasis, and made certain suggestions for the improvement of the Depôt lands with a view to preventing, as far as is possible, these diseases.

452. A subject of considerable interest was initiated by a correspondence between the Hon'ble the Secretary for Zululand, South Africa, and the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, in which the former reported "that investigations were being made by Surgeon-Captain Bruce, A.M.S., as to the so-called Nagana disease, a fatal disease which attacks horses, cattle and dogs in certain parts of Zululand, and the disease supposed to arise from the bite of the Tsetse fly which appears, so far, to be identical with Nagana." The investigator was led to believe, so far as his researches had proceeded, that the disease might also be identical with Surra which is at present under investigation by Dr. Lingard. Reports and drawings, which would enable Dr. Bruce to identify the disease were asked for, and a water color drawing of the parasites found by the above Officer in the blood of animals suffering from "Nagana," and in the blood of animals known to have been bitten by the Tsetse fly, sent.

Dr. Lingard replied that "the organism depicted in Surgeon-Captain Bruce's drawing is an infusorian and appears to correspond closely with the organism found in the blood of animals in India and Burma suffering from Surra."

Numerous photographs and drawings of the Trypanosoma in the blood of different animals, of horse flies and of animals suffering from the disease were forwarded to Surgeon-Captain Bruce with a copy of the Surra report for 1894 and summary of 1895.

Dr. Lingard has also tabulated the outbreaks of Surra which have been reported during the year, and these will be found under the heading of "Equine diseases," at page 90.

The following is a summary of the report on certain physiological and pathological problems in health and Surra, and is here inserted to show the work done by the Imperial Bacteriologist during the year. Dr. Lingard remarks:

In investigating the experimental treatment of Surra during the years 1893-95, the opportunity was taken of working out certain physiological and pathological problems as far as circumstances would permit. In order to make this enquiry in equines (horses, mules and donkeys) the quantity and composition of the ingesta and egesta have been ascertained during a period of health—previous to inoculation—the incubatory period of the disease, the paroxysms and intermissions until death. In one case, *viz.*, No. 89 horse, after successful treatment. The weight of the animals under experiment was ascertained at frequent intervals.

The following data were recorded.

The weight and composition of the *Ingesta* including corn, hay, green fodder and water. The weight and composition of the *Egesta* including dung and urine. In the case of horse No. 89 (II series) the dung and urine were weighed three times during the 24 hours, in other cases once daily. In the urine the total nitrogen, the urea, hippuric acid, ammonia and albumen were separately estimated.

A.—*Untreated cases of Surra.*

Horse No. XCII. Summary and table of results.

„ *No. XCIII.* Ditto ditto.

B.—*Treated cases of Surra.*

(*a*) Arsenic and later double iodides of arsenic and mercury.

Horse No. LXXXIX (cured).

(i)—Summary and table of results.

(ii)—Table of nitrogen ingested and egested during 26 weeks subsequent to treatment.

(iii)—Total gain by nitrogen, fat, moisture, etc.

(iv)—Total dry matter digested during whole period.

Horse No. XCI. Summary and table.

(*b*) Arsenic.

Horse No. XCVI. Summary and table.

C.—*Preliminary treatment.*

(*a*) Arsenic (51 days).

Horse No. XCVIII. Summary and table.

(*b*) Tri-iodide of arsenic and bin-iodide of mercury (46 days).

Horse No. XCIX. Summary and table.

Table showing the chief facts connected with the above mentioned animals during different periods of health and disease (Surra) when massed together.

Summary of results obtained from investigations with the ingesta and egesta, during a period of observation, before and succeeding inoculation with Surra. Animals *untreated.*

Horse No. LXXXIX—

(i) Summary and Tabular statement.

(ii) Nitrogen ingested and egested. Table.

(iii) Water excreted. Table.

(iv) Quantity of dry food digested during paroxysms and intermissions.

(v) Quantity of dry food digested during whole period.

(vi) Blood.

(*a*) Number and ratios of corpuscular constituents in health and disease together with the number of hæmatozoa present in the paroxysms.

(*b*) Hæmoglobin % in health and disease.

Mule I—

(i) Summary and Tabular statement.

(ii) Nitrogen ingested and egested, showing total loss. Table.

(iii) Percentages of water excreted as urine, dung and by lungs and skin.

(iv) Percentages of dry matter digested during the whole period.

(v) Percentages of dry matter digested during health and phases of Surra.

(vi) Blood.

(*a*) Number and ratios of corpuscular constituents in health and disease together with the number of hæmatozoa present in the paroxysms.

Mule II—

(i) Summary and Table.

(ii) Nitrogen ingested and egested showing total loss. Table.

(iii) Percentages of water excreted as urine, dung and by lungs and skin.

(iv) Percentages of dry matter digested during the whole period.

(v) Percentages of dry matter digested during health and phases of Surra.

(vi) Blood.

(*a*) Number and ratios of corpuscular constituents in health and disease together with the number of hæmatozoa present in the paroxysms.

(*b*) Hæmoglobin percentage in health and disease.

(vii) Percentage of corpuscles in each period as compared with health.

Remarks comparing the results obtained in the cases of mule I and mule II.

Table showing the chief facts connected with the above-mentioned animals during different period of health and disease (Surra) when massed together.

Summary of observations made with regard to the changes occurring in the ingesta and egesta, before and after several inoculations with the hæmatozoon of the Bandicoot, and before and after the administration of the double iodide of arsenic and mercury.

Donkey—

(i) Summary and Tabular statement.

(ii) Nitrogen ingested and egested, showing total loss. Table.

(iii) Percentage of dry matter digested during the whole period.

(iv) Blood.

(*a*) Number and ratio of the different corpuscular constituents in health and after inoculation.

Summary showing the number and ratios of the corpuscular constituents of the blood of Surra horses subjected to treatment with arsenic and iron together with the days of disease and treatment and the amount of the drugs administered, when a cure was effected and when death followed respectively.

(i) Table of corpuscular elements in health—horse, mule, donkey.

(ii) During treatment of Surra.

Summary of the number and ratios of the corpuscular constituents of the blood of Guinea pigs before and after inoculation with Surra blood, together with a table showing the results when the paroxysms and intermissions are massed together.

Table showing the number of hæmatozoa red and white corpuscles in each cubic millimetre of blood of rats and bandicoots together with the animals body weight and that of the principal organs.

(i) Rats (mus decumanus).

(ii) Bandicoots [mus (nesokia) giganteus].

Remarks—

On the changes observed with regard to the number of red, white and coarsely granular oxyphile cells (Eosinophile cells) in the blood of animals.

(i) When Surra has been acquired naturally or by experimental inoculation.

(ii) After successful inoculation with the rat hæmatozoon.

(iii) During the period of treatment of Surra with arsenic.

Further remarks on the etiology of Surra. Hippuric acid Table.

453. These observations, which represent an enormous amount of detail and work, are of exceedingly great interest and value to scientists, but would not, as a rule, be understood by the readers of this report.

The detailed report submitted by Dr. Lingard will, therefore, be printed separately.

The following "summary of the changes in the blood" and "further remarks on the etiology of Surra," being of interest, are here inserted.

"SUMMARY OF THE CHANGES IN THE BLOOD."

The changes observed with regard to the numbers of red, white and coarsely granular oxyphile cells (eosinophile cells) in the blood of animals.

(i) When Surra has been acquired naturally or by experimental inoculation.

(ii) After unsuccessful inoculation with the rat hæmatozoon.

(iii) During the period of treatment of Surra with arsenic are detailed as follows :—

RED CORPUSCLES.

(*i*) *When Surra was acquired naturally or by inoculation.*—An increase in the number of red corpuscles occurred in the latent period equal to 9·7 per cent. in the horse and 5 and 1·87 respectively in the mules. During the paroxysms there was a decrease, most marked in the case of the mules. A further decrease occurred in the intermissions except in the case of mule II.

TABLE I.

Showing the percentages of red corpuscles taken on the mean daily number found in the blood of the horse and mule, during different periods of health and disease.

Periods.	Horse No. 89.	Mule I.	Mule II.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Health	100·00	100·00	100·00
Latent period	109·70	105·00	101·87
Paroxysms	86·01	61·34	65·17
Intermissions	74·98	52·35	67·17
Whole period	87·16	68·67	79·14

(*ii*) *After unsuccessful inoculation with the rat hæmatozoon.*—Taking the mean of five inoculations (donkey), the effect produced 24 hours after inoculation, was to increase the number of red corpuscles 10·48 per cent., whilst at the end of 72 hours a reduction in their numbers equal to 11·79 per cent. had taken place.

(*iii*) *Treatment of Surra with arsenic.*—In horses, after an interval of several days, from 9th to 12th day of treatment, a considerable increase in the number of red corpuscles took place, in some cases approaching 70 to 100 per cent. This rise was followed by a fairly gradual decrease, which in a mean of 8 cases was found to commence on the 41st day of treatment, after 403·4 grains of arsenic had been administered. A secondary increase in the numbers recorded, occurred just before death in 5 out of 8 cases.

White Corpuscles.

(*i*) *When Surra was acquired naturally or by inoculation.*—A decrease in the number of white corpuscles took place during the period of incubation, varying from 8 to 25 per cent. During the paroxysms an increase occurred, which in the mule was enormously added to during the intermissions. In No. 89 horse (2nd series), the length of the intermissions compared with the paroxysms were as 1 : 9·4, whereas in the mule they were as 1 : 1·9 and 1 : 2·8 respectively.

Table II.

Shewing the percentages of white corpuscles, taken on the mean daily number found in the blood of the horse and mule during different periods of health and disease (Surra).

Periods.	Length, days.	Horse No. 89.	Length, days.	Mule I.	Length, days.	Mule II.
		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
Health	15	100·00	28	100·00	28	100·00
Latent period	7	91·20	11	89·93	8	74·56
Paroxysms	47	142·89	49	100·69	39	111·73
Intermissions	5	141·02	26	135·31	14	130·38
Whole period	74	134·23	14	108·66	89	107·61

(*ii*) *After unsuccessful inoculation with the rat hæmatozoon.*—Taking the mean of five inoculations, the effect produced in the donkey 24 hours after was to increase the white corpuscles by 76 per cent., whilst after 72 hours a reduction to 69 per cent. increase had occurred.

(*iii*) *Treatment of Surra with arsenic.*—In the case successfully treated with arsenic (horse No. 115), the number of white corpuscles rapidly decreased, and never attained during recovery within 75 per cent. of the number present at the commencement of treatment. A similiar reduction was observed to take place in the course of the fatal cases, when the system of the animal became influenced by the drug. Fluctuations in the number of the white corpuscles, however occurred, which did not appear to correspond with any rise or fall in the number of red, or coarsely granular oxyphile cells. In the majority of cases recorded, shortly before death, a considerable increase in the number of white corpuscles took place concurrently with the rise in the red.

Coarsely granular oxyphile cells (eosinophile cells).

(*i*) When Surra was acquired naturally or by inoculation. A great diminution in the number of coarsely granular cells was observed during the latent period, but the greatest decrease in their numbers was observed during the paroxysms of Surra, in the majority of cases. When the intermissions are sufficiently prolonged, there was a rapid increase in the number of these cells, during the absence of the hæmatozoon from the circulation and the consequent fall in temperature.

Table III shewing the percentages of coarsely granular oxyphile cells, taken on the mean daily number found in the blood of the horse and the mule during different periods of health and disease (Surra).

Periods.	Length, days.	No. 89 horse.	Length, days.	Mule I.	Length, days.	Mule II.
		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
Health	15	100·00	28	100·00	28	100·00
Latent period	7	72·67	11	86·30	8	65·81
Paroxysms	47	41·12	49	14·78	39	39·52
Intermissions	5	82·58	26	12·16	14	56·65
Whole period	74	63·89	111	33·27	89	63·60

(ii).—*After unsuccessful inoculation with the Rat hæmatozoon.*

When the animal inoculated is in good health, there is always a great increase in the number of these cells, varying between 24 and 36 per cent.

(iii).—*Treatment of Surra with arsenic.*

There is nearly always, a steady increase in the number of the coarsely granular oxyphile cells commencing shortly after the administration of the drug, but attaining a maximum after varying amounts have been given. In these cases where arsenic is pushed and death supervenes, there is a gradual decrease, until at the time of death these cells are very few in number or more frequently absent.

In the event of the animal under treatment recovering, the cells decrease in number, until they reach a minimum, when they gradually increase until they attain the ratio found in health.

One can make a fair prognosis as to an animal's chance of recovery from Surra, by daily observing the number of coarsely granular oxyphile cells present in its blood.

Further remarks on the etiology of Surra.

The course of this disease is characterized by two kinds of periods (*i*) "*Paroxysms*", during which the hæmatozoon (Trypanosoma Evansi) is present in varying numbers, from 1 to 350,000 in each cubic millimetre of blood. Paroxysms and intermissions.

(*ii*). "*Intermissions*", during which the hæmatozoon is absent from the circulation.

It may be stated as a rule that in all animals, the greater the number of hæmatozoa present in the circulation during a proxysm, the shorter will be the duration of such period. The duration of a paroxysmal period in India varies between 3 and 10 days, according to the animal attacked. Duration of paroxysm, influenced by number of hæmatozoon present in the blood.

In experimental animals (horses) when the disease has been transmitted by means of a trace of soiled blood placed in a superficial scratch on the muzzle, the paroxysms may last as long as 22 days, but the organisms rarely exceed 400 in each cubic millimetre of blood.

Although during the intermissions of Surra, the most careful microscopical examination of the blood has failed to discover the presence of a single hæmatozoon, nevertheless during such a period lasting five days for instance, if a fresh guinea-pig be inoculated, with a like quantity of blood (0·3, c. c.) on each of the days making up the period; it generally happens that four out of five of the animals will contract Surra. The blood extracted on the first or second day of the intermission is the sample which fails to reproduce the disease in the guinea-pig. Blood during intermission has power to reproduce the disease when inoculated under certain conditions.

The period of incubation after such inoculation, however, varies considerably in length, in animals of the same species. In one experiment when the blood of the second day of the intermission failed to reproduce the disease, the latent period in the third animal was nineteen point five (19·5) days, in the fourth animal eight point five (8·5) days, and in the fifth animal six point five (6·5) days, whereas in ordinary inoculations, guinea-pigs injected subcutaneously with 0·3 c. c. soiled blood from the horse, contract Surra in from four to five days. Period of incubation of Surra varies according to the day of intermission.

Successful inoculations have been made with blood taken from the heart of horses which succumbed to Surra, up to 16 hours post-mortem, but not later. Post-mortem blood of diseased animal virulent.

It has been previously noted that the changes brought about in the blood by the hæmatozoon in Surra, cases are— Changes in blood due to the presence of the Surra hæmatozoon.

(i) High temperature, maximum 108° F.

(ii) Rapid reduction in the number of red corpuscles, in the blood.

(iii) An increase in the number of white corpuscles.

(iv) Decrease in the number of coarsely granular oxyphile cells.

(v) A marked diminution in the amount of hæmoglobin concurring takes place, most marked during the paroxysmal periods.

When a Surra animal (horse) is treated with arsenic,—if the disease is not too far advanced—the hæmatozoon disappears from the blood after a varying amount of the drug has been administered. The body temperature falls and reaches normal limits, and the animal frequently maintains its condition, sometimes putting on flesh. The red blood corpuscles increase in number and again form normal rouleaux, a diminution in the number of white corpuscles, and an increase in the number of coarsely granular corpuscles takes place. Effect of arsenic on the hæmatozoon of Surra.

Inoculation has been successfully performed with blood drawn from an animal previously submitted to arsenic for a few days from whose blood the hæmatozoon was absent, but after the ninth day of treatment, the immature form of the hæmatozoon—if such it be—appears to be acted upon by the drug, for negative results then follow inoculation with the blood of the animal under treatment. There is however a tendency for the Surra organism to reappear in the blood of the animal subject to Arsenic, after an absence of about twenty-five, fifty or seventy-five days. Effect of arsenic on the hæmatozoon and immature form of the Surra hæmatozoon.

In continuation of the experiments recorded in 1893, *viz.*:—As to the efficacy of repeated injections of serum obtained from bovines, directly after severe attacks of Surra—when injected into equines suffering from that disease. Further researches were initiated in small animals (rabbit, guinea-pig), the injected serum being obtained from bandicoots (Mus (Nesokia) giganteus) just previously the subjects of the hæmatozoon. The injections of serum in the case of the rabbit seemed to retard the appearance of the hæmatozoon in the blood, for the average length of the latent period of Surra, in this animal was found to be about eight and a half days, whereas in these experiments it occupied an average of twenty-eight days. In the guinea-pig the latent period occupied the usual time, but the injections of serum appear to have been the cause of shortening the period of life. Whether any deterrent effect produced by the injection of blood serum (bandicoots) into animals before or subsequent to inoculation with the Surra hæmatozoon.

It is very difficult to draw definite conclusions with regard to the excretion of urea in the paroxysms and intermissions of Surra, owing to the fact that the maximum amount of urea is passed at varying times after the highest temperature has been reached.

The maximum temperature sometimes occurs in the middle of a paroxysm, when as a rule, the urea would be recorded during that period, whilst at others the highest temperature occurs just before the disappearance of the hæmatozoon, *i.e.*, at the end of the paroxysm, in which case the maximum amount of urea appears in the succeeding intermission. Excretion of urea during paroxysms and intermissions of Surra.

With regard to the presence of hippuric acid in the urine of the horse* and mule, it will be noted on reference to the accompanying table that in health and at rest the amount of this acid excreted varied very greatly in quantity, and in two animals (Nos. 91—96) was absent altogether. In the same horse (No. 89) in different years, but having almost the same amount of exercise the hippuric acid ratio was as 1 : 2. In the mules under observation the amount varied as 1 : 19·74. Excretion of hippuric acid.

During the latent period the hippuric acid excreted by the *untreated* animals increased in amount in 3 out of 5 cases, but it remained stationary in one and the quantity decreased in one animal. In all five animals however there was a decrease from that observed in the latent period during both paroxysms and intermissions.

In those animals *treated* after inoculation the effect produced by the administration of arsenic was the reverse of the above, for considerable quantities were passed during the paroxysms and intermissions of the disease.

The effect of the preliminary treatment on horses Nos. 98 and 99 with arsenic and the double iodides of arsenic and mercury, was to reduce the amount of hippuric acid from 3·1 and 1·5 respectively to 1, and to stop its excretion entirely during the remainder of the periods which occurred before death took place.

In the case of the horse (No. 89 —1st series) which received the double iodides during convalescence from Surra, the effect produced was to reduce the amount of hippuric acid excreted during the administration of the drug, but when the iodides were discontinued, the excretion ceased altogether for a considerable period, *viz.*, 163 days.

* Smith states that in England horses at rest do not excrete hippuric acid in the urine.

TABLE

Shewing the mean daily amount of Hippuric Acid excreted in the Urine during periods of health, preliminary treatment and after the inoculation and subsequent treatment of Surra.

Treated or otherwise.	Animals.	Health.	Preliminary treatment.	Latent period.	Paroxysms.	Intermission.	Arsenical treatment.	Iodides of Arsenic and Mercury.	Period of convalescence.	Walking exercise. Mean daily.	Remarks.
		Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.	Miles.	
Untreated	Horse No. 92	7·88	...	12·22	1·36	0·36	...	...	...	Nil.	
	„ „ 93	3·48	...	3·48	2·79	0·00	...	...	...	Nil.	
Treated	„ „ 91	0·00	...	0 00	15·02	12·87	...	...	...	Nil.	
	„ „ 96	0 00	...	7·19	4·58	6·24	...	...	...	Nil.	
	„ „ 89	11·08	...	18·62	12·49	...	16·14	2·18	* Nil 14 87	5·06†	* First 163 days. Last 63 „ † For 182 days.
Preliminary Treatment.	„ „ 98	12·33	3·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	
	„ „ 99	13·14	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	
Untreated	„ „ 89	21·46	...	15·73	3·79	...	...	...	...	5·35‡	‡ For first 60 out of 73 days. For first 90 out of 114 days.
	Mule „ I	1·37	...	10·15	3·48	6·24	...	...	...	2·03	
	Mule „ II	27·05	...	27·04	6·60	...	...	...	...	3·78	

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

V. (A).—EQUINE DISEASES.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

V. (A)—EQUINE DISEASES.

Bombay.

454. *Glanders and Farcy.*—During the year under review, important improvements have been made to ensure the proper working of the Glanders and Farcy Act in the City of Bombay. It will at once be seen how very important it is that all the machinery for the working of this Act should be in perfect, working order, as owing to the large importation of ponies and horses into Bombay, the greatest danger exists that unless the closest supervision is exercised, the disease which is always prevalent amongst Arab horses, would be introduced into the various Mounted branches of the Service.

The staff has hitherto been—

1 Itinerating Veterinary Inspector,

1 Harbour Veterinary Surgeon,

and, in addition to this establishment, the Principal and Assistant Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, have been appointed Veterinary Surgeons under the Act. Certain professional gentlemen have also been appointed Veterinary Surgeons and four Inspectors of Police, who are in charge of the parts into which the City is at present divided for the purposes of the Glanders and Farcy Act, have been appointed Inspectors under the Act, in addition to their other duties.

It was mainly to free the last mentioned, that I, in consultation with the Commissioner of Police, urged the appointment of Veterinary Assistants who would be possessed of professional knowledge sufficient at any rate to diagnose the disease and who would be able to devote their whole time to their work.

The Bombay Government have proposed to add the following to the existing staff:—

4 Veterinary Inspectors,

2 Havildars,

2 Constables,

and I am pleased to state that this Establishment has received the sanction of the Government of India; with it, all cases of Glanders and Farcy existing in the Port and City of Bombay, should be promptly dealt with. I cannot, however, help stating that this establishment will require the very closest supervision on the part of the Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College, who should be held responsible for the proper carrying out of the provisions of the Act.

The Veterinary Surgeon, under the Act, reports as follows on the work done during the year:—

"During the year there were 26 horses destroyed at the Sewri Lazaretto for glanders as against 34 in 1894; a very considerable decrease which is highly satisfactory. Of these 26 horses, 6 belonged to Hackney Carriage owners, 19 came from the Arab and other Commission stables in Bombay, 3 were found wandering about the streets ownerless, 3 were the property of private individuals, and 4 were detected on board the Steamer arriving in harbour from the Persian Gulf. Of the above cases, 19 were Arabs, 4 Country-breds, and 3 Walers."

Although the decrease in the number of cases detected would at first sight appear to be satisfactory, still the establishment was not sufficient to ensure detection of all cases and I fear that many remained undetected. Even allowing for the decrease, the numbers show an alarming prevalence of the disease; take for example 4 cases found on board ship; these must have communicated the disease to many others, and there is nothing contained in the report which shows that any steps were taken to isolate the horses that had stood in the vicinity of the affected animals on board ship; if this were not done, these horses no doubt were distributed to various parts of India disseminating the disease.

Again, 10 horses were found to be affected in the Arab and Commission stables; the same remarks apply to these horses as to those detected on board ship.

But, as affecting the City of Bombay, the system adopted by owners of glandered horses, of turning them loose in the streets should be most severely dealt with when their owners can be discovered, and I am pleased to see that one Arab dealer was fined Rs. 25 for neglecting to give information to the Veterinary Inspector of Police of a horse belonging to him being glandered.

During the year, 7,147 horses were inspected at the harbour, showing an increase of 726 as compared with 1894; this large importation of horses will prove the necessity for increased vigilance on the part of the Authorities at Bombay, if it is desired to prevent the extension of the disease to the many parts of India to which these horses are sent.

North-Western Provinces.

455. Glanders occurred on the Saharanpore Rajpur Dâk line, also at Lucknow, Cawnpore, and Saharanpore. Ten horses were affected and all were destroyed.

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, states:—

"It is satisfactory to see that the Government of India have decided to extend the Glanders and Farcy Act to the whole of India; we will then be in a position to deal with outbreaks as they are reported or as we meet them without having to wait for the Act to be extended to any particular area or district, allowing the disease to spread in the meantime."

Punjab.

456. The Principal, Lahore Veterinary College, reports having admitted 3 horses to the College hospital that were detected as having been the subject of glanders and were therefore immediately destroyed.

In December last, a rather severe outbreak of glanders was found to exist at Phugwara, amongst the Ekka ponies plying between Phillour and Jullundur. Veterinary Lieutenant Larnder discovered three cases. As at that time troops were marching and constantly halting at Phugwara, I addressed the Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division, asking that precautions should be taken to prevent the disease being communicated to any Mounted Corps, I also asked that a notice should be placed on the encamping ground notifying the fact that glanders existed in that place.

As Phugwara is in the Kapurthala State, the Glanders and Farcy Act could not be put into force, but as soon as the matter was reported to the State Authorities, the three ponies were destroyed and the necessary preventive measures were taken. Notices, as advised, were also circulated for the information of troops marching which would enable them to take all precautions.

As Veterinary Captain Pease toured through certain districts of the Punjab during the cold weather on duty connected with the Bacteriological Survey of India, and as he discovered a case of glanders at Sanwat in the Kurnal district and was unable to deal with it, owing to the fact that he was not vested with the necessary powers, the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased, on my recommendation, to appoint him to exercise and perform throughout the Province the powers conferred and the duties imposed by the Act as Inspector, and also to perform the duties of Veterinary Surgeon for the purposes of Sections 7 and 8 of the Act.

Inspection of Remounts purchased at Horse Fairs and Shows.

457. Last year I regretted to have to state that although the Adjutant General in India had issued a Circular to all Officers Commanding Native Cavalry Regiments and Mountain Batteries, to the effect that all remounts purchased at Fairs were to be inspected by the Veterinary Officer on duty before they were despatched to their destinations, no applications were received from Purchasing Officers by the various Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, attending the Horse Fairs and Shows, for the examination of batches of Remounts.

I am, however, pleased to state, that, during the year under review, only one such report of neglect has reached me, and having attended 19 Shows I was pleased to find that on all occasions Purchasing Officers were only too pleased to avail themselves of the services of the Veterinary Officers.

The case alluded to above, occurred at Sonepore. On this point, Veterinary Captain Gunn reported as follows :—

"I have not been asked by any Officer to examine the Remounts purchased for signs of contagious disease, in accordance with the Circular addressed by the Adjutant General in India to the Lieutenants General in Command Bengal, Punjab, Madras, and Bombay."

This fact was reported to the Government of India, Military Department, and I trust now that the order is understood by Purchasing Officers, that they will always avail themselves of the services of the Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, especially as it will be the means, in the case of Native Cavalry, of protecting the horses of their Regiments from contagium.

Extension of the Glanders and Farcy Act to the whole of India.

In last year's Annual Administration Report it was stated that Local Governments and Administrations had been asked by the Government of India to afford the following information :—

(*a*) In what areas the Act has been brought into force.

(*b*) Whether they considered any general or partial extension of the Act advisable.

Replies were received on point (*a*) and will be found recorded on page 105 of last year's report. Replies have since been received on point (*b*), and on these replies a most important Resolution has been issued by the Government of India; it being of such great importance, I deem it advisable to record the following epitome.

It is pointed out that the Glanders and Farcy Act XX of 1879, which gives the executive power to take preventive action, extends at present to the whole of India with the exception of the Provinces of Madras and Bengal. In Madras, an Act of the Local Legislature No. II of 1866 takes its place, but it is in some respects less effective than the Act of 1879, and the Madras Government agree that it would be advisable to extend the latter to the Province. In Bengal, also a Local Act No. VIII of 1880 is in force, but it extends to Calcutta only and differs materially from the general Act of 1879. The Governor General therefore considers it advisable to extend Act XX of 1879 to the whole of India. It is further stated that the Act is inoperative save when specially applied to local areas. At present, except in Coorg and the Punjab, where it has been applied to the whole Province, the local areas to which it has been applied in each Province, are extremely limited being practically confined to the large towns and cantonments and some important lines of communication. It is true that the Act can at any time be applied by the Local Government to any local area in which an outbreak may occur. But with reference to this point, the Resolution states that in dealing with the disease in question, promptitude is essential and that by the time the report of the outbreak has reached the Local Government through the usual channels and the notification applying the Act has appeared, serious mischief may have been done.

The opinions received from Local Governments on point (*b*) were generally unfavourable to the extension of the Act; the objections urged being, broadly, the absence of any suitable staff to enforce the provisions of the Act and the danger of entrusting to subordinates especially in the outlying districts, the somewhat extensive powers which the Act confers. The Government of India admitted the force of these objections and recognized the fact that under existing circumstances it would be impossible to give practical effect to the provisions of the Act throughout the whole area of a Province.

The Resolution then pointed out that the application of the Act would therefore of itself in no way extend existing powers, while it would enable the Local Government to appoint such qualified officials as it may have on its staff to be Inspectors for the whole Province, and its application would place the local authorities in a position to depute *at once*, without waiting for further formalities, to any place where the disease might appear, proper qualified Officers ready armed with full power for effective action.

The remaining portion of the Resolution deals with the Agency necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act, with which it is not necessary to deal in this report.

The most important portion to my mind is the extension of the Act to the whole of India which, as already stated, will enable the Local Government to deal *at once* with cases when they occur.

"Surra."

459. The following is a resume of the outbreaks of "Surra" reported during the year, prepared by Dr. Lingard, the Imperial Bacteriologist, chiefly from reports submitted by the Assistant to the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department. From this it will be evident that great strides have been made in our knowledge of the distribution of this disease. The fact of the occurrence of such a fatal malady passing unreported and its diagnosis not being made although well known to the people under the names of "Pheta," "Purana," "Zahrbad," etc., indicate the necessity of prosecuting the enquiries connected with the Bacteriological Survey and the record of vernacular names of disease. With regard to the submission of reports, Dr. Lingard remarks:—

"I wish to draw special attention to the reports forwarded to this Office by Veterinary Captain H. T. Pease on the prevalence of Surra in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces during the last season, for it is only by such careful and painstaking work that we can hope to gain further knowledge with regard to the true nature of the prevailing diseases and the geographical distribution of the same in India and Burma."

Outbreaks of Surra reported during 1895-96.

Punjab.

Sialkote District.—Surra occurred in the following villages of the Sialkote District in November 1895.

Tehsil Sialkote, village Salimpur.

Tehsil Zafarwal, village Chouda.

Tehsil Pasrur, village Jhalki.

Amritsar District.—During the rains of 1895 Surra occurred in the following villages of the Ajnala Tehsil, *viz.*:—

Jastarwal, 15 horses died, Muhallawala and Warengi. These villages are said to be lowlying and subject to inundation. The people of the district appear to have an idea that the disease is new, it is not widely known, but is often named "Gum-Zahrbad."

Gurdaspur District.—Surra appeared in this district during the rains of 1895, but the names of the villages in which the disease was present has not yet been received.

Ludhiana District.—In 1894, Surra occurred in four villages in the above district, *viz.*:— Bahaival, Baram Kalan, Bhawan Khura and Staria. These villages are situated in the 'Bet' a very unhealthy portion of the district, low lying and alluvial, subject to inundation from the river Sutlej and the Badha Nala.

Patiala State.—The disease also appeared in Rakh, which is situated in that northern portion of the Patiala Territory which juts into the Ludhiana District.

Hoshiarpur and Jallunder Districts.—In 1895-96, Surra the vernacular names for which appear to be 'Tap,' 'Sokhra,' 'Zahrbad,' 'Tapdik,' is said to have been very severe in these districts. The people say that the disease spread from them to the 'Bet' villages.

Jallunder Tehsil.—In 1894-95, the names of ten villages are specified, and Surra broke out in three other villages at the commencement of 1896.

Dasaya Tehsil.—In 1894-95, twenty villages are specified as having lost the majority of their animals, and in one Sosyan, 36 horses succumbed to Surra. It is said however that the disease appeared in nearly every village in the tehsil.

Umballa.—By order of the Deputy Commissioner, two camels suffering from Surra, were destroyed belonging to the Police.

Pipli Tehsil.—Surra made its appearance in the rains of 1894 and at the village of Looki 4 horses and 8 asses died. During the wet season of 1895 the returns made, included 15 villages, in one of which Bhoosthala, all the solipeds succumbed to the above disease. As far as could be ascertained in other tehsils, *viz.*:—Jagadhri, Kharer and Naraingarh are freer from Surra than the southern part of the Pipli, which is swampy and subject to flooding during the monsoon.

In 1895, Surra occurred in 21 villages in this district which lie for the most part between the western Jamna canal and the Jamna river. The tract is seriously water-logged and swampy 'kadir' owing to percolation from the canal. Gogpur and Salpani Kalan are on the banks of the Markanda and are subject to inundation in the rains. Omree is on the grand trunk road and is subject to inundation from a small branch of the Ghittang river. The losses have been serious in all, but some of the villages have been practically cleared out of soliped animals.

Karnal District.—Pheta (Surra) caused its ravages during the rains of 1895 in 72 villages visited by Veterinary Captain Pease. The disease occurred in many other villages, especially in those in the Khadir and Naili were it is said to occur annually, but as so few horses are kept, the donkey and ponies belonging to the Kumhars (potters) only are attacked and their loss does not attract much attention. The losses from Surra in sixteen villages in the above tehsil statistics were forthcoming are as follows:—

Animals.	Horses.	Mules.	Asses.
Total number kept	220	55	281
Number succumbed	106	22	125
Percentage of deaths	48·18	40 00	44·48

Many of the villages lost in addition a great number of their dogs from this disease, in some there was scarcely a dog remaining. The Canines appear to have contracted the malady through eating diseased carcasses.

It was thought to be more than likely, that the villages in the Indri and Pipli tehsils sustained severe losses from the same causes as the above mentioned—the former lying between the western Jamna canal and the Jamna river, the latter on the border of the Umballa. Surra is known to be enzootic in the latter locality.

Surra has been most prevalent in the north-east corner of the Kurnal District, part of the Kurnal tehsil lying in the angle formed by the Umballa-Kurnal and Kurnal-Meerut roads, that is between 77° and 78° Longitude and 29°·50″ and 30° N. Latitude.

In this locality alone no less than 101 villages are known to have suffered very considerable losses. The general opinion however is that nearly all the villages in this Tehsil have suffered more or less from the ravages of this disease.

Delhi District.—Surra (Zahrbad) occurred in 7 villages of the Soneput Tehsil, situated in the Jamna khadar during the latter half of 1895. The following native remedies were tried, but none of the drugs had any curative effect. Ziri Siah, Ziri Safaid, Sohaga, Sajji, Phatkari, Hing, Nimak Lahori, Nimak Sambha, Kalonj, Goor, Ajwain, Khuarasani, Ajwain Desi, Ajwain Babayl, Gund, Peepla, Mul, Kali Mirch, Surakh Mirich, Darchini, Gundak, Purgatives were also tried.

Balabgarh Tehsil.—In Kurnali which lies near the Jamna, Surra appeared in the rains of 1893, and killed off all the horses and asses in the village. Since then no equines have been kept. The Lambardar lost four horses for which he had paid Rs. 250 each. Enquiries with regard to the disease are being made in the villages near the river and also in those lying in the vicinity of the Najafgarh jhœel.

North-Western Provinces.

Saharanpur District.—Statistics were obtained from fifty three villages in the Nakur Tehsil and in three other *gaons*, Surra was known to have been present after the rains (November) 1895.

Viz:—Khoona, Childana, and Daudpur, but no numbers were obtainable.

Animals.	Horses.	Mules.	Asses.
Total in 53 villages	578	208	804
Succumbed to Surra	309	98	502
Deaths percentage	53·46	47·11	62·43

Saharanpur and Rajpur Dâk line.—Surra appeared amongst the animals on this line during and subsequent to the rains of 18 5. A total of 56 horses succumbed to the disease, 44 of which were stationed in the Mohund Pass; of the remaining 12, 6 ran on the Saharanpur side and 6 on the Rajpur side of the Pass (*Loughlin*).

Muzzaffarnagar District.—During the rains of 1895, sixteen villages are reported in the Kairana Tehsil as having been the seats of Surra. Twelve out of the 16 are said to be low lying and subject to inundation.

Animals.	Horses.	Mules.	Asses.
Total in 16 villages	231	58	547
No. succumbed to Surra	68	8	212
Deaths percentage	29·43	13·79	44·24

Meerut District.—Surra was prevalent amongst the *camels* in the village of 'Naoni' in the Ghaziabad Tehsil of the Meerut District in October and November 1895. This village is situated in the Jamna khadars and although the village itself lies very high, the surrounding land is flooded in the rains. There are between 200 and 300 camels in the village and of these 30 or 40 had died when the report was made out of 60 odd attacked. This disease is well known to the people as 'Phitgya or Purana.' They do what they can to avoid it by driving camels away to the Bangar lands in the rains, and watering those which remain at wells only, during the rainy season. They attribute the disease to tank or stagnant water, and do not water their animals at open places until the water has stood for a considerable time and become 'pakka.' They consider that the disease is very contagious. The diagnosis is most surely made by the smell of the urine which becomes very offensive. There are paroxysms, during which the animals do not feed, and free periods.

The disease often runs its course very slowly lasting for years. Sick animals are isolated from healthy ones.

Bulandshahr District—Surra occurred in the village of Rahbopura in the Sikandarabad Tehsil of the Bulandshahr district in 1892. This village is in the Jumna khadar, about four miles distant from the river, and is subject to inundation. It is a Bilooch village and the people used to keep numbers of camels. There were about 400 there in 1892, but the whole of these animals died between the rains of that year and 1894. The following villages which were inhabited by camel men have also suffered very severely from the disease.

Jhagghar, Jahangerpur, Malerna, Kakur. These villages used to be full of camels, but few remain at present and many of the people have been ruined from the losses caused by this disease. The country is reported to be waterlogged and subject to 'reh.'

1893. *Fyzabad District.*—Surra occurred in the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, stationed at the Fyzabad cantonments in October, November, December 1893. Fyzabad is lowlying on the banks of the Surjoo river which inundates the country up to the cavalry lines in the rains. The disease is said to have first appeared in a Squadron of horses which were out during the rainy season on duty in the Azamgarh district at Jhaj-man. Many of these died and the disease also appeared in the horses of the remainder of the regiment. One hundred and fifty horses succumbed to the disease.

1894. Surra is said to have also caused considerable loss in this Regiment in 1894. The probable reason the horses which had been out on duty in 1893 were first attacked, is that they were weakened by exposure to the climate, in the rains, and so fell victims to the disease earlier than the others.

1895. *Naini Tal District.*—At Kathgodam, the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway, Tonga Service lost eight horses in the rains; private owners of riding and Ekka ponies losing sixteen (*Lingard*).

Bombay Presidency.

1895.—*Bombay Tramway Company.*—The last case to occur during the seasons of 1894-95, was on January 21st. No further animals were attacked until the rains were well advanced, *viz.*, September, when 6 horses were destroyed, 2 in October, 3 in November, 3 in December and two in January 1896. After this the disease stopped. Of the total of 16 horses which succumbed to 'Surra' 12 were Australians varying in age from 6 to 21 years average 9·7 years and the remaining 4 were country-breds, varying in age between 6 and 10 years average 7·75 (*Rimington*).

1895.— *Bombay City.*—Over a dozen animals suffering from Surra were taken for treatment to the Bai Sakarbai Hospital for animals (*Pease*).

1895.—*Broach District.*—Hunsot Mahal. At the village of Digas, Surra locally termed 'Berbag' appeared on the 22nd October 1895. The native treatment adopted, was to administer chillies and the juice of Pindoli to the sick horses. Four animals had succumbed and one was under treatment at the time that the report was furnished, (*Pease*).

460. It will be observed on reference to the map in the pocket of the cover of this report, that Surra has been found to be prevalent in different degrees of severity, in ten districts of the Punjab, and the five bordering districts of the North-Western Provinces, *viz.*: those in which enquiries have been made by Veterinary Captain Pease up to the present date.

No information has been recorded of an earlier period than 1892, in most instances the reports dealing, with outbreaks, which occurred between the years 1894-96; consequently the data are reliable. During the past season the above named officer, has been able to examine microscopically on the spot the blood of diseased animals; and having observed the Trypanosoma Evansi in numerous cases, has thus settled the question as to diagnosis once and for all.

Surra is undoubtedly very wide spread in this part of the continent of India, and if we are to judge the total losses in these provinces during 1895, by the returns of a number of villages where statistics have been forthcoming, the ravages of this disease in horses, mules and asses have been truly appalling. The only recorded outbreak of such magnitude, which can be compared to the above, was a wide spread one which occurred during the rains of 1893 and 1894 in the Guzerat, Ahmedabad and Baroda districts, involving an area of over 400 square miles and occasioning the loss of thousands of horses, camels, ponies and asses.

461. Portions of Veterinary Captain Pease's report on Surra in the Karnal district, are equally applicable to other districts in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, I cannot therefore do better than quote certain passages in this officer's own words.

(i) *Recognition of the disease by the natives.*—" The simple fact of its being so well known to every one in the place who knows anything about horses, to camelmen, and indeed to the majority of people, who have little to do with these animals, points to its extensive ravages, and general distribution : for it is not a very usual thing for the people to have the symptoms of a disease at the tip of their tongue, and in this place I do not think I ever asked any one whether they knew anything about it without receiving an answer in the affirmative. "

(ii) With regard to the season of occurrence—

" The disease is purely one of the Chaumasa or the rainy season. It generally occurs after a considerable quantity of rain has fallen and the country has been flooded for sometime and new grass has sprung up. It commences to show itself most commonly towards the end of August and remains prevalent in horses until the middle of December. It continues longer in both mules and donkeys and I found numerous cases still going on late in January. ....."

(iii) Geographical distribution—

" The distribution of this malady seems to be entirely influenced by the physical aspect of the country. It appears to be chiefly influenced by the occurrence of floods and inundations, being far more prevalent in those parts of the country where these occur, than in the higher and drier portions. It is far more common in the vicinity of the rivers and canals than it is in the dry portions of the Nardak for example....."

On reference again to the map, we note that the most striking Surra area in the South, is that bordering on either side of the river Jamna, extending for a varying distance to the east and west of it respectively. In addition to this tract, being subject to annual inundation during the rainy season, it is waterlogged from the river overflow water, and soakage also takes place on the western side from the Jamna canal and its branches (Delhi and Rhotak), while on the eastern side, that canal (East.Jamna) is at fault.

In the Pipli Tahsil of the Umballa district, we find the Sarasvati and Markanda rivers running from north-east to south-west and the Sirhind and west Jamna connecting canal crossing it, in the opposite direction. A portion of the Patiala State jutting into the Ludhiana district which tract is called the " Rakh"—is watered by a branch of the Sirhind canal.

The Jullundur and Hoshiarpur districts, would not appear to be inundated generally to the same extent that many others are. The southern limit of the former however is subject to flooding by the Sutlej, and the north-east and south-east boundaries of the latter are similarly affected, some parts are favorable for the development of the infusorian. Along the Beas and Sultej are strips of alluvial land over which the waters spread when the rivers are in flood. Between the town of Dasoya and the Beas there extends a long tract of marsh land about a mile and a half in breadth and known by the name of the " Chhamb." It begins at Huminatpur and running parallel to the river passes on into Kapurthala territory. It is fed from several torrents from the hills. The flooding commences in June and July, from which time the ground remains under water till September, after which it gradually dries up. This tract is exceedingly unhealthy. These tracts are reported to be subjected to very severe outbreaks of Surra.

The information with regard to Surra in the Sialkote, Gurdaspore and Amritsar districts is as yet limited, but what is known, points to the fact that the disease is more sporadic in character, and the outbreaks are more circumscribed.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

VI.—GENERAL.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

VI.—GENERAL.

Cost of the Department.

462. The cost of the Civil Veterinary Department debited to India Estimates during 1895-96, as shown by the Comptroller of India Treasuries (*vide* Table XXI, page lxxv) is Rs. 4,31,229-8-2. The Budget grant for the year under review, as sanctioned by the Revised Estimate, amounted to Rs. 4,30,200, and the expenditure during 1894-95 was Rs. 3,63,867-7-9. It will thus be seen that while the total cost of 1895-96 was Rs. 67,362-0-5 in excess of the previous year, the sanctioned grant was exceeded by only Rs. 1,029-8-2. This is mainly to be accounted for by the difference in rate of Exchange Compensation Allowance.

The prices paid for imported horse and donkey stallions during the year under review, are as shown below:—

Price of 22 horse stallions imported from England,			£ 6,585	Rs.
@ 1*s.* 1½*d.* per rupee ...	...	...	...	1,19,275-7-6
Price of 14 Italian donkey stallions		...	£ 910	
Price of 5 Cyprian donkey stallions		...	£ 95	
	Total	...	£ 1,005	
1*s.* 1½*d.* per rupee ...	...	...	...	18,203-12-4
	Total Rs.	...	...	1,37,479-3-10

Tours of Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department.

463. I was on tour from 6th to 12th August and from 26th August 1895 to 3rd May 1896.

In August I inspected the North-Western Provinces and Punjab Depôts at Babugarh also the Farms and the encamping grounds of Hapur and Opeihra, with a view of satisfying myself as to the sufficiency of grass for the ensuing year. I also visited the stallion stables at Delhi and Kurnal. I again proceeded to Babugarh on 28th August, returning to Simla on 1st September to accompany Nawab Vicar-ul-Umra Bahadur, the Prime Minister of Hyderabad, on his visit to the Depôt; he having expressed a wish to see what was being done in the way of horse breeding in Upper India, with a view of putting the horse breeding operations in Hyderabad on a more satisfactory basis.

In September, I visited the Native States of Ulwar, in order to attend the first Horse show that had been held in the State. I also accompanied the Political Agent round the Stud Farm, inspecting the stallions, mares and young stock with a view of offering any suggestions that might occur to me for improvement in management, &c.

In October, I visited Quetta and attended the Horse Fair; from thence I proceeded to the Native States of Bahawalpore, Kapurthala, Nabha, Jhind, Bhurtpur, and Jeypore, conferring with the Authorities at each of the States on matters connected with horse and mule breeding. At Jeypore I also attended the Horse Show held in that State; from thence I proceeded to Jhelum to attend the Horse Show, and afterwards visited Rawalpindi in order to inspect the site selected by the Deputy Commissioner for the proposed new Stallion Depôt; on my return I visited the Lahore Veterinary College and visited the Depôt at Babugarh *en route* to Garhmuktesar.

In November, I attended the Horse Show at Garhmuktesar and returned by Babugarh where I inspected the various ricks of hay that had been put up and decided on the contract for gear and clothing; thence I proceeded

to Bombay where I purchased 11 Arab horses, 17 ponies and galloways and 3 donkeys. From Bombay I went to Bangalore and proceeded to Hosur with the Hon'ble General Sir Henry Brackenbury and Colonel Deane; at Hosur I inspected the pony mares and stallions of the Salem district and proceeded to Tirrupur and Erode in the Coimbatore district for the same purpose. I then proceeded to Madras where I had an interview with the Director of Land Records, at which questions referring to pony and mule breeding, work of Stock Inspectors, &c., were discussed. I also inspected and bought 5 thoroughbred Australian stallions which, with the sanction of the Government of India, had been imported.

In December, I visited Hyderabad and conferred with the Resident and Prime Minister on questions relating to horse breeding in that State; I also visited the Stud Farm of Rajanpett; from there I proceeded to Mysore with a view of advising the authorities on the subject of pony breeding operations. I also inspected the country bred remounts bred at the Stud Farm of Kunegal. From thence I proceeded to Bombay where I continued my purchases of Arab horses, and purchased 18 donkeys. From Bombay I proceeded to Calcutta to confer on various subjects with the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, and to act as Judge in the country bred classes of the Tollygunge Horse Show. I then proceeded north and visited the State of Patiala.

In January, I proceeded to Babugarh with General Sir J. Watson who had been deputed from England; here a large number of stallions had been collected for Sir J. Watson's inspection.

I then accompanied Sir J. Watson to the Shikarpur Fair with a view of showing him the mares and young stock of Sindh, and on proceeding to Jellalabad Horse Show, where Sir John saw the mares and young stock of that part of the Punjab, I halted at the Native States of Bahawalpore and Faridkot in order to show him the endeavours that were being made to extend horse breeding in Native States. From there I proceeded to Bombay to complete the purchases of Arabs.

In February, I proceeded from Bombay *viâ* Kurrachee, to attend the Sibi Horse Show where I again met Sir J. Watson, and showed him the mares and young stock of Baluchistan; thence we proceeded together to attend the Horse Show at Bulandshahr where Sir John was enabled to see the mares and young stock of the North-Western Provinces. From Bulandshahr I made an exhaustive inspection of the depôt Farm, deciding on the Farm operations for the ensuing year; from thence I proceeded to Dera Ismail Khan where I attended the Horse Show.

In March, I attended the Horse Shows held at Bahawalpore, Jhang, Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Gujrat, Shahpur, Umballa and Lahore.

464. This would complete my tour for the official year, but as the tour extended to 3rd May, it is thought more convenient to complete it in this summary than to postpone it to next official year.

In April, I proceeded to Rawalpindi where I attended the Horse Fair and had interviews with the Deputy Commissioner, the Commissioner, and the Major General Commanding, with reference to the proposed new stallion Depôt, also with the Executive Engineer, Military Works, on the question of the water-supply. I also conferred with the Deputy Adjutant General, Bengal Army on the question of the selection of Officers to form the Judging Committees at Horse Shows. I then proceeded to Meerut where I visited the Demonstration Farm; thence to Cawnpore where I visited the Experimental Farm; from there I proceeded to Muktesar where I made a careful inspection of the Bacteriological Laboratory; thence I proceeded to Naini Tal and had an interview with the Lieutenant-Governor on the question of the building of the Laboratory. On my return, I inspected the Dak line from Naini Tal to Kathgodam to ascertain the causes which have led to "Surra" being so prevalent on this line; from there, I proceeded to Depôt to allot the new horses to the various provinces. I then inspected the Dak line from Saharanpore to

Rajpore, on which much correspondence has taken place owing to the prevalence of both Glanders and Surra. I had an interview with the Superintendent of the Dun and hope that my representations will be the means of protecting Government animals on that road; from there I returned to Simla.

In all, I visited 19 Horse Shows held in various parts of India, travelled 19,203 miles by rail, 1,214 miles by road, and 500 by sea.

465. *Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.*—During the year under review, this officer was occupied as follows :—

From 1st to 13th April 1895 he attended the Lahore Veterinary School as an Examiner, and from 14th to 30th, the Bombay Veterinary College in the same capacity.

July was spent in the Office of the Inspector-General in connection with the Annual Report.

From 1st to 25th August 1895, at headquarters at Meerut. From 26th August to 22nd September, the Autumn Cattle Fairs of Sirsa, Imlota, Hissar, Jahazgarh, and Bhiwani were attended, and from the 24th to 30th September the Jullunder Cattle Fair.

From 1st to 11th October 1895, he attended the Amritsar Fair.

From 24th October to 4th November he spent in Meerut preparing for tour.

From 5th to 10th November 1895, *en route* for the Gurgaon District.

From 11th November to 14th December 1895, in the Gurgaon district; 15th December 1895 to 8th January 1896 in the Delhi district; 9th January to 4th February 1896, Kurnal district; 5th February to 2nd March 1896, in Umballa; 4th to 14th March in the Ludhianah district on inspection duty connected with cattle breeding and disease. From 15th to 22nd March at headquarters. He attended the Bengal Veterinary Institution as an Examiner from 25th to 28th March 1896.

He travelled 1,179 miles by road, 6,765 miles by rail, and spent 171 days under canvas.

466. *Imperial Bacteriologist.*—During the year under review, Dr. Lingard visited the following places on the dates and for the reasons noted :—

21st May 1895.—Left Poona and arrived in Bombay :—

(i).—Business with the Superintendent, Government Central Press, regarding printing Volume II of Surra Report.

(ii).—To obtain information concerning outbreaks of Surra, from the Manager, Bombay Tramway Company.

(iii).—To order articles for use at the new Laboratory.

29th May 1895.—Left Bombay for Muktesar.

1st June 1895.—Inspected some 30 tons of Laboratory goods which had arrived at Kathgodam.

4th June 1895.—Arrived at Muktesar Laboratory.

23rd October 1895.—Proceeded to Kathgodam to examine a number of Surra horses and obtain material for work. To Bareilly to obtain small animals and make arrangements for future supply.

6th December 1895.—Proceeded to Kurnal to investigate outbreak of disease amongst remounts at the Government Depôt, then visited Saharunpore Depôt to inspect four cases of Paralysis, and arrived at the Bacteriological Laboratory at Muktesar on 7th January 1896 where he remained up to the end of the year.

List showing the establishment of Officers as it stood on 1st April 1895 and 31st March 1896.

Appointments.	1st April 1895.	31st March 1896.	Remarks.
Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.	Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel Queripel.	* Veterinary Colonel Queripel.	* Granted the temporary rank of "Veterinary-Colonel," December 1895.
Assistant to Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.	Veterinary Captain Pease	Veterinary Captain Pease.	
Imperial Bacteriologist ...	Dr. A. Lingard ...	Dr. A. Lingard.	
Clinical Assistant to Imperial Bacteriologist.	Mr. M. K. Bamber ...	Mr. M. K. Bamber.	
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Veterinary Lieutenant Loughlin.	Veterinary Lieutenant Loughlin.	
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab.	Veterinary Lieutenant Turnbull.	Veterinary Lieutenant Turnbull.	
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab.	Veterinary Lieutenant Cranford (*a*).	Veterinary Lieutenant Larnder (*b*).	(*a*) Reverted to Military duty. (*b*) Transferred from Bombay.
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan.	Veterinary Captain Maxwell.	Veterinary Captain Maxwell.	
Principal, Lahore Veterinary School.	Veterinary Captain Nunn, C.I.E., D. S. O.	Veterinary Captain Nunn, C.I.E., D. S. O.	
Professor, Lahore Veterinary School.	Veterinary Lieutenant Martin.	Veterinary Lieutenant Martin.	
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.	Veterinary Captain Mills	*Veterinary Major Mills	* Promoted in June 1895.
Assistant Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.	Veterinary Lieutenant Larnder (*a*).	Veterinary Lieutenant Baldrey (*b*).	(*a*) Transferred to Punjab. (*b*) Appointed, 22nd February 1896.
Principal, Ajmere Veterinary School.	Veterinary Captain Hagger	Veterinary Captain Hagger	
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal.	Veterinary Captain Gunn	Veterinary Captain Gunn	
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay.	Veterinary Captain Morgan.	Veterinary Captain Morgan.	
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras.	Veterinary Lieutenant Harris (*a*).	Veterinary Lieutenant Clarke (*b*).	(*a*) On leave (medical certificate). (*b*) Appointed, 26th September 1895.
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Burma.	Veterinary Captain Evans	Veterinary Captain Evans	
1st Furlough Officer ...	Veterinary Captain Short (*a*).	Veterinary Lieutenant Trydell (*b*).	(*a*) Reverted to Military duty. (*b*) Appointed, 8th February 1896.
2nd Furlough Officer ...	Vacant.	Veterinary Lieutenant Harris.	

It will be seen that the changes which have taken place are the reversions of Veterinary Lieutenant Cranford and Veterinary Captain Short, and the transfer of Veterinary Lieutenant Larnder from the post of Assistant Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, to the Superintendentship, South Punjab, *vice* Cranford reverted. The appointment of Veterinary Lieutenant Baldrey as Assistant Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College, *vice* Larnder. Also the appointment of Veterinary Lieutenant Trydell, *vice* Short reverted. The post of 2nd Furlough Officer which was vacant on 1st April was filled up by

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the appointment of Veterinary Lieutenant Clarke, who is officiating for Veterinary Lieutenant Harris at home on medical certificate.

The constant changes taking place in this Department must prove injurious to its interests. During the year under review, the rules for the Civil Veterinary Department received the sanction of the Secretary of State, and were issued on 28th June 1895. All officers were given six months to decide whether they would join the Department permanently. At the expiration of that period, I regret to say, that the following resignations were received:—

Veterinary Captain Short,
Veterinary Lieutenant Crauford,
Veterinary Lieutenant Turnbull,
Veterinary Lieutenant Loughlin,

and since then, Veterinary Lieutenant Martin has expressed his wish to revert. A large number of other officers have also asked questions connected with the rules which they consider will effect their interests. The causes of the discontent with the provisions of the rules being under consideration of the Government of India, I shall refrain from noticing them. I can only trust that when a final decision is arrived at they will be sufficiently attractive to induce the officers of this Department to join it permanently, *i.e.*, to elect for continuous Indian service, as it can readily be understood what an evil effect constant changes must exercise in the continuity of work in a Province. In this direction I may say that the past year has been one of anxiety for the Inspector-General, who, however, has been loyally assisted by those officers who do not intend to join permanently.

467. Table XXII, page lxxvi, shows the number of mares inspected and branded by the officers of the Department during the last 2 years.

Visit of General Sir John Watson, V.C.

468. During the year under review, India was visited by General Sir J. Watson, V.C., the purchaser of our stallions in England. The object of his visit was to see the branded mares, in order to determine the class of stallion to be bought and to be avoided, also to see the young stock in order to ascertain the strains of blood that are doing the best work in this country.

As no doubt Sir J. Watson will submit a full report of all he saw whilst in India, I shall only place on record the various centres which he visited with me:—

Babugarh Stallion Depôts, where the following stallions were paraded for his inspection:—

New horses—Arabs—Ponies and Galloways, Provincial and District Board ponies		18	
Native States	5		
		—	23
Arabs—Horses, Imperial	12		
Native State	11		
		—	23
English Horses—Hackneys	1		
Half-breds	1		
Thoroughbred English	10		
		—	12
Australians			7
New horses			65

In addition to this, 16 old stallions were paraded, making a total of 81.

The Horse Shows visited, were as follows:—

	Brood mares present.	Young stock present.
Shikarpur (Sindh)	161	106
Jellalabad (Punjab)	106	90
Sibi (Baluchistan)	393	310
Bulandshahr (N. W. P.)	169	126

As Sir John Watson's time in this country was limited, a show in each horse breeding Province was selected, and by the above it will be seen that he was able to see a large collection of brood mares and young stock at each.

In addition to this, he was able to visit the States of Bahawalpore, Faridkot, and Ulwar, to see the different systems adopted for the improvement of horse stock.

I accompanied him in his inspection of the country bred remounts of the 18th Hussars stationed at Umballa, and he was also able to see those of the 5th Lancers at Muttra, accompanied by the Director of the Army Remount Department.

I was pleased to have this opportunity of discussing the question of the supply of stallions suitable for this country with this officer, and at the same time of pointing out to him the faults so commonly seen in the country bred mare and which I am so anxious to avoid in the stallions sent out.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Horse breeding in Ajmero Merwara.

469. Two stallions were employed in Ajmere-Merwara during the year under report; one was stationed at Ajmere the other at Kekri, having been removed from Deoli where he stood for some time without success. The transfer of this horse to Kekri took place on 2nd November 1895, and the result has been disappointing, as, during the five months that have elapsed since the horse arrived at Kekri, only 11 mares have been served by him.

The total number of mares covered by both horses was 54, being an average of 27 per horse as against 12 last year. On this point the Principal, Ajmere Veterinary School, who is in charge of horse breeding in Ajmere-Merwara, states!

"Of this number 35 came to 'Purwana' and only 19 went to 'Seoni'. This number, though far below that required by regulations, is an increase on last year's coverings and should I think, be considered encouraging. As before stated, I have not visited the districts in which 'Seoni' has been stationed, so therefore cannot offer any reasons why his services have not been in greater demand, but, the Deputy Magistrate at Kekri, in reply to my official enquiries, states that the small number of coverings at Kekri may, in his opinion, be attributed to the fact that the transfer was not widely known in the District, and thinks that when the horse's presence at Kekri becomes more generally known, his services will be in greater request. Under these circumstances, I would recommend that the horse be allowed to remain for another year.

"The number of mares brought to 'Purwana' shows that his popularity amongst owners of mares has increased since last year, and if his young stock should prove to be satisfactory, his services will, it is hoped, be in greater request during this and future years."

"The pony stallion belonging to the Beawar Municipality has, I am informed by the Assistant Commissioner of that place, covered 13 mares during the year.

With reference to the class of mare brought to the stallion at Ajmere, Veterinary Captain Hagger is of opinion that the number of mares suitable for breeding purposes should be sufficient to require the services of two stallions.

Branding of mares. On this subject, Veterinary Captain Hagger states:—

"The regulations regarding branding, which has been held in abeyance up to the 2nd September of the year under report, were introduced after that date, and have since then been enforced in the case of all mares brought to the horse at Ajmere; and, as was anticipated, owners seem to have no objection to the system after its objects have been explained to them. The number of mares brought for service since branding was introduced was only ten, of which two were rejected, one for being below the required height, the other for marked hereditary unsoundness of limb. The branding order has not yet been enforced at Kekri."

Results of coverings. On this point, Veterinary Captain Hagger states:—

"I regret being unable to afford any information under this important head, for the reason that not only have I no authority to visit the districts, but the present system allows no staff or any other means by which it is possible to ascertain the result after a mare has been put to a horse. And here, I would be allowed to repeat what I stated in last year's report in reference to this question *viz.*, that until the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department in Rajputana, is placed on a footing similar to that of Civil Veterinary Officers in other Provinces, who are allowed the services of Munshis, Zilladars, and other Native subordinates to collect and furnish information, it cannot be expected that horse breeding will make satisfactory progress in Rajputana. So far the attempt has consisted in posting two Government stallions in Ajmere-Merwara district and in distributing notices in the villages containing the bare announcement that a Government stallion has been stationed in a certain place where his services are available for mares free of charge. Such procedure may be quite sufficient in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Baluchistan, the zemindars of which provinces have long since realised that horse breeding is a remunerative industry; but the Rajput, besides being conservative is extremely suspicious, and until he is persuaded to the contrary, refuses to believe that a foal, the produce of his mare by a horse belonging to the 'Sircar', is absolutely and entirely his own property. To overcome this distrust, which in ignorant zemindars is only natural, especially when they are asked to have their mares branded with the Government mark, I would suggest that the district Civil Veterinary Officers should be instructed to

visit villages, see the mares, and explain the meaning of the brand, and if possible convince owners that it would be more to their advantage to breed a better class of young stock by a Government sire for which a ready market at a good price is obtainable, than to produce inferior animals by a common horse"

A portion of these difficulties have been overcome. A sum of money sufficient to cover Veterinary Captain Hagger's expenses whilst touring in Ajmere-Merwara, has been sanctioned by the Government of India for 1896-97. This will enable this officer to tour through that part; and proposals, with reference to this important measure, have been submitted for the consideration of the Agent to the Governor-General.

I would not feel justified to recommend the appointment of a Zilladar or any other establishment, considering that there are only two horses employed and that even these do but very moderate work; later on, when horse breeding improves, it will be for consideration whether one Zilladar should not be appointed.

Horse breeding in Central India.

470. Horse breeding in Central India must be looked upon as very unsatisfactory. Six stallions have been employed during the year and have covered only 118 mares. Feeling that the falling off in the number of coverings could not be allowed to continue, as we could not possibly afford to keep these stallions in comparative idleness, I addressed the Commandant, Central India Horse, asking him whether there was any chance of an improvement taking place or whether he would recommend a reduction in the number of stallions employed. He consulted the Officers Commanding, 1st and 2nd Regiments, Central India Horse, in whose charge the horses are; the former officer states that in his opinion it would be undesirable to withdraw the three stallions employed in the district, adding that the Political Agent had distributed notices throughout the District urging proprietors to send in their mares more frequently and that he anticipated favourable results therefrom.

The latter officer asks that the question of a reduction in the number of stallions should be deferred for another year, when there will be more reliable data for arriving at a decision on the subject.

For the above reasons, I would not consider it advisable to interfere with present arrangements, until March 1897; but if then, no improvement takes place, the question of the advisability of removing all or a portion of the number of stallions employed, will have to be considered.

Horse and mule breeding beyond the border. Kurrum.

471. During the year, at the request of Mr. Merk, Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawar Division, a donkey was supplied for the Kurrum Valley and is placed in the charge of the officer on special duty, who reports as follows:—

"Since the arrival of the donkey stallion in Kurrum in April last year, only 19 mares were covered as follows:—

April 1895	...	...	...	...	...	..	10 mares.
May „	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 „
June „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 mare.

"It further appears that after the month of June the people of the Valley do not bring in their mares to be covered. I am making further enquiries on this point which if confirmed and considering the severity of the winter in even lower Kurrum, it may be found necessary to send the stallion to Hangoo".

This is most disappointing, as it was thought that if a donkey were sent he would cover his full number of mares; with the great demand for donkeys, we cannot afford one to remain idle. I shall therefore address the Punjab Government on this subject, pointing out that it will be necessary to remove the donkey if, after another year's trial, more satisfactory results are not obtained.

Tochi Valley.

472. During the year under review, a proposal has been received from the Political Officer, Tochi Valley, through the Punjab Government recommending that a horse and donkey should be stationed there. This Officer states that on enquiry he finds that 210 mares, exclusive of the large number owned by the Bannu Waziris, are available, and that the Maliks are anxious to obtain the services of these stallions. This Officer adds that this would have a good effect; that many of the animals are 15 hands high, well shaped and well bred. This matter is now under consideration.

Cleansing of Railway Horse-Boxes and Cattle-Trucks.

473. A most important discussion has taken place during the year under review, which has resulted in definite orders being issued on the subject of the cleansing of horse-boxes and cattle-trucks. It was felt that, in view of the importance of the subject, somewhat more stringent measures should be adopted than those that were generally in force. The Governor General in Council was pleased to promulgate the following rules for adoption on State Railways worked by Government, and desired that in order to secure the object in view, the administrations of other Railways might be moved to also adopt them:—

"Every horse-box, cattle-truck, or vehicle used for the conveyance of animals shall, on every occasion after an animal is taken out of it, and before any animal is placed therein, be cleaned and disinfected as follows:—

"(i)—The floor of the vehicle and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the animal have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, fodder, litter, scrapings, sweepings, and other matters shall be effectually removed therefrom.

"(ii)—The floor and sides of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of the animal has come in contact, shall be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument.

"(iii)—The same parts of the vehicle shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash or other disinfecting fluid.

"(iv)—The scrapings and sweepings from the vehicle and all dung, fodder, litter and other matter removed therefrom, shall be forthwith burnt or well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

"At principal stations where a train halts for any time, station masters shall see that horse-boxes on the train containing horses are cleaned out through the trap doors in front and rear, before an engine is attached to the train."

I trust that these rules will be strictly enforced, as I feel that if properly carried out, they will be the means of preventing many cases of contagious disease; they should receive special attention on the two lines—the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay, Baroda Central India—leading to Bombay.

Manual of horse breeding, by Veterinary Captain H. T. Pease.

474. During the year under review, a most useful Manual of horse breeding was published by Veterinary Captain Pease, Assistant to the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department.

From the synopsis given below, it will be seen that it contains articles on every subject likely to interest a horse breeder; in fact, I consider it of such value that I deemed it advisable that a copy should be in the possession of every District Officer who was in any way connected with the development of horse breeding. This having been sanctioned by the Government of India, the following number of copies were issued to the various Local Governments and Administrations, in accordance with indents received from them. At the same time, 500 copies are retained for sale at the low price of six annas each:—

	No. of copies.
Secretary to Government of Punjab, Revenue Department ...	60
Secretary to Government of Bombay, Revenue Department ...	206
Secretary to Government of Madras, Revenue Department ...	40
Agent to Governor-General in Baluchistan	15
Agent to Governor-General in Rajputana	21
Agent to Governor-General in Central India	20
Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Burma	40
Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	93
Secretary to Government of Bengal, Revenue Department ...	25

Two copies were also supplied to the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, and 10 to the Government of India in the Military Department.

The following is a Synopsis of the Manual :—

Introduction.
Selection of mares.
Care of stallions.
    Stables.
    Ventilation.
    Watering and feeding.
    Grooming.
    Exercise.
Serving of mares.
Branded mares and fillies.
Sickness of stallions.
Mating.
Condition of breeding mares.
Seasoning or heat.
Sterility.
Gestation.
Signs of pregnancy.
Duration of pregnancy.
Care of pregnant mares.
Abortion or slipping the foal.
Foaling.
Care of dam after foaling.
Care of foal after foaling.
Suckling.
Suckling by foster mother.
Artificial lactation.
Care of mare during lactation.
Produce up to six months.
Conformation.
Bad points to be looked for in a foal.
Weaning—Gradual and sudden.
Feeding of foal.
Treatment of mare when foal is weaned.
Exercise of foals.
Castration.
Care of feet of young stock.
Education of the foal.
Diseases of young stock.

HORSE BREEDING IN NATIVE STATES.

475. In the annual *Administration Report of this Department for last year*, I alluded to the assistance that could be afforded by the Rulers of Native States in the way of horse breeding; I further showed the progress that had been made during that year; it is now my pleasing duty to be able to report that the progress has been maintained during the year under review, or rather I should say that the advancement has been far beyond my expectations, and I would place on record my appreciation of the hearty way in which I have been received by the Chiefs of the various States which I have visited during the past year, and the ready manner in which any recommendations for improvement have been carried out.

476. All Native States, to a lesser or greater extent, had, before I visited them last year, embarked in horse breeding operations, and in some cases had spent vast sums of money on their Stud Farms, and this, with absolutely no results. My object therefore has been to act as a professional Adviser, showing them how much better results could be obtained at a smaller cost, and in this, I am pleased to say, I have succeeded to a far greater extent than I had anticipated. In this way we shall be adding to the horse supply of India, and by enabling the various States to make themselves self-supporting in the way of Remounts for their Imperial Service Troops and other Cavalry maintained by the States, we shall be relieving the strain which is now felt by our Native Cavalry through the competition created by the presence of officers purchasing for these Corps in our Shows and Fairs.

Naturally, we cannot expect to see the results of their exertions speedily, and I feel that the interest of the Chiefs will for some time have to be

maintained by annual visits, but this I hope, during my tenure of office, to be able to carry out.

As I did last year, I purpose giving a short outline of the work done during the year. I shall take each State in the order in which I visited it.

Punjab States.

Bahawalpore.

477. The interest shown in this State has been fully maintained. I visited Bahawalpore in October and mainly confined my attention to the State Stud at Lorha.

My visit to this stud proved to me more conclusively than ever that these studs can seldom be a success.

I carefully inspected every animal, including :—

40 Brood mares.
16 Colts.
38 Fillies.
4 Mules.

I found that none of the mares were fit for horse breeding, although all were eminently fitted for mule breeding, which is popular in this State. There were a few promising fillies, but these were never likely to grow into remounts for Imperial Service Troops. In these circumstances, I advised the State to abolish this Stud for horse breeding; to confine its attention to mule breeding, and, by the saving effected in this direction, to purchase one more Arab and two more donkey stallions; this was agreed to, and these have been supplied to the State.

478. This State has now purchased 4 Arab stallions and 6 donkeys, and as a result of last year's work, we find that the following were covered by the State stallions :—

Covered by horses.

The property of His Highness the Nawab	23	
„ „ „ the State	23	
„ „ „ Zemindars	140	
	——	186

Covered by donkeys.

The property of His Highness the Nawab	20	
„ „ „ the State	22	
„ „ „ Zemindars	36	
	—	78

This is most encouraging and must lead to good results, as the mares, especially those of the zemindars, are particularly good.

479. Although mule breeding is in its infancy, still, 18 young mules bred in the State, were exhibited at the Horse Show which, at the request of the State, I attended in March.

At this Show, 118 big mares and 153 small mares competed for prizes, as did also 105 head of young stock.

The most noticeable features of this Show were :—

(*a*) *The class of mares.*—Most of them were mares with big barrels showing much blood and quality and would be hard to beat as brood mares. Of course the good whole colors, so noticeable in other districts, are not to be found here; the best mares are greys.

(*b*) *Fillies 1, 2, and 3 years.*—Amongst these were a few that were suitable for the Rearing Depôts.

(*c*) *Mules.*—This is a new industry, and it is pleasing to note that already 18 mules competed for prizes.

(*d*) *Undersized mares.*—I cannot speak too highly of this class; crossed with the small Arab stallions of the State, they are bound to produce excellent results

The State awarded Rs. 1,656 in prizes and the Government of India presented a silver medal for competition. This medal was awarded to an owner who exhibited—

6 good mares—3 in foal to Government stallions.
1 „ to a State stallion.
2 head of young stock.

480. His Highness the Nawab having kindly intimated that he would be glad to entertain any officers who wished to attend the Horse Show with a view of purchasing horses for Native Cavalry, I addressed the Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Frontier Force, also the Officers Commanding 15th Bengal Lancers and 16th Bengal Cavalry, these regiments being stationed close to Bahawalpore, intimating the dates on which the fair would be held, and stating that every endeavour would be made to collect horses suitable for remounts. I, however, regret to say that no purchasing officers attended the show.

Kapurthala.

481. No State could possibly have put its horse breeding arrangements into order more quickly or more perfectly than this State has done. It was for the first time that I visited this State last year; I then left with Sirdar Bhagat Singh, C.I.E., a memorandum showing the direction in which improvements could be made; on my return this year, I find everything carried out as advised. Stables have been built at the Tehsils, horses and donkeys have been sent out, covering and produce certificates are issued as regularly as in British districts, in fact everything is carried out in this State on the lines of our own horse breeding operations; this is in a great measure due to the zeal of Azmat Ali who is in charge of the stud.

During the year under review, the following mares have been covered :—

1. By "Etah" Arab horse	...	... 80
2. „ "Rustum" do.	...	... 71
3. „ "Sheredil" Arab Galloway	...	... 38
4. „ "Jung Bahadur" Arab Galloway		... 26
	Total	... 215
By 4 donkey stallions ...	...	... 236

In a letter received, it is stated that hitherto the zemindars have not been aware that produce certificates were to be obtained; there is only evidence of 11 head of young horse stock and 37 mules having been dropped; it is, however, stated that it is hoped that from next year more satisfactory results will be recorded.

I only quote the above to show with what spirit horse breeding has been entered into in this State.

482. In March a Horse Show was held in the State; I regret I was unable to be present owing to the fact that I was required to attend more important Fairs in the Derajat. Veterinary Lieutenant Larnder, however, attended this Show and reports it as being of great promise.

This officer also states :—

"Every inducement is offered in the way of prizes to encourage the zemindars to bring in their animals, as over Rs. 1,000 was given away in prizes by the State. This will, I am sure, have the desired effect, when in the course of time the Fair becomes better known, especially if they knew there would be officers present to purchase, which, I regret to say, was not the case this year, although I saw 4 of the best young stock by Government stallions that I have ever seen."

Patiala.

483. The breeding in this State is on a larger scale than in most others. We can best describe it under two headings :—

(i) Home studs.

(ii) Breeding from zemindars' mares by the aid of State stallions.

At the home stud are kept 5 horse stallions, 5 pony, and 2 donkey stallions; amongst these are included some of the best English and Australian thorough-bred blood; also very high caste Arabs, including the well known racing pony "Blitz."

The number of mares employed is as follows :—

38 mares for horse breeding,
30 „ pony breeding,
12 „ mule breeding,

and even allowing that a number of mares, the property of zemindars, are covered by these stallions, still the stallion power is in excess of the requirements.

In the State stud, on the date of my visit, the young stock consisted of :—

3 years old	...	...	...	...	...	20
2 years old	...	...	...	...	...	23
Yearlings	...	...	...	...	...	20
Foals	...	...	...	...	...	23
						—
				Total	...	86

and in addition to these, 5 young mules.

This is encouraging in one way, but from a military point of view especially in a State, maintaining as Patiala does, a great number of Imperial Service and other mounted troops, it is discouraging as, roughly speaking, only about 15 per cent. will ever make remounts.

In addition to this Home Stud, another existed at Bahadurgarh, but as with all home studs in Native States that are not under supervision, no good has ever been done here, and I am pleased to say that it has been decided to sell off the whole of the stock which is only a source of useless expense, as there is not a stallion that should be used for stud purposes, neither is there a mare, nor a single head of young stock worth keeping.

At the home stud which is doing good work, I was pleased to find that a number of zemindari mares had been covered. In 1894-95, only 70 were covered, but from 1st April 1895 to 1st January 1896, 121 had been brought to the stallions. There can be no doubt, by the consideration of these figures, that although small fees are charged, the stallions of the State are yearly becoming more popular.

Breeding from Zemindari Mares by the aid of State Stallions.—In dealing with this subject I can only say that I consider it to be by far the most important step taken by the State for the improvement of horse breeding. Last year 8 stallions, *viz.*, 4 horses and 4 ponies or galloways, were employed and 200 mares were covered by them. Of these, 2 have, on my recommendation, been cast as possessing hereditary faults, and the thoroughbred Autralian stallion "Bolero" has returned to Head Quarters totally unfit for stud purposes. As at least 8 stallions are required for the districts I recommended, for the consideration of the State, that the following stallions employed at the home stud which, as I before stated, had more stallion power than was required, should be sent to the districts :—

Arab stallion "Prince"	...	...	...	14—3.
Roadster stallion "Dandy"	...	...	...	15—1.
Arab pony "Snakes"	...	...	...	13—3.

If these are sent, much good may be expected to result. I regret that no returns are available, showing the number of mares covered by the stallions in the districts, but every endeavour is made to enlighten the zemindars as to the liberality of the State, in giving the use to its people of really valuable sires, and to encourage them to bring their mares to be covered by them.

484. Mule breeding. This industry is sufficiently popular in the State to warrant me in thinking that if more donkeys were employed great progress might be made. Up to the date of my visit (January 1896) 26 zemindari mares had been brought to the home stud to be covered by the donkey. At present there are available :—

1 Country-bred donkey kept in the State stables.

1 Country-bred donkey formerly kept at Bahadurgarh.

Five could very well be employed. I therefore recommended that 3 more should be employed.

485. Horse breeding in this State remains very much *in statu quo*, and is confined to the home studs. I noted, however, that an improvement had taken place in this direction; there was not such an overwhelming preponderance of duns and piebalds, and in fact there were many very nice mares of whole colour. **Nabha.**

Very few mares, the property of zemindars, are covered by the State stallions. The reason assigned for this being that the greatest care is exercised in their selection; but, as I pointed out, the stallion power is in excess of the requirements of the State and it would be well to allow mares slightly inferior in quality to be covered by them.

This State is wedded to country-bred stallions, and although, as I stated last year, I am of opinion that fresh blood is required, still, these are as good as country-bred stallions can possibly be. The Arab purchased last year is, I regret to say, not appreciated; he lacks the high crest and the screaming propensities of the country-bred.

Mule breeding has not as yet commenced, although a donkey stallion has been purchased.

486. The ruler of this State is most desirous to extend mule breeding in his territory, and with this object a horse show has been started at Jaitu. It was held this year for the second time only, and 724 horses attended; these came from the following districts and States :—

	Horses	Mares.	Total.
Ferozepore district	186	262	448
Faridkot State	65	109	173
Patiala „	21	24	45
Nabha „	17	41	58
	288	436	724

It will be seen that only a small percentage came from the State itself, but, as stated by Veterinary Lieutenant Larnder who attended, the object in starting this show was to induce the people of this portion of the State to take an interest in horse breeding and to keep mares for this purpose, and I trust that it will have the desired effect, as it is situated close to the district of Ferozepore and the Faridkot State in which parts horse breeding flourishes.

487. I draw attention to the following extract from Veterinary Lieutenant Larnder's report on this show. He says :—

" I saw many very useful animals possessing substance and bone; a few of which were by the following Government stallions :—' Driver,' ' Banker,' ' Phenomenon,' ' Banyard ' and ' Claudian'; some of these might have made useful Native Cavalry Troopers. I noticed that a horse dealer of Lahore purchased 5 of them."

I ask, is it not a matter for regret that Native Cavalry do not endeavour to purchase all they can; certainly Remounts are not so numerous as to warrant their missing a single opportunity, and yet we hear of 5 good remounts reaching them through a horse dealer. I might add that I addressed the Officers Commanding 2 Native Cavalry Regiments informing them of this show.

488. This State has already made a great start in the Tehsils of Jhind and Chakri Dadri. It will be remembered that during 1894-95, 2 Arab stallions were supplied for the use of these Tehsils; they have already done such good **Jhind.**

work that the Council of Regency decided to purchase another Arab Galloway for the purpose of covering the smaller mares, as is done by District Board stallions in other parts of India.

Mule breeding. Religious prejudice is still a little strong against this industry, and although two donkeys were sent to Jhind and Chakri Dadri, but few mares have been covered by them. A start has, however, been made at Head Quarters, *viz.*, at Sangrur, and already 17 mares had been covered by the donkey stationed there, at the date of my visit, *viz.*, in January 1896. I have no doubt that this industry will extend.

489. The question of starting a show for this State was discussed with the Council of Regency who were much in its favor, but the difficulty lies in finding a suitable site; one which would attract purchasing officers. Most of the best mares are to be found in the Jhind Tehsil which is situated 25 miles from Hansi on a "kutcha" road. Chakri Dadri is 55 miles from Jhind, and, although on the line of rail, is not likely to prove a success as it possesses but few mares. It was proposed by the Council of Regency to allow mares from this State to compete at the Hansi show, the Council subscribing to the amount awarded in prizes. This question will be submitted to the Local Government for favor of opinion.

Faridkot. 490. This State has entered into the question of horse breeding in a spirit which is likely to ensure success.

A Chestnut Arab was bought by the State last year, and although he arrived after the covering season may be said to have ended, still he had covered 24 mares when I visited the State in January last.

A donkey sent at the same time had covered 15.

All good mares are brought in to Head Quarters and, if approved of are branded by the State "F. S." on the near shoulder; this enables them to get the services of the State Arabs. As a large number are already branded, it was decided by the State that another Arab should be purchased.

In order to encourage horse breeding, the Chief of the State held a small show at the time of the Dusseerah, when about 200 mares competed for the Rs. 550 given as prizes; this is to be continued and the Rajah of Faridkot has every hope of making it a success.

At the time of my visit, a Run was being made; in this Run will be placed all young stock which is considered fit to be purchased.

An extra Veterinary Assistant has been appointed with a view of carrying on castration.

The horse and donkey maitained covered, respectively, 50 and 23 mares; this must be looked upon as satisfactory, considering that this is the first year during which they have been employed. The number of mares that are reported to have held, of those that have been covered, is also satisfactory.

491. This concludes the review of work done in the Native States in the Punjab. The following is a resume showing the number of mares covered by selected horse and donkey stallions during the year, and I think the results must be considered most satisfactory:—

	By horse stallions.	By donkey stallions.	Remarks.
Bahawalpore	186	78	
Kapurthala	215	236	
Patiala	...	...	
Nabha	...	...	
Jhind	...	...	
Faridkot	50	23	

492. This State ranks before all others in its endeavours to extend horse breeding. I shall first speak of the Home Stud which is one of the few that is doing good work. In this Stud are to be found as fine mares as can be seen in any part of India. Of these, 82 were in foal when I visited the State; this is one of the highest percentages of successful coverings which I have ever heard of in India. During the year under review, a great number of inferior mares were eliminated from the Stud and were either relegated to mule breeding or were sold. Twenty-three good serviceable mares were added to the Stud. Ulwar.

Twenty-four good stallions are employed, including Thoroughbred English, Australians, Norfolk Trotters and Arabs, besides two selected Kathiawars.

During the year, these horses covered 569 mares against 137 in the preceding year; these including zemindari mares as well as those of the Stud.

Sixty-two horse foals and three mule foals were dropped in the Stud during the year.

I shall not reiterate what was said last year with reference to the runs; they leave but little to be desired. In the runs were 81 colts, 121 fillies, and six mules, in addition to 25 foals that were with the mares, being unweaned.

During the year under review, eight new stallions have been added, including one of the best Thoroughbred English stallions, "Wicklow Spar." This horse is one of the last importations and was sold to the State with the sanction of the Government of India.

493. The Political Agent, Major Pears, to whose zeal must be attributed the success gained at Ulwar, was very anxious that a horse show should be held in the State with a view of encouraging the zemindars. It was held from 26th September to 5th October 1895, and must be considered to have been most successful.

The following is a list of the animals that were present:—

Horses	329
Mares	380
Geldings	16
Colts and Fillies	141
Ponies	323
Mules	4
	1,193

and of these, 269 competed for prizes.

A great number of animals changed hands. Rs. 43,151-4-0 is stated to have been the amount realised by sales.

The following regiments sent purchasing officers:—

1st Bengal Cavalry purchased	17
4th „ „ „	6
14th Bengal Lancers „	24
17th Bengal Cavalry „	14
Imperial Service Troops „	13
	74

In addition to these, 5 head of young stock born and bred in the State, were purchased by the Remount Agent.

The average price paid for these remounts was very low, in fact it is recognised that the prices at Ulwar were lower than at any other fair. They were as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1st Bengal Cavalry	230	8	0
4th „ „	240	0	0
14th Bengal Lancers	233	0	0
17th Bengal Cavalry	240	0	0
Imperial Service Troops	250	0	0

This show must be looked upon as having been highly successful from a Native Cavalry point of view, especially as the remounts obtained were excellent.

The 1st Bengal Cavalry Officer, states :—

"A great many more horses of 4 years and upwards than usual. Class quite up to the average, rather above."

Colonel Lamb, Commanding 4th Bengal Cavalry, states :—

"The class of remounts obtained was quite satisfactory and equal to those at other fairs. A good number of remounts were obtained."

Captain Cookson, Imperial Service Troops, states :—

"An excellent lot of horses for remounts and quite equal to, if not superior, to those at Batesar and other big fairs; if the show is as well attended in future, it should be the big horse and cattle fair of the North-Western Provinces and Rajputana."

With the remarks of the last quoted officer, I fully agree. Ulwar, from its position, is well suited to take its place as one of the large horse marts of this part of India, and surrounded as it is by a horse loving people, I see no reason why it should not develop into this.

In order to stimulate horse breeding and also to aid the State stallions in covering a great number of mares that were present, two Thoroughbred English, one Thoroughbred Australian, one Halfbred English, one Hackney, and one Arab were sent from the Depôt; the State paying all cost of transit to and fro. These horses were greatly admired and did good service in the State.

Jeypore.

194. It will be seen by last year's Administration Report that I visited this State, but that the authorities were disinclined to assist in the matter of horse breeding; the good example of the Ulwar State, coupled with the demands of the Maharajah's subjects, who at the horse show all begged of me to inform the State Officials how greatly the want of good stallions was felt, has resulted in an excellent beginning being made. The State has purchased 4 fine Arab sires which, in consultation with the Resident and the Dewan of the State, it has been decided to place at Jeypore, Malpura, Madhopore and Hindaun; these places are so situated that they can be reached by most of the Maharajah's subjects. It is, however, hoped that when the good results obtained by these stallions are seen, the Thakurs of Khetri and Sikar, two large feudatories of the State, will also maintain a stallion each. This will then supply all the best horse breeding centres in the State except the Tarawatti country, which must be considered hereafter.

In order to ensure success, stables on the standard plan are being built at each centre to which it is proposed to send stallions, and two Veterinary Assistants of the State, who have lately passed out of the Ajmere School, are to be sent to our large horse breeding centres at Babugarh and Rawalpindi to learn all the practical work connected with the welfare of stallions and the management of brood mares and young stock.

195. During the year under review, I attended the horse fair held in this State with a view of making myself acquainted with the class of horses exhibited. Although the sale of horses was somewhat less than last year, still the actual number attending was greater. The number present this year was 1,748, of which 1,110 belonged to the Jeypore State. The number sold was 559; of this number, 47 were bought by the Indore State, but the greatest number, as usual, went to the dealers who bought 261.

Two of the most noticeable features of the fair were :—

(*a*) The excellent class of mares exhibited, proving to me the fondness of the inhabitants of Jeypore for horses, and also proving that they are successful horse breeders; the one fault of these mares is the want of bone, but this I hope will be corrected by the Arab sires.

(*b*) The almost total absence of purchasing officers. As far as I could ascertain only 3 remounts were bought by a Native Officer of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry. The Remount Agent attended this fair and bought 4 head of young stock.

This officer reports as follows :—

"Not up to the standard of the Punjab or North-Western Provinces Fairs, but nevertheless a very useful one for Native Cavalry. The importation of Government stallions in and around Jeypore would have good results ; great interest appears to be taken in horse breeding, and I have no doubt the stallions would be well cared for."

The commencement in the development of horse breeding in this State, on sound lines, is most satisfactory.

496. I was unable to visit this State during the year under review, but, as stated in last year's Administration Report, horse breeding to be of any value must be carried out on some recognized system, and this, I fear, cannot be said to exist in Jodhpur. Jodhpur.

497. As, during 1894-95, so in March last, a horse show was held, but the interest in this useful adjunct to horse breeding, I regret to find was not maintained; for whilst 874 horses were present last year, only 321 attended this year. Forty seven horses competed for Rs. 822 awarded in prizes; none of which are reported by the Committee as being good; this is disappointing.

Eastern States of Rajputana.

498. From remarks made in the Annual Administration Report of this Department for the year 1894-95, it will be seen that of the three States in Eastern Rajputana, Bhurtpore alone offered any chance of success. I therefore confined my visit to this State during 1895-96, and am pleased to say that I met with marked success. Bhurtpore.

Of the 10 stallions reported as useless last year, 5 had been got rid of, and of the 5 remaining, 4 were ordered by Colonel Loch, the Political Agent, to be sold and 1 to be retained to cover small mares.

Colonel Loch kindly collected some mares from each Tehsil in order to enable me to judge of the class of mare to be found in the State; the opinion I formed of these was that about half were good roomy mares deficient in bone, but which with good Arab sires, would produce horses fit for Imperial Service Troops and Native Cavalry. Of the remainder, some were pony mares that could be covered by the small Arab, whilst the rest could be made available for mule breeding when popular prejudice would be overcome.

The State concurring in my opinion agreed to purchase 3 Arab stallions and one donkey.

Already these are at work, and I receive most gratifying accounts to the effect that the horses are covering steadily and that already a few pony mares have been covered.

In a letter received from Colonel Loch, he states that he will have work for two Arabs at Bhurtpore itself, and that two or three more will be required during the current year; further that he has been strongly advised to send two donkeys to the north of the State in the country inhabited by the Meo Mussalmans, who have no scruples against the breeding of mules. A better class of donkey than the Persian is, however, asked for, and the sanction of the Government of India has been asked to allow three Cyprians to be imported for the State with those that will be despatched for this Department during the current year.

No. 16—32 M. D., dated 5th May 1896, to the Secretary to Government of India, Military Department.

Rearing farm at Bayana.—I inspected the young stock reared at this place, and found them to be in good condition. In all, 46 were present amongst which were many promising youngsters. The main fault was that they were narrow-chested; this no doubt arose from the fact that they are not reared on the liberty system. Although, as a rule, I am not an advocate for Home Studs, still I certainly do not advise the abolition of this Depôt which, if put on a sound basis and properly supervised, would yield to the State a good number of remounts annually; rather do I advocate the extension of this rearing Farm and I submitted, for the consideration of the Political Agent, the adoption of breeding from the best mares of the Local Rissalas, and that the young stock together with any, the produce of the State stallions, which may

be bought from the zemindars, should be reared in this Depôt. Already this suggestion is being acted on and Colonel Loch informs me that he hopes to get between 300 and 400 mares fit to breed from.

It will be seen that this can all be done without increasing expenditure in the State, in fact by reducing the number of stallions, as has been done, the expenditure is lessened; it is in this direction, as I have before said, that by acting as professional adviser to these States, that I hope to make horse and mule breeding a success.

Bhopal and Gwalior.

493. During the year under review, enquiries were made, through the Political Agent of Bhopal and the Resident at Gwalior, as to whether anything was done in the way of horse breeding in either of these States and whether I could help them in any way. Both States replied that nothing was done in this direction, but they both accompanied this information by a cordial invitation to me to visit their respective States. As, however, I felt that but little advantage could be gained, and as my time was so fully occupied, I did not visit them.

From Remount Rolls, however, received from the Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops, I find that the Inspecting Officer, Central India States Cavalry, bought 16 remounts at a fair held at Gwalior, and makes the following remarks:—

"The class of remount has improved since last year. The fair should be included in the list circulated by the Civil Veterinary Department."

This has been communicated to the Resident at Gwalior who has been asked to kindly afford this Department all information with reference to this fair which, as recommended by Captain Edwards, will be included in the list published by this Department.

Coorg.

Mysore.

500. Pony-breeding is carried on in this State, but hitherto the stallions employed have not been of the best.

Much correspondence has passed, during the past year, between the Inspector-General of Forests, under whom the pony breeding operations are placed, and myself, and at his request I drew up the following memorandum, being the recommendations which I considered would best suit the State.

I visited Mysore in December last when a certain number of village mares were collected for my inspection; their average height was 12 hands. Much of course cannot be expected, but still, if crossed with good *small* Arab ponies, the produce would add to the Transport of the country.

Memorandum regarding pony-breeding in Mysore.

It is presumed that the general run of mares in Mysore are small and that the faults to be corrected are those commonly found in India, *viz.*, narrow-chested, flat-sided, drooping quarters, with badly shaped fore legs, therefore the stallion selected for breeding should not exceed 13-2 in height, and should on no account possess any of the faults abovementioned.

I propose retaining the 7 stallions employed in Mysore in the districts of this State, with the exception of that of Mysore, where special arrangements should be made. The Deputy Commissioners and Amildars of the districts in which these 7 stallions are located, should be enjoined to so interest themselves that at least 60 mares should be covered annually by each stallion; there should be no difficulty in doing this.

The reason that the employment of the stallions in other districts than that of Mysore is advocated is, that although much attention will not be paid to these districts at first, still when operations have been well started in the district of Mysore and have proved a success and that operations are extended to each district in succession, we would find that a certain improvement had taken place and that we had a better class of mare to work on.

These 7 stallions should be carefully inspected and any that possess the faults that should be guarded against, as before mentioned, should be got rid of. If the State officials would like me to do so, I would inspect them when in Mysore. Ponies to replace any of these could be purchased in Bombay at an average of Rs. 400 to Rs. 450.

We now come to the district of Mysore itself, where it is believed the best mares are obtainable. To commence with, 2 stallions should be bought for breeding in this district; these should be the best that money can buy. I would put down their cost at about Rs. 800 each. The number is fixed at 2, as that is the number for which employment is found, but as the industry recommends itself to the ryots and as they begin to see the advantages, and further, as castration is extended in the district and the number of village Tats diminishes, it will be necessary to add to the number of stallions employed.

These two stallions should be placed in two of the best centres in the district in charge of district officials, who should be asked when on tour to preach to the people and to point out the advantages to be derived; by their personal influence they should ensure at least 60 mares being covered annually by each stallion.

They should, when on tour, cause mares to be collected at different centres; should select the best of those collected; they should then get the owners to promise that when these mares come in season they will take them to the stallion to be covered. Mares so selected should be supplied with a certificate on the form marked A. Certificated mares to have priority of claim to the services of the stallions.

A register should be kept of all mares covered. At the time of covering, the owner of the mare should be supplied with a Covering Certificate.

The Veterinary Assistant would obtain a list of mares covered during the year previously and should ascertain the result, giving the owner of any foal born a Produce Certificate.

The Veterinary Assistant, in addition to performing this duty, should actively carry out castration commencing with the worst village Tats that can be found. He should be obliged to castrate all village Tats free, and should be compelled to send a monthly diary to the Officer in charge of Pony Breeding Operations. This diary should show the villages visited and the work done, and should have the signature or seal of the headman of each village which he visits. To enlist his sympathy in the work, he might be promised some reward for all colts castrated over 150 annually.

The posting of stallions at certain centres is advocated rather than sending them on tour, as the latter system has been frequently tried and found to fail. No doubt a certain number of mares are covered when a stallion is taken on tour, but great disappointment arises when breeders bring their mares to a stand and find that the stallion is not present.

Breeders should be encouraged to keep their fillies, the produce of State stallions, for breeding purposes.

When operations have been in existence for two or three years, it might be advisable to hold a Pony Show in Mysore, somewhat on the lines of those held in Salem and Coimbatore districts in the Madras Presidency.

The Veterinary Assistant who is proposed for service in the Pony-Breeding Department might be sent to the Babugarh Depôt near Meerut for two or three months to be trained; there he would be taught the management of stallions and mares at the time of covering, &c., &c.

By the kindness of Colonel Macintyre, I was able to inspect the country-bred horses of the Imperial Service Lancers which had been bred at the Kunegal Stud. Many were useful horses but I feel certain I shall be pardoned if I express an adverse opinion on many that I saw; the fault I would find with them is that they are too light and although Colonel Macintyre has a great opinion of their powers of endurance, still they are not what I would describe good troop horses likely to do well on service.

Hyderabad.

501. During the summer months, Nawab Vicar-ul-Umra Bahadur, Prime Minister of the Hyderabad State, visited Simla, and I had the pleasure of an interview with him. During the conversation, which turned mainly on horse-breeding questions, in which he was greatly interested, he expressed a wish to see, if possible, what was being done in Northern India; I therefore had the pleasure of accompanying him and his suite to Babugarh, where I was able to show him a very great number of Thoroughbred English, Arab, and other stallions. Captain Westlake, the Superintendent of the Remount Depôt, kindly showed him all the young stock; he was much impressed with all he saw and asked me, if possible, to visit Hyderabad to confer with him on horse-breeding matters; this I did in December last, when I was able, after careful consideration, to bring to his notice the following facts.

His Highness the Nizam's Government maintains about 60 stallions which are distributed in various districts, and also expends a large sum annually with a view of fostering horse-breeding in the State, but as far as can be ascertained, but little advantage is derived from the expenditure incurred.

I had the opportunity of conferring with Mr. Ali Abdullah and other State officials, and the general opinion expressed was that few if any, good mares are maintained, or that if they are, they are not brought for service by the Government stallions; most of the Authorities differed as to the cause, some being of opinion that the mares never did exist, whilst others were of opinion that the mares are still to be found, but owing to the size of His Highness' Dominion, it is impossible for one man to visit each district and to work it properly, which must be done, if horse-breeding is to be successful.

502. By the report on Horse-Breeding Operations in His Highness the Nizam's Dominion of 1883 to which are attached notes by the Director, Army Remount Department, Brigadier General Sir C. Gough, and others, good mares must have existed, we find that the numbers attending the Malegaon Fair were increasing yearly, and that from 1878 to 1882, the numbers rose from 1,057 to 3,871, and the Superintendent then stated that he saw no reason why the numbers should not increase to 25,000; and he further stated that 500 horses would be available for the British Government if required. The result of the Fair of 1894 was most disappointing, instead of the numbers having increased, they fell from nearly 4,000 to under 1,000, and instead of a great number being available for Military purposes, the Remount Agent, Ahmednagar, was only able to obtain 10, and half these came from British territory.

To remedy this, the State has sanctioned the importation of about 200 Persian mares; this I consider to be only an artificial stimulus, and I further am of opinion that efforts should be directed to improve the indigenous breed of horses. In order to put horse-breeding on a more satisfactory basis, I recommended:—

(*a*) That the question be given careful consideration and that operations, on some recognised system, should be started in one or at the most two districts at a time; from careful enquiries, I suggested the districts of Bhid and Aurangabad as likely to lead to the best results.

(*b*) That, as I was informed that it was proposed to start an Educational Establishment for training Veterinary Assistants, I suggested that it should be located at Aurangabad; that Captain Farrell, who was to be in charge, could supervise the horse-breeding in these districts, and that this would enable him to thoroughly train his students practically.

I was able to inspect the Stud Farm at Rajanpett where I inspected about 50 head of young stock, as, with all these Home Studs, little good will ever be done here in a military point of view; there are many good ponies amongst the young stock but very few that will ever make remounts.

I further suggested that in future none but mares should be purchased for the Irregular Troops of the State, and that they should be covered by the State stallions, and that their produce should be bought up at Rajanpett; this would, I feel certain, be beneficial to the State.

Kashmir.

503. In last year's Administration Report, I stated that I hoped the day was not far distant when not only would an attempt be made to improve the present breed of Kashmiri ponies, which although sturdy and hardy animals are, generally speaking, small, but that also mule-breeding would be introduced into this State. I feel convinced that if only the Kashmiri can be made to see that this is likely to prove a paying enterprise, he will adopt it with alacrity. Kashmir.

I am pleased to say that a commencement has really been made and that already two good Arab ponies have been purchased and are actually at work. The object in getting these Arab ponies is to gradually improve the stock and to breed mares that ultimately will throw good Ordnance mules. The services of these stallions are given free; the conditions being that if a filly is dropped it will become the property of the zemindar, if, on the other hand, a colt is dropped it will be taken by the promoters of the scheme.

The Government of India, with a view of assisting mule breeding in Kashmir, have sanctioned the temporary loan of 2 donkeys; those selected being an Italian 12-3½ and one Catalonian of 13-1¼.

The intention is to give the services of these stallions free to owners of ponies and to purchase from them the produce when weaned, say at 8 months and to run the young stock during the summer months on the high hills in Kashmir, and in the winter months on the lower hills round about Poonch; to effect the latter, it has been arranged to stack hay for them there.

One pony and one donkey are stationed at Srinagar, and although the scheme is in its infancy, more country mares are being brought to them than they can serve.

One pony and one donkey are stationed in Poonch. When last I heard they had only been there 7 days, it is therefore too early to offer any opinion as to the success which is likely to attend this part of the scheme.

The question that now arises is, what class of mule will be produced by the Kashmiri mare, which as I have before said is a small one, when mated with a big donkey; time alone will prove this. The promoter of the scheme writing on this point, says:—

"Only yesterday we were offered a mule 10 months old by an unknown donkey, and the mule stood quite half an inch taller than its mother."

It would have been interesting to learn what height the mother was, but this is not stated.

My opinion, based on experience gained in other provinces, is that the majority of the mules will turn out good for baggage, and that about 5 per cent. may be expected to be fit for Ordnance purposes.

I am delighted at last to see mule-breeding commenced on sound lines in Kashmir; the scheme must recommend itself, especially as mules are at present in great demand.

504. This concludes the results of my visits to the various Native States during the past year, and I cannot but say that I fully appreciate the courtesy shown to me by all the Chiefs of the States which I have visited, and especially the ready manner in which any recommendations for the improvement of horse and mule-breeding have been carried out.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT IN INDIA

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR

1895-96

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

I.—HORSE BREEDING.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT IN INDIA

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR

1895-96.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

I.—HORSE BREEDING.

505. Table A. (page lxxix) will show the number of district horse and pony stallions at the commencement of the year, the increase and decrease during the year, and the balance remaining on 31st March 1896. **Horse and Pony stallions belonging to District Boards, &c.**

The number employed on 1st April 1895, was 144, 35 were added, and 19 struck off, showing a balance of 160 on 31st March 1896.

The increase is again satisfactory. There has been an increase of 9 in the North-Western Provinces and of 11 in the Punjab.

506. The death rate, as shown in Table B. (page lxxx), is most satisfactory. Only 7 horses and ponies died or were destroyed. **Casualties.**

507. Table C. (page lxxxi) will show that 12 horses or ponies were sold. **Sales.**

508. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, states:— **Demand for District Board stallions.**

"In such districts as Multan and Hoshiarpur, one or two stallions might be entertained with advantage. In the Montgomery district, there were no stallions, but at my inspection I drew attention to the fact that the want of them was greatly felt, and I am happy to say that since the close of the year the Deputy Commissioner has purchased one which has been posted to Gogera."

With regard to Jullunder, this officer states that no District Board stallions are employed, and that there are no less than 6 country-bred stallions kept by Zemindars. He further states that the people in this district asked him to recommend the District Board to entertain good stallions. I earnestly trust that as soon as funds are available, the District Authorities will see their way, to employ at least 2 good Arabs. I am more impressed with this necessity, as Jullunder is one of the most backward districts in the Punjab.

In Ludhiana, this officer states that horse-breeding is making great progress, and that 3 District Board stallions are fully employed. Our best thanks are due to the Deputy Commissioner and District Board for the keen interest they are taking in the matter.

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, states:—

"I think that ponies might be placed with good results in the following districts:"—

"*Bannu.*—In this frontier district there are many small mares, too undersized to be branded. If the District Board could provide funds for the purchase of 2 or 3 ponies, the progress of the breeding operations might be greatly advanced.

Kohat.—Though one pony has been bought for this district this year, there is still room for one or two more, though I am afraid the poorness of the district funds will prevent their being purchased for som time.

"*Jhelum.*—This excellent district is far behind its neighbours in the possession of District Board ponies; only one being so far located in it. Two more such ponies would do much good and would be able to cover a full complement of small mares.

"*Hasara.*—Two ponies might be advantageously placed in this mountainous district where the mares, with the exception of the Haripur tehsil, run small. I have represented the matter to the Deputy Commissioner, whose reply is that there are no funds available."

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, states that there were 41 applicants on the register, of which 7 were complied with, leaving 34 applications uncomplied with; in time, I hope all these will be met but it cannot be expected that much progress will be made in this direction during the coming year, as the finances of these Provinces will be severely taxed owing to the scarcity which exists in many parts.

Number of stallions at stud work, and number of mares covered.

509. Table D. (page lxxxii) will show that 140 horse and pony stallions were employed at stud work. The number of mares covered shows an enormous increase on the year 1894-95. Taking the 3 large circles in which District Board stallions are mainly employed, we find that the following numbers were covered:—

	1895-96.	1894-95.
North-Western Provinces	2,165	1,957
South Punjab	3,470	2,039
North Punjab	1,676	870
	7,611	4,866

giving an increase of 2,745 over last year.

The average covered per stallion employed, was:—

	1895-96.	1894-95.
North Western Provinces	51·35	51·5
South Punjab	59·82	39·96
North Punjab	57·79	45·78

By the above it will be seen that the popularity of these District Board stallions is increasing rapidly in the Punjab, and I cannot comment too strongly on the advantages which will be derived from this most excellent system. Not only will a certain percentage of mares, the produce of these, be fit to be mated with the Imperial stallions, but the stock of ponies in the country, which it was feared would become obliterated by the popularity of mule-breeding, will be maintained, and further, a better class of pony mare and one more likely to produce Ordnance mules, will be available for the latter industry.

In addition to the above stallions, one Arab has been purchased by the Central Provinces Government and is posted to Saugor. One also has been purchased by the District Board of Champaran in Bengal. On the other hand, 2 pony stallions employed in Berar were sold, as horse-breeding operations were found to be a failure.

Three stallions were also employed in Burma, but these did not do much, only 71 mares having been covered by them.

Cost of feed and keep and how defrayed.

510. The average cost of feed and keep of district horse and pony stallions during 1895-96, was as follows, (*vide* Table E., page lxxxvii):—

	Horse. Rs. A. P.	Pony. Rs. A. P.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	... 220-12-8.	
North Punjab	233 3 2	232 3 10
South Punjab	243 12 0	228 2 1
Burma	...	179 7 6

The cost is very nearly the same in the North-Western Provinces, but shows a remarkable increase in the Punjab; although unavoidable owing to the price of grain, this is to be regretted as it throws an extra strain on the funds of the District Boards.

In the North-Western Provinces and Burma, the cost of maintenance is met from Provincial funds; in the Punjab from District Board funds.

511. In the North-Western Provinces and Punjab, the two large employers of District Board stallions, the following number of foals were dropped, (*vide* Table D. page lxxxii) :— **Produce.**

	Number of foals dropped.	Number of results not known.	Average per stallion employed.
North-Western Provinces	704	386	18·5
North Punjab	309	255	16·26
South Punjab	827	492	16·21
	1,840	1,133	

This shows a marked improvement on last year, and when we take into consideration that 1,133 results were not known, if we add the same percentage of foalings which have been ascertained, *viz.*, 38 per cent., we can safely add 320 foals to the 1,840 reported above as having held.

With reference to the class of produce, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, states:—

"The most satisfactory point with reference to breeding by aid of Provincial stallions, is that in the case of mares that had foals at foot, the foal promised to be much better and bigger than the dam; in several instances, I saw little mares with foals at foot a few months old, and the foal almost as big as the mare; this fact was noted and remarked on by the President of the Special Judging Committee that attended the different Fairs in these Provinces."

This Officer's remarks, on this subject, will be found quoted in paragraph 420, page 65, of this Report.

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, states as follows:—

"I would call attention to the advance made in the District Board pony-breeding operations. The success attained is, in my opinion, much greater than figures show. Many of the pony stallions now in my districts are of good size and quality and well-fitted to cover small, well-shaped mares of which there are many too undersized to be branded. Not only does this improve the breed of ponies, but the result of such mating in many cases will, if a filly, be big enough for branding."

512. Table F. (page lxxxix) shows the number of mares supposed to be available for horse or pony-breeding by District Board stallions. I do not place much reliance on this Statement, as difference systems are adopted in the enumeration of these mares in different districts; for example, in Jullunder the total number of mares in the district is given, no calculation having been made of the number fit for horse or pony-breeding; again, the districts of Ludhiana, Kangra, Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh sent in blank Returns. **Mares unbranded or branded for district horse-breeding.**

Branding is not resorted to in the case of mares covered by District Board stallions. This, I think, is correct. I would much prefer to leave the District Authorities totally unfettered, and I feel that the results will be a gradual improvement in the breed of ponies in the various provinces.

After careful consideration of the above facts, I feel convinced that the Government of India will agree with me in thinking that our best thanks are due to the various District Authorities and to the District Boards who are interesting themselves in this most important work.

513. As of course the whole success of the scheme must entirely depend on the class of pony obtainable, I am pleased to be able to report that a better class of stallion is being obtained. The various District Boards recognize that a few hundreds of rupees, representing the initial cost, is but trifling. I am, however, still occasionally asked to provide District Board stallions at Rs. 500; this I can do at times, when a racing pony that has broken down, is offered for sale, but few of these are such as would make good sires. When, however, a young and sound Arab pony is required, it is impossible to provide a good animal for this sum; it has to be taken into consideration that the following expenses have to be met:— **Stallions.**

	Rs.	A.	P.
Stable Commission, Bombay	17	0	0
Contingent expenses, Bombay, loading, &c.	15	0	0
Rail, syces, &c., from Bombay to Babugarh	75	0	0
Gear and clothing	30	0	0
Average cost of 6 months feed and keep in Depôt ...	90	0	0
	227	0	0

It, therefore, means that a pony has to be bought in Bombay for about Rs. 275, and ponies of the stamp which should be employed, cannot be purchased for anything like that amount.

Pony-breeding, Burma.

514. At the commencement of the year, 5 ponies were borne on the books, but only 4 did any work, as one was destroyed for paralysis in November.

One stallion was sold in November, so that only three remained at the end of the year. Altogether 71 pony mares were covered, giving an average of 14·2 mares per stallion employed. The number of foals dropped was 32.

Endeavours are being made to sell all the imported stallions and to obtain Shan stallions. This is undoubtedly a move in the right direction.

Pony-breeding Madras.

515. Pony-breeding operations cannot be said to be very successful in Burma.

Pony-breeding in Madras is confined to the districts of Coimbatore and Salem, but during the year, one stallion was sent to Madura and was located at Dindigul.

Coimbatore.—Seven stallions were at work at the commencement of the year, four were added, and one died, leaving a balance of 10 ponies employed in that district.

Salem.—Three pony stallions were employed at the commencement of the year, one was transferred and one was cast; two ponies lately purchased relieved the two latter, thus leaving a balance of three ponies employed.

Three hundred and ninety-eight mares were covered during the year, against 486 last year; various causes were in operation to account for the falling off in the number of coverings.

The result of last year's produce, calculated on the coverings of 1894-95, show that 30 per cent. of the coverings were successful. Some of the ponies would, however, appear to be very bad foal getters.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

II.—MULE BREEDING.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

II.—MULE BREEDING.

Donkey stallions belonging to District Boards, &c.

516. Mule-breeding by District Board Agency has improved in the South Punjab to a great extent, but still is not worthy of much consideration. As I stated in last year's report, that whilst District Boards assist us, as they do, in pony-breeding, we cannot urge them to assist us in this direction, besides which, even if they were very desirous to do so, suitable donkey stallions could not be obtained.

Number of pony mares covered.

517. The following District Board stallions were maintained :—(*vide* Table J. page xcii).

	Number employed	Mares covered.
North-Western Provinces	2	56
South Punjab	5	446
North Punjab	1	52
		554

This shows an improvement of 301 on last year.

Produce.

518. No reliable statistics are available by which we can ascertain the number of foals dropped.

Cost of feed and keep of district donkey stallions.

519. Table K, (page xcvii) will show the cost of feed and keep of donkey stallions.

Demand for donkey stallions.

520. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, states :—

> Eleven applications have remained uncomplied with at the end of the year. There has been a difficulty in procuring donkey stallions, but, during the present year, I hope to be able to get a sufficient number from amongst the Punjabi donkeys reared on the Depôt Farm at Babugarh."

In addition to the above, donkey stallions are maintained in Sikkim, Kurrum Valley, Central Provinces and Burma.

Mule-breeding, Burma.

521. Three donkey stallions were employed in Burma during the year under report, but mule-breeding does not appear to be favourably looked upon by the Burmese, for only 8 mares were covered by one of the stallions, another did not cover any mares and was sold. No information has been received with reference to the third.

Mule-breeding, Madras.

522. Mule-breeding is once more being tried in the Madras Presidency. During the year under review, 4 Jacks,—2 Persians and 2 country-breds—were purchased; as, however, these donkeys were only sent in March, it would be premature to venture any remarks as to the success likely to be met with.

Colts castrated.

523. The number of colts castrated by Veterinary Assistants and Salutris paid by District Boards (*vide* Table L, page xcviii), has already been alluded to in paragraph 157 of this report.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

III.—CATTLE DISEASE—INVESTIGATION AND PREVENTION.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

III.—CATTLE DISEASE—INVESTIGATION AND PREVENTION.

Duties of Veterinary Assistants.

524. Feeling that a commencement should be made in the most important duties connected with cattle-disease and cattle breeding, and also feeling that the time of Provincial Veterinary Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department, with the exception of the one in Central Provinces, is so fully occupied in attending to matters connected with horse breeding, or in the education of students at the several Veterinary Colleges and Schools, that it is not possible to devote their attention to the extent desired, in collecting and furnishing information regarding cattle breeding, cattle diseases, and cattle survey, generally, it was proposed to the Government of India that this duty should be entrusted to the Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, and that he should commence work in the Punjab; the reason for the selection of the Punjab being that the Subordinate Veterinary Staff is larger than in any other Province.

The proposals were that during the time the Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department is carrying out the abovementioned scheme, his duties would be as follows:—

(*a*) To supervise and direct, so long as he is touring in the district, the work done by the Veterinary Assistants employed in that district.

(*b*) Continue his tour steadily through each district of the Punjab, and render all possible assistance to the Local Government through the District officials, with regard to cattle breeding and disease.

(*c*) So long as the Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, is in the district, all Veterinary Assistants to be placed directly under his supervision, subject to their general control by the Deputy Commissioner.

(*d*) The Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, be empowered to correspond directly with the Veterinary Assistants regarding disease, and to indicate to them, from time to time, in what direction they should work and show them how to collect information.

(*e*) All outbreaks of disease amongst animals, to be reported, *as early as possible*, to the Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, whether assistance is required or not, so that, if necessary, he may visit the locality, diagnose the disease, and instruct the Veterinary Assistants to collect such material as may be necessary for examination by the Imperial Bacteriologist.

(*f*) When the scheme is in working order, the Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, will report to the Deputy Commissioners concerned, on the work done by Veterinary Assistants in each district, forwarding a copy for the information of the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.

Cattle-breeding.

525. Before any opinion, as to the measures which it is desirable to take in the matter of cattle-breeding, can be arrived at, it is necessary that approximately accurate knowledge on the following points should be forthcoming:—

(*a*) Regarding the suitability of the various parts of the district for cattle-breeding, rearing, &c.: whether the production of cattle is in excess of requirements.

(*b*) Whether the people care to breed cattle or not; whether they find it cheaper, on account of the cost of keeping their animals,

to sell them off periodically, when they are no longer required for work, and to purchase others when they are required. In short, whether the breeding of cattle pays them.

(*c*) The class of cattle, especially cows, found in the different parts of the district whether good or bad. If the people keep many cows, what is the height of the majority of them, and are they sturdy, or generally small.

(*d*) What is the general management of the animals. Is grazing in any quantity available, and do the people grow and store sufficient fodder for them.

(*e*) Are local breed bulls turned loose in sufficient numbers for the cows; and are the bulls suitable and of good quality.

(*f*) Have any bulls been introduced into the district. If so, what breed are they. Where have they been stationed. Do the people like them. Can any of their stock be seen, and do the people prefer it to their own indigenous breed. Have any of the stock been turned loose as bulls.

(*g*) If the people do not like the bulls, what are the real reasons for their dislike.

If the above information be collected, some advance will have been made in the knowledge of the requirements of the various parts of the province with regard to cattle-breeding. Veterinary Assistants should be directed to thoroughly travel their districts, carefully noting and reporting to the Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, on the abovementioned points, village by village, until the information for the whole of their charge is complete. The Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, will then take steps to have the information thus furnished, duly verified, ledgered, and recorded.

Cattle Disease.

526. With regard to the collection of statistics of cattle disease, it is desirable that a good general knowledge of the diseases which do occur, should be obtained; otherwise no opinion can be formed as to what is necessary to be done in the matter. Certain diseases are very prevalent in certain parts of a district, and do not occur in others. Other diseases assume a benignant form in certain centres, whilst, they are exceedingly malignant in others.

In view, therefore, to obtain a correct record of *all* diseases which are prevalent in the districts, the work required from Veterinary Assistants will be:

(*a*) To report, at once, to the Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, serious outbreaks of disease.

(*b*) To state the nature of the disease, and numbers (approximately) of deaths; having ascertained this from the people.

(*c*) To state what treatment or other measures have been applied, and whether the people will allow their cattle to be segregated in outbreaks of contagious disease, or not.

(*d*) In cases of disease, which the Veterinary Assistants cannot correctly diagnose, they should give the symptoms, course, termination, and also *post-mortem* appearances; and should, if possible, in the case of contagious diseases, collect tissues under directions of the Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.

(*e*) Veterinary Assistants should take every opportunity, during their tours, to advise the people regarding the treatment of ordinary diseases with common drugs, and tell them what to do in cases of serious disease.

These proposals having been accepted by the Government of the Punjab, Veterinary Captain Pease, with the sanction of the Government of India, commenced his duties in the Gurgaon district in October last and began the Bacteriological Survey in the districts of Dehli, Umballa, Kurnal, and parts of Ludhiana.

At first he found that no statistics of any value whatever were maintained, and in these circumstances, especially as the Veterinary Assistants employed knew little regarding the various maladies which existed in the villages of their charge, it became necessary to devise a means of obtaining the necessary information. As many villages as possible were visited, but it was of course impossible to visit every one; still every endeavour was made to discover what diseases actually existed and were known to the people. The progress has necessarily been slow, but still a great deal has been done. The Survey has so far been successful in deciding the nature of two of the diseases which cause considerable loss of cattle in certain tracts which have been visited, *viz.*, Jowar poisoning and Fluke disease.

1st—Jowar poisoning.

527. A disease known generally all over India where Jowar (Sorghum vulgare) is grown and named by the people in the Southern Punjab, "patha lar gaya" or "patha-lag-gaya." It has long been known to the native agriculturist that his cattle are apt to poison themselves sometimes by feeding on the stalks of this generally wholesome and most useful plant, but the why and wherefore of this strange occurrence has heretofore been a mystery. All that was known was that the thing did happen occasionally and particularly in years of drought when the plants become stunted and dry up. This year was characterised by a very scant rainfall, and the jowar became poisonous in many parts of the lower Punjab, especially towards the west. Investigation proved that the cause was due to the fact that in these conditions a considerable quantity of nitrate of potash is deposited in a crystalline form in the dry stalks of the plants, and when the half-starved cattle consume them death results from poisoning by this salt. It was found that the quantity of the salt in some cases was 25 per cent. of the plant; a quantity which, if an ordinary feed were taken, is sufficient to destroy the animal in a very short time; indeed, death occasionally is apoplectiform when a considerable quantity is taken, and very rapid with symptoms of gastro-intestinal poisoning when a smaller quantity, sufficient to cause death, is ingested. This discovery is of considerable importance and accounts for a previously inexplicable phenomenon. Whilst the universal use of jowar as a cattle food makes animals constantly liable to the danger of being poisoned, if a little care be taken in the examination of the plant by breaking open the dried stems of suspected forage and the observation of the salt, which is a simple matter, we are enabled to pronounce it dangerous and avoid its use, so that when the people can be brought to understand this the danger can be avoided.

Surra.

528. Another point which has been brought prominently to notice is the prevalence of surra in some of the districts visited during the year, and more particularly in the Kurnal district and the lower portion of Umballa, especially in the Naili tract of the Pipli tahsil which is much subject to inundation and waterlogging for a considerable period of time.

The map in the pocket of the cover of this report, will convince most people of the generally unhealthy nature of this district for solipeds and camels. Other portions of the Punjab which have been visited by this plague, have also been noted, and considerable progress, taking into consideration the staff at our disposal, has been made in clearing up its geographical distribution.

2nd—Fluke disease.

529. Another disease, the cause of which has been elucidated, is one which is very common in certain low lying tracts all over India, and is known to the people in the parts visited as "Jonk". This malady is found to be due to the attacks of an animal parasite similar to that which causes very great losses in England, *viz.*, "a fluke". The parasite which causes the death of cattle and chiefly of buffaloes, though considerable losses of bullocks and cows also result from its invasion, is not the same as that affecting the sheep in England but differs widely from it. So far as a cursory examination of the worm can allow us to decide, we have been led to classify it as the "Fasciola gigantea" temporarily, but it is possible that it may correspond with the "Fasciola magna" or "Carnosa" described by Stiles & Hassall. In order to clear this up, Veterinary-Captain Pease has forwarded to Mr. Albert Hassall and C. W. Stiles Ph. D. the eminent helminthologists at the Bureau of

animal industry at Washington, U. S. A., specimens of this worm for the favor of their opinion on the subject, which will be made known later on. It is the more probable that the worm may correspond with the American variety, as a number of other animal parasites in this country do so. Notably is this the case with a parasite which has been mentioned in the reports as exceedingly common, causing nodular disease of the intestine in the sheep, *viz.*, Oesophogotma Columbianum.

Echinococcosis.

530. The prevalence of echinococcosis amongst the cattle of the Punjab has also been prominently brought forward, and points to the fact that a considerable number of dogs and probably jackals are affected by the mature tapeworm whose intermediary stage this is, *viz.*, "Taenia echinococcus."

Anthrax.

531. With regard to the prevalence of anthrax, much evidence of a negative character has been collected, which points to the fact that this disease is very much less prevalent than it is generally believed to be. There is very little doubt that the majority of cases returned under this heading are certainly not due to the presence of the "Bacillus Anthracis." Errors of diagnosis account for an enormous number of them. It has been found that the most varied diseases are attributed to this malady, such as, surra, fluke, black quarter, malignant sore throat, and in fact any disease which is at all puzzling and in which death occurs. The simple fact that all the cases attributed to this disease where material has been submitted to the Imperial Bacteriologist for opinion, have proved negative, points to this. In the present state of scientific knowledge it is not sufficient for a man to state from a microscopic examination of a cadaver, that animals are suffering from anthrax. A microscopical examination is occasionally misleading, even in the hands of an experienced man. Proof beyond dispute is easily obtained by bacteriological methods, and we have an Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory presided over by one of the leading European experts. Yet, strange to say, this proof is not often sought. Endeavours have been made to ensure the submission of material suitable for bacteriological examination from animals reported to be suffering from the disease, and orders have been issued by the Director, Army Remount Department, for this to be done so far as the depôts are concerned. It is hoped that the orders of the Government of India in the Military Department will also be issued, so that all reported outbreaks of anthrax amongst army horses may be confirmed by bacteriological examination which cannot but be satisfactory to the Veterinary Surgeons. So far as cattle are concerned, there appears to be absolutely no conclusive evidence of the existence of "Charbon bacteridien" occurring amongst them at present. Steps have been taken to obtain material for examination from reputed cases, and this will, in a short time, be accomplished.

Malignant sore throat.

532. Malignant sore throat has been noted in the report and its probable causes mentioned. It appears likely that this disease is similar to "Barbone," a disease which is very common in the buffaloe in Italy, but all evidence of this similarity is at present purely speculative and is not put forward with any certainty.

Black Quarter.

533. Black quarter is found to be very common in certain districts, and strangely enough so far as our present investigations go, less so in the swampy marshy lands of Kurnal and Umballa than in the highly arid tract of Harriana. Certain diseases have not been met with, notably pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa, tuberculosis (although it doubtless exists), and verminous bronchitis. Tubercle is doubtless common enough amongst cattle but probably far less so than in England on account of the climate, and the fact that animals are kept so long in the open air.

The chief reason why no record is forthcoming as to the prevalence of this disorder, is that *post-mortem* examinations of bovines are seldom made by persons qualified to detect the malady; and slaughter houses are not properly inspected. Much valuable information has been collected regarding the local vernacular names of the various diseases of stock, a matter of very considerable importance, as may be gathered from the fact that although the existence of a disease named "pheta" in Kurnal has been known for a considerable time, yet, no one was aware, until the matter was investigated, that it was "surra".

INFORMATION COLLECTED.

531. PUNJAB.—Veterinary Captain Pease, Assistant to Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, reports as follows:—The Bacteriological survey of disease has made considerable progress during the year. In November 1895, a tour was commenced in the districts of Gurgaon, Delhi, Amballa, Kurnal, with the object of obtaining information regarding the various maladies which affect the live stock and their relative prevalence in the various districts. I was very much astonished to find that absolutely no statistics of the prevalence of disease are forthcoming from the district authorities and that no one was able to furnish me with any information on the subject. In these circumstances, and seeing that the Veterinary Assistants could give me no help, knowing practically nothing in the majority of instances, regarding the nature or prevalence of the diseases which occur and as I could only visit a very few villages in every district, it became necessary to devise a scheme for the collection of the information required for the Survey. In order to do this it was first necessary to obtain the permission of the various District Boards and Local authorities through the Local Government, to correspond with the Veterinary Assistants direct. A scheme for reporting the prevalence and occurrence of certain diseases in every village in every district of the Punjab has now been inaugurated and the result should be that a very considerable portion of the province will have been surveyed by next year. At the same time numerous diseases occurred which could not be classified and it was thought advisable to investigate the nature of these as opportunity occurred. This has been done and the results of my observations will be found under the heading "Investigation of disease" (page 146).

Under the heading "equine disease," will be found a resumé by Dr. Lingard, of the reports which have been submitted from my office regarding outbreaks of surra.

No detailed reports regarding cattle plagues are available in my office and it is considered undesirable to deal with this subject until more reliable returns can be secured, as those at present obtainable are unreliable and very misleading.

535. BURMA.—The mortality from contagious diseases during the year under report, namely, 77,834, is far in excess of that of previous years and is entirely due to an unprecedently severe and widespread outbreak of rinderpest in the Akyab district, where it prevailed to an alarming extent throughout the greater portion of the year, the number of deaths registered amounting to 42,309. The disease appeared in a most virulent form and was specially severe amongst buffaloes. The Superintendent remarks:—

"The first intimation received by this Office regarding the prevalence of disease in Akyab, was in the middle of August, when the most part of the mischief had been done inasmuch as the disease had, by that time, extended to most parts of the district and thousands of animals had perished. If the mortality in Akyab be excluded the mortality from contagious disease is slightly less than the previous years. The mortality from rinderpest alone in the Akyab district exceeds by 12,262 the total loss from all contagious diseases in Lower Burma."

This wholesale mortality of cattle from rinderpest in Akyab is apparently due to the fact that the District Officers neglected to report the occurrence of the disease until August, or two months after its appearance and it should form a good object lesson to the district officers interested and also to those in India where the same thing is of constant occurrence.

Anthrax and charbon symptomatique.—The mortality for the year is 14,489 or 1,551 more than last year, the districts suffering most were Akyab, 5,089, Bassein 1,460, Henzada 1,318 and Prome 1,388.

Foot-and-mouth disease.—A few districts suffered losses in cattle from this disease, it was nothing like as severe as last year.

The total mortality from all causes registered was 1,15,964.

536. MADRAS.—In the Madras Presidency, the five districts of Chinglepat, South Arcot, Salem, North Arcot and Coimbatore, have been selected for the purpose of carrying out the bacteriological survey of disease. These districts have been divided into ten circles to each of which a Stock Inspector has been posted.

The tahsildars will arrange to report outbreaks of epizootics immediately they appear in a village, to the Circle Inspectors. The duties of Stock Inspectors during the prevalence of epizootics are:—

(1) On receipt of reports of cattle disease from the taluks to immediately proceed to the affected villages.

(2) To ascertain the nature, character and extent of the outbreak.

(3) Date of outbreak.

(4) Total loss of cattle up to date.

(5) How introduced into the village, and the direction of its spread.

(6) Causes, climatic, and other influences favouring its origin and spread.

(7) Vernacular name or names of the disease.

(8) Native treatment adopted, drugs used and results.

(9) To advise the ryots regarding sanitation and other precautionary measures which they can take for themselves.

(10) To examine the registers maintained by village officers and train them in correctly and punctually reporting outbreaks.

(11) In cases of difficulty in diagnosing the nature of the disease, they will submit a special report to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, collect specimens of virus and diseased tissues, and send the same to the Superintendent for microscopical or other examination.

(12) To collect during their tours any other information deserving notice, *e.g.*, whether the occurrence of disease is confined to certain localities, notable outbreaks in past years, &c.

(13) To work Glanders and Farcy Act and Act II of 1866, Madras, when enforced.

(14) To submit reports in form, regarding each outbreak investigated by him.

WHEN NO EPIZOOTICS PREVAIL IN THEIR CIRCLES, STOCK INSPECTORS SHOULD—

(1) Collect information as to the various diseases occurring among live stock, their local names with their English and scientific equivalents *ante* and *post-mortem* appearances, treatment adopted, drugs (with their English and scientific names), tried or advised and results obtained.

(2) Advise cattle-owners on the treatment of epizootic and ordinary diseases of common occurrence among live stock and the measures to be adopted for their prevention and suppression.

(3) Ascertain from previous record or history the localities liable to the invasion of diseases, of an epizootic or serious nature, inspect them, and endeavour to find out the causes of such outbreaks, to gather information regarding cattle poisoning, whether criminal or accidental.

(4) Note localities liable to invasion of epizootics and direction of their spread, and mark out the same in a rough sketch of their circles according to instructions given below and submit the same on completion of each taluk:—

(*a*) Normally serious (to be colored red on the map).

(*b*) Occasionally serious (to be coloured green on the map).

(*c*) Not serious (to be coloured yellow on the map).

(*d*) Non-existent (no colour required).

(5) Instruct the village officers in distinguishing anthrax from charbon symptomatique, and rinderpest from diarrhœa, dysentery and variola, which they confound with one another at present.

(6) Inspect cattle pounds for sanitation, &c.

(7) Whenever tahsildars find difficulty in the correct compilation of outbreak reports specially as to the nomenclature of diseases, they should avail themselves of the advice of the Stock Inspectors.

(8) Stock Inspectors working in the pony-breeding districts should check and report the results of mares covered on form, which will be supplied to them, and also attend to the Government stallions when required by the officers in charge.

(9) Stock Inspectors should submit tri-monthly diaries of their work, to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, through the Collector of the District in which they are working.

(10) Stock Inspectors should submit direct to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, tri-monthly reports of outbreaks compiled from the village reports on the form and also any special reports called for by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.

(11) Stock Inspectors will receive every possible assistance from the taluk and village officials in the proper discharge of their duties. They will have a taluk peon during their movements in the taluk.

(12) If serious outbreak of disease be reported from districts other than the five selected, the Inspectors having no disease in their circles will be deputed to investigate such outbreaks.

No reports on the survey work have yet been received. The Superintendent has been addressed on the subject and a plan for the collection of information has been sent for adoption. It is little use awaiting the reports of district officers regarding the outbreak of disease, as it is generally not reported to these officials. What is required for the survey is a record of all the serious diseases which exist and are known to the people, their native names, &c., and this can only be obtained by careful enquiry village by village. If my suggestions are carried out by the Government of Madras, we shall by next year have a very good knowledge of the diseases affecting cattle and their distribution.

537. NORTH PUNJAB.—The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, states:—

"Beyond collecting and compiling statistics on the various forms of cattle disease in the North Punjab, I have done little with regard to the actual direction of the measures taken to suppress cattle disease, my time being wholly taken up in horse-breeding." **Cattle-breeding.**

538. NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.—No arrangements have yet been made for the Survey. The Superintendent remarks in his Provincial report to the Director of Land Records.

"I am glad to find that you have taken up the question of appointing a separate officer and establishment for dealing with cattle disease and cattle-breeding. Taking into consideration the importance of the subject from a civil and military view the wonder is that the appointment has been deferred so long.

"The loss of cattle is only the first loss to a zemindar. When rinderpest invades a district it takes off 60 to 70 per cent. of the cattle attacked, and those that recover are useless for months: the zemindars are afraid to replace the plough bullocks as the newly imported animals die in the same way as their predecessors, the land lies uncultivated and poverty and famine are the result."

"Looking at cattle disease from a military point of view. The transport bullock forms an important item in most of our frontier expeditions and how often have the transport arrangements been crippled by the appearance of cattle plagues amongst these animals; you can scarcely collect 2,000 cattle and work them for a month without having an outbreak of rinderpest or foot and mouth disease amongst them, in spite of every precaution being taken. From this, it will be seen that cattle disease causes the loss of lakhs of rupees in these provinces every year, and Government, in order to combat it spend Rs. 300 a month on 15 Veterinary Assistants most of them fresh from the Lahore school with no person to properly direct or supervise them. Until we have a full staff of Veterinary Assistants, with Inspectors and a Veterinay Officer we cannot hope to make any impression, on cattle disease and we shall then begin to find out the extent to which it exists."

539. The returns, such as they are, will be found in Table M, page xcix.

BENGAL.—No arrangements for Survey have yet been made. The Superintendent remarks:—

"During the year under review cattle disease may be said to have been practically non-prevalent except with regard to foot and mouth disease. It may be deemed a matter for congratulation that there has been so little cattle disease of an epidemic nature, and that this was of a benign form."

Anthrax.—"This disease seems, according to reports received, to be extremely rare. Only one mild outbreak in point of numbers appears to have occurred in the Midnapore Collectorate. The outbreak lasted for 10 days."

From a description of the disease it appears to have been malignant sore throat.

Rinderpest.—"During the year the most serious outbreak was reported from Hazaribagh where over a thousand cattle died. From August to December the disease was prevalent in Purneah.

Foot-and-mouth disease.—Foot-and-mouth disease was reported from Cuttack, 3,425 cattle were attacked. The epidemic spread over Cuttack, Jolepore, Jagatsingpur, Jiroli, Kendrapara and Daramsala Police Out-post. The disease appears almost every year. An outbreak was reported in September from Nilphomari. In the Thakurgaon Sub-division of the Dinajpur District a great number of cattle suffered from the disease. The District of Patna was also invaded, and suffered considerably.

Pleuro-pneumonia.—This disease, as a contagious malady, may be said to be non-existent in Bengal.

The Superintendent remarks with regard to the tabular statements of disease:—

"In the appendices a tabulated statement showing the percentages of deaths from the various contagious diseases is given. This may only be taken as an indication of the mortalities of the different diseases, but can certainly not be relied upon. Comparative statements will only become useful when all the obtainable information is collected by trained Veterinary Assistants."

With regard to this point I quite agree with the Superintendent, and I am inclined to believe that the information regarding the prevalence of contagious disease amongst the cattle of Bengal is as misleading as that received from other parts of India, owing to the unreliability of the statistics and the fact that extensive outbreaks of disease occur which are never reported.

540. CENTRAL PROVINCES.—Two Veterinary graduates are employed. The Director, Land Records, owing to the fact that no Veterinary officer has been employed in these provinces during the year, reports as follows:—

"The number of cattle attacked by diseases has risen from 21,478, to 29,190 and the percentage of deaths stands at 42·98. Outbreaks of cattle disease frequently remain unreported. In August 1895, rinderpest was rife in the Jalgaon and Dariapur talukas and the loss occasioned was considerable.

The reports are absolutely unreliable, but Table M gives the statistics which are available.

541. BOMBAY.—The system of reporting by mamlatdars has been continued during the year. No reports have been received from the districts of Khandesh, Dharwar, Surat, Panch Mahals, Karachi, Hyderabad, Upper Sind frontier and Thar and Parkar. There is, however, every reason to believe that these large tracts of country could not have been free throughout the year, and the reports received from the graduates in charge of the dispensaries bear witness to this.

The total number of animals attacked with contagious and infectious diseases during the year is 18,635 of which 9,998 are reported to have died.

Rinderpest was the most prevalent disease reported in the Presidency, the total number of deaths being 9,202. The maximum death rate was 92·64 per cent. the minimum 35·55 per cent.

Anthrax was reported from Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Shikarpur. The diagnosis is however doubtful.

Foot and mouth disease reported in six districts, but was not fatal.

The Superintendent remarks:—

"Although there is a considerable increase over last year in the number reported, I feel sure that the reports received by me do not in any way represent the large mortality that takes place annually."

With this I quite agree.

Ajmere-Merwara.—From the reports of disease received from Ajmere-Merwara, it appears that 6,924 cases of rinderpest, 6,376 cases of foot-and-mouth disease, and 214 cases of anthrax (charbon symptomatique and malignant sore throat) and 72 other disease were reported amongst cattle and 3,185 cases of foot-and-mouth disease, 678 cases of rinderpest and 3,489 cases of other disease occurred in sheep, or a total 20,938 cases of which 10,183 recovered, 4,429 died, and 6,326 remained.

542. BALUCHISTAN.—Veterinary Captain Maxwell reports:—

"No Veterinary Assistants are employed in the Agency, paid from district funds, and the breeders being illiterate are unable to furnish any information on the subject, hence no returns with reference to cattle disease investigation and prevention are prepared."

"A correspondence is going on with reference to the appointment of district salutries for this purpose, and if their entertainment is sanctioned I hope to be able to furnish information in future under this head."

"Nothing was done with reference to cattle disease investigation and prevention, though lots of cattle were inspected in the Barkhan Kacchi, Nari and Sibi tahsils."

Outbreaks during the year.

543. Table M. (page xcix) gives the details regarding the reported outbreaks of contagious disease in India and Burma.

Burma is again the only Province in which any practical results have been obtained. The remarks of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Departmnet, are given in paragraph 544 to show the distribution of cattle disease. But before alluding to this subject it would be advisable to mention that Burma is to be congratulated on the very great advance which has been made in the introduction of the Upper and Lower Burma Village Act, measures for the prevention of disease have been put into force in those districts or parts of districts in which their introduction was considered advisable. In Financial Commissioners Circular No. 19 of 1895 it is stated that every officer in Burma is alive to the great importance of the measures now being taken and the Financial Commissioner trusts that full and immediate effect may be given to them.

The following are the rules for the working of the abovementioned Act:—

In these rules—

(1) "Cattle" and "animal" mean kine, buffaloes, sheep and goats and such other beasts as the Commissioner may from time to time declare to be cattle or animals for the purposes of these rules.

(2) "Contagious or infectious disease" means rinderpest, anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, contagious pleuro-pneumonia, tuberculosis, glanders, and any other disease which the Commissioner may from time to time declare to be contagious or infectious for the purposes of these rules.

(3) "Diseased" means suffering from contagious or infectious disease.

(4) "Cattle-owner" includes any person who has cattle in his possession or under his charge.

I.—The village headman shall from time to time proclaim to all persons resident in his village that they are required to report to him the outbreak of any contagious or infectious disease among cattle in the village or in any neighbouring village which may come to their knowledge.

II.—The village headman shall direct every cattle-owner that, on the appearance of any contagious or infectious disease among his cattle, such cattle owner shall (*a*) keep the diseased cattle in a place apart from all other cattle and distant from the places whither the other cattle usually resort; (*b*) if the disease be rinderpest, keep all other cattle which have been in the same herd with the diseased animal in a place such as aforesaid; and (*c*) report appearance of the disease immediately to him.

III.—A village headman, on learning from the report of a cattle owner or otherwise of the breaking out of contagious or infectious disease in the village or villages under his charge, shall (1) within 24 hours send a written report of the fact to the Township Officer, or to the Sub-divisional Officer or Deputy Commissioner if either of these officers is nearer than the Township Officer; (2) if there is any waste land or grazing-ground in or near the village, at once set apart places for diseased cattle, and, if the disease be rinderpest, places for cattle which have been in the same herd with diseased cattle; (3) cause the place or places so set apart to be enclosed; or (4) if no waste land or grazing-ground is available for an enclosure, state the fact in his report.

IV.—The village headman shall order every cattle owner in the village or villages in which contagious or infectious disease has broken out (*a*) to keep his diseased cattle, and, if the disease be rinderpest, his other cattle which have been in the same herd with diseased cattle, in the places set apart for the same, unless and until other places are set apart for the purpose by the Deputy Commissioner or other officer appointed by him; (*b*) to give him such assistance as he may require in enclosing the place or places set apart for diseased cattle.

V.—The village headman, after making the report prescribed in Rule III and after receiving an orde directing an examination of the village cattle, shall cause all cattle owners in the village to bring their cattle for the inspection of the officer appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, Township Officer, or Sub-divisional Officer to examine them, to such place as the examining officer may direct. He shall give such officer all reasonable assistance in the inspection. He shall be careful that the diseased cattle are not herded together with the rest of the cattle at the inspection.

VI.—The headman of any village in which contagious or infectious disease has broken out shall, on receiving orders from the Deputy Commissioner or Sub-divisional Officer or Township Officer, set apart for diseased cattle, or, if the disease be rinderpest, for cattle which have been in the same herd with diseased cattle, such places as may be ordered, and shall require every cattle owner of the village to keep his diseased cattle, and, if the disease be rinderpest, his cattle which have been in the same herd with diseased cattle, in places so set apart and not to remove the cattle from these places without his permission, which permission he shall not grant without the written order of the Deputy Commissioner or an officer authorized by the Deputy Commissioner.

VII.—The headman of any village in which contagious or infectious disease has broken out shall, on receiving orders from the Deputy Commissioner, Sub-divisional Officer, or Township Officer, require the cattle owners of the village to make at their own expense such sheds, enclosures, or other structures as are ordered for the proper isolation of diseased cattle.

VIII.—In any village in which contagious or infectious disease has broken out, the headman shall cause all dung, hay, straw, litter, refuse or other thing which has been, or which may have been, in contact with a diseased animal to be burnt by the cattle owner.

IX.—If a diseased animal dies in any village in which contagious or infectious disease has broken out, the headman shall order the owner of the dead animal to bury within 12 hours after death the carcase at, or as near as possible to, the spot where the animal died, but not less than 300 yards from any houses, cattle-pens, and customary watering-places of the village and at a depth below the surface of not less than 6 feet. The carcase shall be buried with the hide and horns, and after the carcase has been put into the ground the hide shall be slashed so as to render it unfit for tanning or any other use. But if by reason of flood or for any other cause it is not possible to bury the carcase, it shall be burnt.

X.—The village headman shall from time to time proclaim in the village that any cattle owner or other person being bound to report the outbreak of contagious or infectious disease or death of cattle who neglects to do so or who disobeys the order of the headman under any of the foregoing rules is liable to punishment under section 9 of the Lower Burma Village Act / section 8 of the Upper Burma Village Regulation.

The following instructions, for the guidance of Deputy Commissioners and other District Officers in districts to which the rules issued have been applied, or may hereafter be applied by the Commissioner, are issued in Financial Commissioner's Circular No. 20 of 1895 :—

I.—When a Township Officer or Sub-divisional Officer receives a report from a village headman under Rule III, he shall immediately notify the fact to the Deputy Commissioner. If the report has been made to the Township Officer, he shall notify the fact also to the Sub-divisional Officer.

II.—When the Deputy Commissioner or Sub-divisional Officer or Township Officer has reason to believe that contagious or infectious disease has broken out in any village, he may issue a proclamation declaring such village to be an infected village and cause it to be publicly notified in such village and the adjoining villages and thereupon such village shall be deemed to be an infected village until the proclamation is annulled as provided in Instruction III. A copy of the proclamation shall be sent to every Sub-divisional, Township, and Police Office in the district.

III.—The Deputy Commissioner may at any time annul the proclamation referred to above and shall in such case cause the fact of the annulment to be notified in the same way as the proclamation was notified.

IV.—In any infected village the Deputy Commissioner, or any officer authorized by him, may set apart not less than 200 yards from the cattle-pens and grazing-grounds of the village and not less than 100 yards from any watering-place used by the inhabitants of the village or their cattle, special places for diseased or suspected cattle or, if the disease be rinderpest, for cattle which have been in the same herd with diseased cattle, and may order the headman to cause to be constructed such sheds, enclosures, or other structures as he may consider necessary for the proper isolation of diseased cattle.

V.—When a Deputy Commissioner, Township Officer, or Sub-divisional Officer has reason to believe that any cattle or animals in any village are diseased, he may by written order appoint any officer not being a police officer to examine the cattle or animals in such village. The officer appointed for this purpose should usually be the Veterinary Assistant if there is one in the district.

These rules which have been very carefully framed to meet the requirements of the country to which they are to be applied will, if care and tact be exercised in their application, be followed by excellent results. The Burmese are proverbially fond of their cattle and are willing to undergo a good deal of trouble and inconvenience to preserve them from contagious disease. So long however as no rules could be enforced it was exceedingly difficult to obtain unity of action in a village as one man, by carelessness or through laziness, would neutralize the whole of the arrangements made by the rest of the villagers for the suppression of cattle plagues. This can now be prevented and the work of the Veterinary Department will be rendered easier in consequence. During the year under report the rules were applied to portions of 24 districts.

544. The following is the distribution of contagious diseases in Burmah for the year under review :—

ARAKAN DIVISION.

Akyab.

Rinderpest.—The mortality in this district from contagious diseases has indeed been terrible, namely, 47,787. Of these deaths, 42,309 were ascribed to cattle plague, which disease for a great part of the year prevailed in its most virulent form all over the district, sweeping off herd after herd.

The manner in which it spread from township to township may be seen from the following statement :—

Township.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.
Kaladan ...	...	1,612	5,670	2,290	1,593	468	179	113	19	52	6	14	12,016
Minbya ...	...	115	255	931	1,811	563	1,123	681	263	135	191	39	6,107
Myohoung ...	1	8	193	244	3,219	2,788	2,506	1,563	433	146	111	35	11,247
Rathedaung ...	3	12	23	154	549	1,072	1,076	165	99	115	175	120	3,563
Akyab ...	...	..	...	32	197	844	128	439	34	...	...	...	1,674
Urrittaung ...	...	...	...	27	28	875	611	1,535	834	1,539	259	674	6,382
Pauktaw ...	...	...	...	...	...	61	165	3	92	62	255	172	810
Naaf ...	..	...	...	...	...	22	10	112	185	65	72	44	510
TOTAL ...	4	1,747	6,141	3,678	7,397	6,693	5,798	4,611	1,959	2,114	1,069	1,098	42,309

The heaviest mortality was reported from the Kaladan township. The disease as above noted broke out at the beginning of the year and by the end of July it had committed fearful ravages. In April no deaths were shown in the returns; however, in May there were 1,612, and in June the greatest mortality for any township was recorded, namely, 5,670. In July there were 2,290 deaths, but during August there was some abatement; however, it did not show marked indications of dying out till November, after which month only a few deaths were reported.

The disease appeared in the Minbya township soon after the outbreak in the Kaladan; it was carried there by some buffaloes which were purchased in the infected area, and continued to give trouble till November. During August and October many animals succumbed, namely, 1,811 in the former and 1,123 in the latter month. The Myoboung townships, like the Kaladan, was the scene of severe outbreaks of cattle plague, which commenced in June, during which month 193 deaths were reported, and between August and October 8,573 were registered. From November the disease gradually subsided and at the close of the year only 30 deaths were reported.

In Urrittaung, disease did not break out amongst the cattle till June, and in July and August it did little harm, but assumed a more severe form in September. The mortality then ran high and between October and January the deaths registered amounted to 3,908.

This is the only township where the disease was prevalent in a severe form at the close of the year.

In the remaining townships, namely, Akyab, Rathedaung, Pauktaw, and Naaf, the disease did much damage, disappearing in one township only to appear with increased virulency in another. The Naaf township was the least affected, and is the only one in which the mortality from rinderpest was below a thousand.

Anthrax and charbon symptomatique.—The mortality from these maladies is higher than it has been during the previous two years. Fortunately they were pretty well confined to the Pauktaw township, where they were slightly prevalent at the close of the last year. They continued with varying degrees of intensity during the year, but caused the greatest loss during the month of October, when 1,012 animals succumbed to them. The mortality for the whole district amounted to 5,019. Of these, 3,765 deaths were registered in the abovenamed township. During the month of October these diseases broke out in the Rathedaung and Kaladan townships, but the outbreaks soon died out.

Foot-and-mouth disease.—In April, 149 deaths were registered in the Kaladan township; during May there was a marked decrease in the death rate, and the disease died out in June. In the Akyab township 86 deaths were recorded between April and July. During October a fresh, but mild outbreak occurred in the Kaladan township. It, however, soon subsided.

Kyaukpyu.

There is a slight decrease in the mortality as compared with that of last year.

Rinderpest.—Sporadic cases occurred from time to time, carrying off 164 head of cattle during the year.

Anthrax and charbon symptomatique.—Only a few cases of these diseases were reported from the Myebôn and Ramree townships.

Foot-and-mouth disease.—A few sporadic cases were reported during the year.

Sandoway.

The health of the cattle of this district has been good throughout the year. One hundred and sixty-one deaths from contagious diseases were reported.

Arakan Hill Tracts.

Health of cattle good.

Pegu Division.

Hanthawaddy.

This district shows a slight increase in the mortality from contagious cattle diseases. This is, in a great measure, due to the fact that two new townships have been added.

Rinderpest.—Only two townships suffered heavy losses from cattle plague, namely, Kyauktan and Thabyegan. In the former the disease prevailed throughout the township during the first quarter of the year; it was specially severe in the Kyauktan and Bamakalôk circles, and some 500 animals died during the three months. The disease gradually died out in the month of July. In the Thabye gan township the disease continued till the month of September, after which it disappeared, the Dezat, Mechathan, and Pagandaung circles sustaining the greatest losses. Total number of deaths registered was 1,778. Of these 1,475 occurred in the above named townships.

Anthrax and Charbon symptomatique.—There were several slight outbreaks of these diseases reported, namely, from the Kyauktan Kamakalôk, Pagandaung, Yetho, and Kamaba circles. The highest mortality recorded was during the month of July, when 147 deaths were reported.

Foot-and-mouth disease.—Several mild outbreaks occurred during the year.

Pegu.

The mortality is much below that of last year.

Rinderpest.—Rinderpest was more or less prevalent for a great portion of the year in the Kawa township. The loss was 746 animals, and of these 412 died in the Zaledaw and Kamase circles. The disease did not cease till November. In the Pyuntaza township the disease prevailed, though not in a very severe form, for several months during the year, and was mostly confined to the Thayethamein, Kawbya, and Yehla circles.

Anthrax and Charbon symptomatique.—During the month of July these diseases made their appearance in parts of the Kawa and Pyuntaza townships, and continued till towards the end of August. Two hundred and eighty-nine deaths were registered in these two townships during the abovenamed months. Mild outbreaks were also reported from the Legunpyn, Kamônôkne, and other circles. The mortality for the district was 701.

Foot-and-mouth disease.—There was rather a smart outbreak of this disease in the Pyuntaza Sub-division in June. It was most severe in the Yehla, Nyaunglebin, and Thayethamein circles. In July it decreased and soon after gradually subsided. A fresh outbreak was reported from the same township during the month of October. It, however, quickly disappeared without causing any serious loss. Total loss 278.

Tharrawaddy.

Rinderpest.—The Gyobingauk and Tapun were the only townships where any serious losses occurred from this disease. In the former it broke out in April and 73 animals died.

In May there was no noticeable decrease in the death rate, but in June the disease all but died out. Mild outbreaks were reported during July and August from the Kunhnitywa and Lemyethna circles. The former lost 39 and the latter 27 animals.

In the Tapun township the disease started about May and continued till the end of October. Some 239 animals died. During the year several deaths were reported from the Minhla circle.

Anthrax and Charbon symptomatique.—Anthrax was slightly prevalent throughout the greater part of the year in the Gyobingauk and Minhla townships, 20 to 30 deaths being registered monthly.

Foot-and-mouth disease.—Only a few sporadic cases reported.

Prome.

This district shows a marked increase in the mortality from cattle plague and anthrax.

Rinderpest.—There were some severe outbreaks, notably in the Padaung, Mahathaman, and Thegôn townships.

In the first named, it broke out in September and continued with varying degrees of intensity till the end of the year. The highest death rate recorded was during February, when 420 animals are reported to have died. During the month of June the disease broke out in the Mahathaman township and continued till the close of the year; 241 animals died between July and September.

In the Thegôn township the disease prevailed in a mild form at the beginning of the year, in June it suddenly increased in virulency, and during July 141 deaths were recorded, and it was not till November that the disease died out.

The cattle of Shwedaung and other townships also suffered from cattle plague, but the mortality was not high.

Anthrax and Charbon symptomatique.—Throughout the year these diseases were prevalent in the Thegôn township. During the months of August, September and October 236 deaths were reported, 512 deaths being the total reported during the year.

The Shwedaung and Paungdè townships also suffered some losses, namely, 227 in the former and 405 in the latter township.

Foot-and-mouth disease.—Nothing to record under this heading.

IRRAWADDY DIVISION.

Thôngwa.

Rinderpest.—Cattle plague prevailed in the Danubyu township, and between July and September 369 animals died. During the same period small outbreaks occurred in different parts of the district.

Anthrax and Charbon symptomatique.—Early in the year anthrax broke out in a mild form in the Dedayè township and continued throughout the year, carrying of a few animals every month. In July there was an outbreak in Kyaiklat which lasted till November. The loss of animals in these two townships amounted to 422.

Foot-and-mouth disease.—Outbreaks of this malady were reported from the Yandoon, Pyapôn, and Danubyu townships. They, however, rapidly subsided and did not cause any serious damage.

Bassein.

The mortality in this district is very much lower than last year.

Rinderpest.—This disease gave trouble in the Ngaputaw, Kyônpyaw, and Bassein townships, but was more severe in the first named, where it prevailed throughout the year. During the months of June, July and August 997 animals are reported to have succumbed to it.

In Kyônpyaw and Bassein the disease died out in October. The former township lost 406 and the latter 389 animals during the year.

Anthrax and Charbon symptomatique.—During the months of June, September and October these diseases were very prevalent in the Ngaputaw township causing the deaths of some 440 animals. In the Yegyi township cases occurred throughout the year, but caused no serious loss. Slight outbreaks were also reported from the Bassein, Kyaunggón, and Kangyidaung townships.

Foot-and-mouth disease.—A few deaths were reported from time to time throughout the year.

Myaungmya.

Rinderpest.—Cattle plague was not nearly as prevalent as during last season. It was moderately severe in one township, namely, Wakéma, where 330 animals died between June and August.

Mild outbreaks were reported from the Myaungmya and Thigwin townships.

Anthrax and charbon symptomatique.—Some cases were reported from Pantanaw in April, after which there were hardly any till August, when 43 animals died. In the Thigwin township anthrax was most severe in June and December ; 76 deaths were reported in the former, and 58 in the latter. During June, July and August 108 deaths were registered in the Wakéma township.

Foot-and-mouth disease.—Sporadic cases occurred throughout the district.

Henzada.

Rinderpest.—Some severe outbreaks occurred in this district, principally in the Kanaung and Kyangin townships. In April the disease appeared in most parts of the former township, and continued till the end of September. The Thanthónbin, Ywēdaung, and Shwegyin circles suffered the heaviest losses, namely, 531, during the above period. Between the months of June and October the disease prevailed in the Kyangin township, abating in one part only to appear in another. It was most severe in September, when 167 animals died, the Sónle, Ywathit, and Kyauktan circles reporting most of these deaths. Other outbreaks were reported, namely, from the Nyaungywagyi circle of the Ôkpo township in May, and from the Taulébin and Thanethabauk circles of the Zalun township in June. These outbreaks continued till August. Again in September mild outbreaks were reported from Chaukywa and Kwinzauk circles. However, they soon died out.

Anthrax and charbon symptomatique.—The Kanaung township heads the list of deaths from these diseases, which were prevalent between April and September. The loss for the district amounts to 1,318, and 583 of these deaths were reported from this township. The diseases also broke out in Ôkpho and Lemyethna townships ; 562 deaths were registered during the year.

Foot-and-mouth disease.—The highest mortality from foot-and-mouth disease, namely, 1,200, was registered in this district. From April till August this disease was generally prevalent in the Ôkpo, Lemyethna, and Kanaung townships. In the last named township it was most severe, the disease prevailing in all circles, total loss during the year being 452. Of these, 359 deaths occurred in the first four months. The disease did not die out in this township till October. In the Lemyethna township 91 deaths were recorded in May. This township lost 312 head of cattle.

Thayetmyo.

Rinderpest.—The mortality for this district amounted to 1,350 deaths, of which 1,045 were registered in the Myedé township. The disease started in the Pyalo circle in May and continued till October ; the greatest number of deaths were registered in September, namely,

72. In this month there was also an outbreak in the Ngapin circle and between September and March 227 deaths were reported. At the close of the year (March) the disease was reported to be still prevalent in the Mogaung, Sindók, and Nyaungbinzeik circles of the same township, and in the Saing, Mindé, and Ngahlaingón circles of the Thayetmyo township. The total loss from all these circles in this month is 326.

Anthrax and charbon symptomatique.—During April there were 17 deaths in the Kabyu circle; in June and July 53 animals died in the Shwedaing circle of the Mindon township; total mortality for the year 179.

Foot-and-mouth disease.—Nil.

TENASSERIM DIVISION.

Amherst.

Some of the townships of this district were taken to form the Thatón district.

Rinderpest.—There was one small outbreak during the month of June in the Haungtharaw township, where 42 deaths were recorded. The mortality for the year only amounted to 185.

Anthrax and Charbon symptomatique.—A few sporadic cases of anthrax were recorded.

Foot-and-mouth disease.—This disease, in rather a severe form, prevailed more or less throughout the year in the Gyaing-Attaran township, causing the deaths of 221 animals. Total loss amounted to 378.

Tavoy and Mergui.

There is nothing to note about these districts; the health of cattle was good throughout the year.

Deaths from contagious diseases registered, 145 in the former and 176 in the latter district.

Thatón.

This is a new district, formed during the year from portions of the Shwegyin and Amherst districts.

Rinderpest.—This district was almost free from cattle plague. Only a few deaths were recorded.

Anthrax and charbon symptomatique.—These diseases prevailed in parts of the Martaban, Bilin, and Gyaing-Salween townships. Two hundred and sixty-four deaths were registered during the period May till July. The mortality for the year amounted to 605.

Foot-and-mouth disease.—This malady prevailed in many of the townships, especially in Bilin and Thatôn; in the former during May, and in the latter during August. Three hundred and eight deaths were reported during the year.

Toungoo.

Two extra townships have been added to this district.

Rinderpest.—Total mortality 851. Most of the deaths occurred during the months of July, August, and October. The disease broke out in June in the Kyaukkyi circle, and in July 106 deaths were reported, after which the disease gradually subsided. Less severe outbreaks were reported during the period August to October from the Kyaukhmaw, Dawyawaddi, and Mebyu circles. No serious losses occurred.

Anthrax and charbon symptomatique.—Two hundred and ninety-four deaths were reported during the year. Of these 53 were reported from the Shwegyin circle, during the month of June. The remaining deaths occurred from time to time in different parts of the district.

Food-and-mouth disease.—Nil.

Salween.

The health of the cattle in this district has been good.

Rinderpest.—Two outbreaks were reported during the year, one in August in the Kadaingti township and the other from the Papun township in October. Seventy-three deaths were registered during these outbreaks.

Upper Burma.

Cattle disease has been somewhat more prevalent during the year 1895-96 than was reported for the previous year. This, to some extent, is due to the fact that year by year more prominence is given to the subject of cattle diseases than was formerly the case.

Rinderpest.—Was the cause of severe losses in many districts, particularly in the lower Chindwin, Pakôkku, Myingyan, Meiktila, Ruby Mines, Sagaing, and Bhamo districts.

In the Lower Chindwin district the cattle in the Mintaingbin, Salingyi, Mônywa, and Kane townships suffered severely; the disease was prevalent during most part of the year and in June some 950 deaths were reported.

In the Shwebo district the disease gave trouble throughout the year, more especially in the Myedu, Sheinmaga, and Tbazè townships.

The disease was particularly bad in the Pakôkku district during the months of June, July and August. Over 8,000 cattle are reported to have succumbed to the plague.

Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	... 4,840
Yesagyo	...	...	...	...	... 2,533
Myaing	...	...	...	...	... 1,062

The disease was brought down from the Chindwin ; and from Pakôkku it spread to the Minbu and Myingyan districts. During the first half of the year cattle plague was very bad in the Momeit State of the Ruby Mines district, the Deputy Commissioner reporting that "half the ploughing cattle in Momeit have died of rinderpest this hot weather." The disease was also very prevalent along the Myingyan-Meiktila border.

In Sagaing there was a very severe outbreak in the Myinmu township in November. About 2,000 head of cattle died.

Anthrax and charbon symptomatique.—Outbreaks of these diseases were reported from the Lower Chindwin, Meiktila, and Magwe districts. These diseases fortunately did little mischief.

Foot-and-mouth disease was reported from four districts, namely, the Upper and Lower Chindwin, Yamethin, and Myingyan. The only outbreak worth recording occurred in Myingyan in the month of July. Many animals died.

NORTHERN SHAN STATES.

The Shan States were very free of contagious cattle disease.

An outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease was reported during the month of December, but subsided by the end of January. During August, surra was prevalent amongst ponies.

SOUTHERN SHAN STATES.

There were two outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease reported from these states, one in July and the other in December. They caused little loss.

545. The unreliability of the statistics relating to cattle disease has been forcibly brought to notice in the majority of the reports which have been submitted on the subject of the prevalence of contagious plagues amongst animals. In the Annual Administration Report of last year I remarked :— Unreliability of Statistics.

"The statistics are, in the majority of cases, absolutely unreliable and misleading. My own experience of the reports received from districts, is that they are practically valueless, and the number of deaths would have to be multiplied by many thousands to reach a figure representing the true total."

Examples of the unreliability of the statistics were given, and the reports submitted this year only too fully confirm what was said on the subject.

In the Kurnal district last year, not a single case of surra was reported, but the enquiries made this year show that the disease appeared in 185 villages and caused tremendous losses.

Umballa reported 204 deaths from rinderpest whereas I found on enquiry in the district that more deaths than this had occurred in many single villages and that a very serious epidemic had passed over the district carrying off about one third of the cattle and causing considerable distress. The deaths are estimated at over 50,000, and the disease has continued during the year, cases being seen during my visit.

In the report received from the Provincial Superintendent, showing outbreaks of cattle disease, it is stated that a total of 730 deaths from rinderpest

occurred in the Gujrat District during the year. In a letter No. 63, dated 25th February 1896, from the Deputy Commissioner, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, it is stated :—

"I have the honour to report that the returns just come in, give the following totals as the result to the beginning of this month, of the attack of rinderpest, which, I am happy to say, is abating. One hundred and eighteen villages have been attacked, and 3,938 animals have died. I calculate the loss at about Rs. 1,15,000."

Thus it will be seen that the numbers reported to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, for the year, fell short of the number reported by the Deputy Commissioner as having occurred up to the beginning of February, by 3,148 although the Deputy Commissioner remarks that the disease is still going on. These are by no means isolated cases, but are only given as examples. From my enquiries it appears that rinderpest is only occasionally reported, malignant sore throat and charbon symptomatique seldom, and foot-and-mouth disease very seldom, and these diseases run riot in the districts of the various provinces of India to an alarming extent.

On this point the Superintendent, North-Western Provinces, remarks :—

"According to reports submitted by District authorities, during the year 31,101 cattle were affected with disease in these provinces. In a large number of the reports received, it is stated that the number affected is not known and in others the number of deaths is not given, and in addition to this, reports have only been received from 27 out of the 48 districts. It will therefore be understood that the above numbers are only a fraction of the actual numbers that were affected by, and died of disease during the year."

The utter hopelessness of making any progress with the Bacteriological Survey of disease in the present state of affairs is obvious and it has been found necessary to adopt a scheme for the investigation of disease, village by village, with a view to getting a comparatively correct statement of the geographical distribution of the various serious maladies which exist amongst animals.

Monthly diaries.

516. The monthly diaries, submitted by the Veterinary Assistants, leave much to be desired, but certain changes have been introduced in the form which will give us more useful information. One of the changes is the insertion of the local vernacular names of the various diseases reported on. Another is the insertion in the body of the report, of the names of the villages in which the diseases reported, occurred.

Unfortunately the diaries give us no idea of the prevalence of disease in a district, or the actual number of animals dead, because the men generally arrive very late at the scene of an outbreak when the number of deaths has become very few, and they only report on the number of animals actually treated by them, giving no record of the number of animals attacked during the outbreak or of the number of deaths. Moreover, they only visit villages to attend outbreaks when so directed to do by the local authority.

Investigation of Diseases.

517. *Anthrax.*—With reference to this disease, I have come to the conclusion that the great majority of cases reported under this head are not cases of anthrax at all. I have found on enquiry, in the majority of instances, that any disease in which there has been fever and swellings on the limbs or body, and specially of the throat, as well as cases in which death could not be well accounted for, have almost invariably been returned as anthrax. So it has happened that the returns under anthrax, show deaths from the following diseases to my knowledge :—Surra, Distomatosis, malignant sore throat, black quarter, sclerostomiasis, jowar poisoning.

518. I have not been fortunate enough to find a single case of this disease, but I do not, in the face of the statements which are made to the contrary, for one moment say that it does not exist. I can, however, safely affirm that the diseases which are returned as anthrax, as a rule, are not due to the presence of the "Bacillus anthracis." On enquiry in the districts, which I have visited this year, I have ascertained that the commonest diseases generally returned as anthrax are Malignant sore throat and black quarter. It is very interesting to note that black quarter, which is in England supposed to be far more prevalent in lowlying swampy places, is not known as a common malady to the people of Kurnal which is about as swampy a place as it is well possible

to find. The disease, on the other hand, exists to a very great extent in the Hissar and Rohtak districts which are dry and arid. I had an opportunity of seeing an outbreak of black quarter at the Hissar cattle farm where it is very common, and also had an outbreak of it at the Jahazgarh cattle fair in the autumn. It is the same disease as is found in England and behaves in exactly the same way as regards its sympt ms and course.

549. In most of the districts visited, the most serious disease reported, with the exception of rinderpest, was found to be that which is known to us as malignant sore throat, which is looked upon by the natives as the most serious of all diseases of cattle. It generally makes its appearance in the rains, in the month of *Bhadon* especially. I find, taking fifty villages visited during my tour, that 28 of them were invaded by this disorder last year.

So far as I am able to ascertain this is essentially a disease of the buffaloe and chiefly attacks young animals up to the age of two or three years. In by far the greater majority of the villages examined, the people say that the disease only attacks young buffaloes. In others they say that young calves are also affected, and in others again, that animals of all kinds and all ages are attacked. In some villages it is generally believed by the people that the disease only attacked young buffaloes a few years ago, but that now it attacks bullocks and calves also. This may be the case, or it may be that similar diseases are confounded one with another, which is by no means unlikely.

The disease I am alluding to is very sudden in its appearance, attacking an animal apparently in good health and condition and running its course with alarming rapidity, the animal perishing in a few hours. It appears suddenly in a village and disappears as suddenly after attacking animals in great or less numbers for from three to five days, so that it is extremely difficult to catch cases excepting by accident, as the disease is over before one gets information of its appearance and gets to the scene of the outbreak.

It is extremely uncertain in the number of deaths it causes, but the death rate per thousand is often very high indeed. The following, taken haphazard, from a number of villages shows the number of deaths to the number of buffaloe calves present :—

Name of village.				Number present	Number dead.
Taprana	...	...	...	200	15
Tikri	...	...	...	100	6
Kambohpurah	...	...	...	100	2
Dadlana	...	...	...	200	15
Shaikhpurah	...	...	...	90	10
Bijna	...	...	...	124	5
Badli	...	...	...	800	60
Sambhalka	...	...	...	70	2
Bazeda	...	...	...	80	14
Phurlak	...	...	...	150	30
Gogripur	...	...	...	110	50
Reyr kalan	...	...	...	200	60

The symptoms are suddenly developed and usually commence with high fever. The animal may stand with all his legs stretched out, or may lie down in that fashion, the ears and extremities are cold. There is a discharge from the eyes and nose and great difficulty in breathing rapidly comes on, accompanied by swelling of the throat which is very variable in extent. There may be swellings in other parts of the body as well.

The course of the disease is very rapid and recovery very seldom occurs, the mortality being about 98 per cent.

Nature of the disease.—I am not inclined to think that this disease is charbon bacteridien, but consider that it is a special disease the cause of which has not yet been ascertained. It much resembles a disease which occurs amongst buffaloes in Italy and which is known by the name of *Barbone*. This disease has been studied by *Oreste and Armanni (studie e recherche al barbone*

dei bufali). It appears that it is very common in the neighbourhood of Salerno, Rome, and Terrado-Lavare. It was first described by Metaxa, more recently it has been likened to anthrax It is observed in the summer and appears commonly in young buffaloes. It begins with high fever 105 to 107 F. Among its principal symptoms there is swelling of the throat, flow of saliva, inflammation of the buccal membrane and tongue and intense dyspnoea. Swellings may appear on other parts of the neck, shoulders, &c. They are œdematous and do not crepitate and bear the impress of the finger. In sub acute cases death may occur in from 10 to 24 hours, but it usually takes place in from 3 to 6 hours. When the disease is prolonged for more than 24 hours, cure is possible.

The difficulties which lie in the way of investigating this disorder are of no mean order, and I am now trying to catch an outbreak and to collect material for Dr. Lingard to use in his investigations.

Jowar Poisoning.—Poisoning by the Jowar plant (sorghum vulgare).

550. It has for a long time been known to the native agriculturist and to others who take an interest in animals that the usually wholesome and valuable fodder plant jowar (*sorghum vulgare*) becomes in certain circumstances poisonous, and causes the death of animals which eat it in any quantity.

The conditions in which the plant becomes harmful are when owing to failure of the rains, the plant becomes stunted and dried up. The natives consider that the plant is, at this time attacked by a small insect to which they give the name of "*Bhaunri*" and it is the animal swallowing this insect that they attribute their death.

Vernacular name.—In the Punjab the people know this form of death as "Patta-lar-gaya" or "Patta-lag-gaya."

Previous notices.—The fact of animals being poisoned by this plant has given rise at various times to some enquiries being made as to the course, and various opinions have been given, some of which are to be found in the Dictionary of Economic Products under the heading "sorghum." At page 303 the following occurs:—

"It is otherwise with the insect pests. Some of them are fully understood, others are so obscure that much difference of opinion prevails as to whether the poisonous property (spoken as possessed at times by the stems, when used as fodder) is due or not to an insect in the special article on pests (Vol. VI, part I, page 147).

It is stated that the larvae of a moth known in the North-Western Provinces as "Bhaunri" (not yet identified) attacks the jowar stalks in much the same fashion as the sugarcane is channelled by the sugarcane borer. These leaves in fact, bear so strong a resemblance to those found in cane that Mr. Cotes suggests that they also set up decompositions sufficient to cause the poisonous properties regarding which so much has been written. It may be added that the prevalent idea amongst the natives is that the poison is the result of an insect, and it is worthy of note that it occurs at the same period and under similar conditions as in cane, *viz.*, during an exceptionally dry season."

The following two passages may be taken as representing the somewhat exhausting controversy that exists on this subject:—

"The most peculiar of the diseases to which jowar is liable is that which makes the stalks poisonous to cattle, if eaten by them when semi parched from want of rain. Of the fact there can be no doubt; in the scarcity of 1877 great numbers of cattle were known to perish after a meal of the young jowar plants and death ensuing shortly afterwards, apparently in severe pain. A good explanation, however, is not forthcoming. The opinion universally accepted by the natives is that young jowar, when suffering from deficiency of rain becomes infected by an insect named "Bhaunri," to which its poisonous effect in cattle is due. Immediately the rain falls the insect is said to perish, and unless the ears have appeared before the rain failed, the crop often recovers itself and yields a good outturn of grain" (Duthie and Fuller).

551. A totally different explanation of the great mortality amongst cattle in the year 1877, is given in a paper by Veterinary Surgeon J. Anderson Agri. and Hort. Soc. Journal, (Volume I, Part I, page 1, New series). The following extract will show the opinion arrived at by the writer:—

"From my recent experiments and investigations I have come to the conclusion that jowar is not poisonous. Some stocks here and there contain insects, others a fungus, both of which are supposed by many to be the medium of poison. Even if they were poisonous they are not found in sufficient quantity to prove injurious and account for such wholesale mortality. The prevailing idea is that jowar has become poisonous not only from want of the usual rains but also from the scorching effects of the unusual hot winds, or that a poisonous gas is engendered in the stalks by the heat, &c., I look upon jowar as a destructive substance or thing, and not as a poison. It destroys life by acting mechanically on the system. When it has been eaten, it generally produces "Hoven" distention of the first stomach known by the generation of a large quantity of confined air a product of fermentation arresting the natural function of rumination and digestion which causes the animal to swell even to a state of suffocation.

This writer is of opinion that the disease is nothing more nor less than the ordinary "Tympanitis in an expedemic form."

"Climatic disturbances such as want of rain, excess of humidity or damp, cloudy weather, and extreme and unnaturally high temperature are said to cause jowar to become poisonous. It is remarked in the Dictionary that it will be observed from the foregoing remarks already offered as to whether due to the presence of an insect or to some physiological change in the growth of the plant, owing to climatic disturbances the jowar stems are not always liable to cause injury to cattle. The occurrence of the poisonous property (as it had been called) is simultaneous over a large tract of country, appearing and disappearing within certain fixed limits of time. The inference is therefore unavoidable that the stems have been affected or altered in some way."

Jowar is mostly grown on highlands as a kharif crop, and is only very occasionally irrigated. It is dependant on the rains for its moisture. A delay of the rain, or an unusually high temperature which withers up and stunts the jowar, is necessary for the production of the change in properties which causes it to become poisonous.

During my tour of last year, I found mentioned in every part of the Punjab which I visited that this was a very fatal malady, the nature of which I could not ascertain, as it was not possible to see cases of it, the year not been a suitable one. Owing to failure of the rains and the prevalence of high temperature this year, however, I have been able to see animals which have succumbed to the disease, as well as those the subjects to it.

Certain points regarding the matter struck me. It appeared that the plant only gave rise to the poisonous symptoms when it had been stunted and withered up to some extent owing to the failure of rain when it had grown to a certain height; this did away with the tympanites theory, for the plant would not in these conditions be in a state in which it is so likely to undergo fermentation as when it contained more moisture. Another point noticed was the rapidity with which the symptoms developed and led to a fatal termination, death being almost apoplectiform in some cases and the majority of the animals attacked dying very rapidly, too rapidly for tympanites. The people also told me that a crop of the plant which had become stunted and poisonous, lost its poisonous properties if heavy rain fell. Taking all these points into consideration and looking to the symptoms shown by the affected animals, I came to the conclusion that death might be ascribed to the action of an irritant poison causing acute gastro enteritis and causing marked alteration in the blood. What this poison might be however, was a difficult problem to solve, as I was led off the line by thinking it was probably either an alkaloid or a poisonous mould. On inspection of the dried jowar which had been given to the animals dead, I was much surprised, on breaking open the stalks to find a very considerable quantity of a white salt deposited in crystals in the pith, more especially at the nodes. The taste of the salt was cooling and saline, very like Nitrate of Potash. On burning the piece of the stalk there was marked crepitation. I collected some of the stalks and a chemical examination revealed the fact that the salt was indeed Nitrate of Potash. The quantity of this salt present in the stems was so considerable, 25 %, that there was no doubt in my mind that this was the cause of the deaths of the cattle which had been fed on it.

At the last Sirsa Fair a number of deaths were caused by poisonous jowar and Veterinary Assistant Hakikat Rai, to whom I had mentioned the fact of animals being killed by the development of Nitrate of Potash in jowar stems, found that the jowar was in the same condition as that which I had previously examined. A small bundle of the plant was sent to me for opinion, and this I have had carefully analysed by an analytical chemist in Bombay who reports as follows: —

ANALYTICAL DEPARTMENT.

VICTORIA HOUSE,

Bombay.

552. I have made a chemical analysis of a sample of jowar (sorghum vulgare) and find that the same contains Nitrate of Potash to the extent of about 75 grains per ounce weight of the plant. This proportion refers to the bulk sample given me by Veterinary Captain Pease, but the salt is very unevenly distri-

buted throughout the grass being most abundant in the stem at the nodes or junction of the leaves. The grass contains no other salt in appreciable quantity

(Sd.) THOMAS STEPHENSON, F.C.S.,

23rd April 1896. *Analytical Chemist.*

Judging from these observations I have no doubt in my mind that the jowar plant at times, in certain circumstances, such as have been mentioned above, becomes distinctly poisonous owing to the amount of Nitrate of Potash which is contained in the stem.

In order to test poisonous properties of Nitrate of Potash a heifer was given 10 ounces of the drug in a drench. In ten minutes she commenced to urinate and she was dead in 20 minutes with symptoms of gastro enteritis, tympanites, nausea and colic, staggering gait stupefaction polyuria and death. Some times death from Nitrate of Potash poisoning is apoplectiform and we may at times observe spasms and rotation of the eyeballs. It is generally very rapid, the animal may succumb in a few minutes. Usually the disease lasts from half-an-hour but seldom over 12 hours.

The post-mortem appearances are hæmorrhagic gastro enteritis, cherry red or purple coloration of the gastric mucous membrane and the small intestine and superficial ulceration of this membrane, the intestinal contents are reddish brown. The kidneys are ecchymosed and inflamed. The blood is vermillion in color. The intensity in the effects of this drug is in inverse ratio to the fulness of the stomach.

There can be no reasonable doubt that in the cases of poisoning from this disease the cause is the presence of large quantities of Nitrate of Potash in the stems. Some of the samples examined contained 25 per cent. of the salt so that a very small feed of them would introduce sufficient to carry off the animal which ate them. It is therefore necessary to avoid jowar in this condition for if animals are starving and it is available, there seems every possibility that if it were cut up and well washed the nitre would be to a great extent removed and the plant harmless.

Distomatosis. Fluke disease in cattle and buffaloes.

553. This disease has been found to be very common in lowlying tracts subject to water logging and inundation and proves very fatal to cattle especially buffaloes. It occurs in most of the villages lying low along the river Jamna and in most villages which are waterlogged and swampy. Thus it is found to be very common in the Kurnal district, in the "bet" of Ludhiana in the village along the sides of the Budha Nala. In the latter situation it is so common that the people have learnt from experience that it is advisable to avoid grazing their cattle there at certain times of the year owing to the great numbers which become attacked by and die from fluke disease.

I was informed in Ludhiana that if cattle are grazed along the Budha Nala in "Chait" or March they are pretty certain to be attacked by this parasite and to die after varying periods of time. The disease is also common in the villages along the khadir of the Jamna in the Delhi and Gurgaon districts.

Name.—The disease is known to the people under the names "Bedi-gae" or "Jhukai-gae".

Cause.—It is caused by Distomata or Flukes which are "Platyhelminths" belonging to the "Trematode" group. The worms found in the cattle and buffaloes appears to be a new variety larger than the ordinary Fasciola hepatica commonly found in sheep. It is far longer and is possibly *Distoma magna*. These I have provisionally named *Fisciola giggantea* but as it appears possible that they may be identical with the American variety named *Fasciola magna* I have forwarded to my friends, Hasall and Stiles, specimens for the favor of their opinion which will be communicated when received.

The fluke worm goes through a very complicated life cycle arriving at maturity after numerous changes or stages of development, which although well-known may be very briefly noticed here. The researches of Thomas and Leuckhart have pretty well cleared up the life history of the fluke. The eggs provided with an operculum are expelled with the faeces; within 4 to 6 weeks, an embryo is hatched, and this has a ciliated skin which is provided with a sting at one end. This embryo penetrates into the respiratory tract of some molluscs, and chiefly into the *Lymnæa peregra*, and *L. truncatula* and it appears to be probable into some other in this country as *L. truncatula* does not appear to be very common, here. After a period varying from three to six weeks the embryo is transformed into a "*sporocyst*" provided with germinative cells which are developed in order to form *Redia*, these latter in undergoing a new change give birth directly according to Leuckhart, indirectly according to Thomas to the "*cercaria*" small microscopic beings provided with a tail, which live at liberty in the water. A single distoma egg gives birth to nearly a thousand *cercaria*.

Leuckhart states that the animals ingest the *cercaria* either by swallowing the Lymnœa with the food, or by drinking water in which they are suspended. Thomas has demonstrated the fact very clearly that the *cercaria* leave their host's body in order to swim in the water and fix themselves upon aquatic plants or damp meadow grass. They lose the tail and become ball shaped and surrounded by a clammy mass, so that they become cyst like having a diameter of two or three millimetres and they are of snowy whiteness: They preserve their vitality for several weeks. Animals ingest them by browsing the grass to which they are adhering.

It is perhaps unnecessary to discuss the subject of how the flukes arrive at the liver in this disease. Most of the worms when they have invaded the liver remain in the biliary canals, but some penetrate the walls of these canals and enter into the liver substance which they destroy and furrow, they pass through Glissons capsule as well as the serious membrane which covers it and may produce perihepatitis or a peritonitis, others penetrate into the branches of the portal system, others finally enter the central hepatis veins and thence pass to distant parts of the body. After passing through the right side of the heart the parasites reach the lung, where they produce haemorrhagic centres and also make caverns with bloody contents. This is especially the case with cattle in which cysts and tubercules are found which are of the size of a hen's egg at times, with thick walls which are calcified at times and contain the parasite swimming in a brownish viscous fluid. Merot has found these parasites in the slaughter-houses of Troyes in 4 per cent. of the cattle slaughtered, and they are very common in this country.

The main *post-mortem* changes are found in the liver, they differ mainly according to the period at which they are observed. In most cases the left lobe is first affected. The liver is enlarged, its weight may be doubled, its edges are rounded and it is changed in color, upon a yellow, gray, or dirty brownish ground we observe dark red or dark reddish brown spots which are round, linear or branched. The surface of the liver presents a coarse appearance, is irregular, and there is sometimes perihepatitis. We frequently observe pin head or millet sized openings in the capsule through which a bloody dirty material oozes. When an incision is made on the surface young flukes may be found immediately under the capsule. On section we see changes in the biliary canals and liver substance; there are many lacunar chambered spaces of a very irregular form and full of bloody reddish brown material and fluke worms in an imperfectly developed state. The biliary canals have ordinarily trebled or quadrupled in size, in cattle they reach the diameter of one's thumb which gives the liver a cystic appearance. In the dilated biliary canals we find fluke worms and their eggs in great quantities. The mucous membrane of the canals owing to the irritation produced by the rough skins of the worms becomes the seat of a purulent catarrh, is considerably thickened and sometimes incrustated with phosphate of lime.

In the branches of the portal system we may find thrombosis produced by fluke worms floating free within the blood vessels. The gall bladder

contains dirty blackish colored bile and considerable quantities of fluke worms and their eggs.

At a more advanced stage we generally find ascites, with isolated fluke worms in the peritoneal cavity. The carcases are much emaciated, the fact has entirely disappeared, the muscles are pale and flabby, the blood thin and watery, and the connective tissue infiltrated with oedema.

Symptoms.—The symptoms of this disease have as a rule nothing characteristic for sometime; at the start and for several weeks the animal, if anything, appears to be putting on flesh and doing well. After a time, however, the hairs appear dull and brittle, the skin becomes dry and sticky to the touch. Gastric disturbances occur, the animal licks earth; the appetite is capricious, rumination is irregular, and constipation alternates with diarrhœa. The animal gradually but progressively falls away in condition, the skin becomes stuck to the bones and oedematous swellings may appear on the dewlap and other parts of the body, and ascites may also occur. In cattle the disease runs a long course killing in from 3 to 12 months according to the natives. The people adopt as far as possible the prophylactic measure of avoiding the pastures when possible. They tell me that about 8 ounces of "Tara Mira" given with the food is a preventive. Salt or sulphate of iron given regularly when on the dangerous pastures is a good preventive as it destroys the "cercaria" in the stomach.

Echinococcosis or Hydatid disease.

554. This disease is produced by the ingestion of the "*Echinococcus polymorphus* larva of the *taenia echinococcus* of the dog It is exceedingly common in the ox in this country where probably between 70 and 80 per cent. of the cattle are attacked by it. It is less common in the sheep and goat, and much rarer in the horse, although cases of it have been seen in this animal. It is not at all uncommon in man who contracts it from the dog. Echinococci have been found in almost all the organs of the body, they are by far most common, however, in the liver, and lungs; they are also found in the spleen, kidneys, muscular system, heart, oesophagus, reticulum, omentum, eye, brain, muscles and bones.

Echinococcus is probably the most common infectious disease met with in the ox in India. It is also very common in England and on the continent of Europe according to Bollinger, it is the next common infectious disease in oxen after tuberculosis and distomatosis. Schmidt estimates that it causes a yearly loss of 200,000 francs in France. The distribution of the disease corresponds to the distribution of the dog.

The echinoccoci or hydatids are developed after the ingestion of the eggs of the tape-worm with the food or drinking water. The vesicle may be seen under the following forms when it is formed in the tissues:—

(1) Common fertile echinococcus consisting of a capsule filled with watery fluid, and having a number of heads contained in the proligerous cysts, this is the most frequent form.

(2) Compound echinoccoccus formed by a mother cyst containing daughter cysts; secondary or even teritary cysts developed inside, or outside of the mother cyst; this form is also relatively frequent.

(3) Multilocular echinoccoccps, these appear like a mass of tubercules which when cut into, show lacunar spaces. They are found in the hepatic canals and sometimes acquire the hardness of stone this form is very rare.

(4) Accphalocyst, which is but a headless vesicle and consequently sterile; this form is quite common.

The embryos reach the liver throughout the portal canals or the portal vein. Their development is slow, after five months the vesicle reaches the size of a nut. The wall of the vesicle is of a gelatinous consistence and is composed of a double membrane, an external cuticle which is very thick (the hydatic membrane) and an internal relatively thin one (germinal membrane).

This vesicle is enclosed in a cyst which belongs directly to the host and is formed of connective tissue, muscular fibre and blood vessels, its dimensions vary from that of a pea to that of a man's head, it is filled with a serous liquid which is transparent and does not contain albumen.

The scolices of young tapeworms are formed from the proligerous of vesicles originating from the germinal membrane. Each vesicle may contain as many as 1,000. The liver attacked becomes enlarged, its volume may increase 5 or even 10 fold. It presents an irregular surface, the salient parts of which correspond with the echinococcus. More than 1,000 have been found in a single liver. Perroncito found a liver weighing 158 lbs. the normal being about 10. The serous membrane which covers the organ is often thickened and may be adherent to the neighbouring organs. On section the liver is found to contain a number of caverns between which the parenchyma remains in the shape of islands. When the echinococci die their contents are transformed into a yellow fatty pasty material which sometimes seems to be composed exclusively of lime; pus may be found in it. In the lungs the echinococci are of a size varying from that of a pea to that of a man's fist; the surface of lobes is uneven. When the hydatids die the cysts become filled with a detritus which gives them a caseous tuberculous aspect. In most cases when the heart is invaded there is but one vesicle which is generally found at the inferior extremity of the median septum near the apex.

In the bones mainly at the lower maxilla the echinococcus sometimes produces tumors, they have been found also in the femur and tibia.

Symptoms.—The symptoms caused by the echinococcus naturally vary with the organs affected, but they have nothing characteristic about them. When these echinococci are few in the liver and lungs there are seldom any symptoms of disease shown, and we often notice on *post-mortem* examination that the liver is considerably increased in volume without any functional disturbances having been caused. When any symptoms are produced by the hepatic echinococcus they are digestive troubles and progressive emaciation. The rupture to superficial cysts sometimes leads to peritonitis owing to the fluid escaping into that sac.

Pulmonary echinococcus resembles tuberculosis in its symptoms; the animal falls away, the skin sticks to the bone and respiration may be interfered with. When the echinococci exist in great numbers in both lungs we get difficulty in breathing, and an abrupt inspiration with a weak hard cough. On percussion we find a dull tympanitic sound. On auscultation we find that the vesicular sound has disappeared from the parts where the changes of resonance are found. Pain is evinced on pressure over the back ribs. If one percusses the chest with the closed fist a peculiar fremitus or vibration will be perceived by the other hand spread out on the chest wall. It is really time some attempt be made to limit the ravages of this disease by prophylactic measures at least in our own slaughter-houses. All organs which are attacked by this parasite should be destroyed. They should on no account be given to dogs as this is the way the disease progresses naturally. Useless stray dogs should be made away with.

Oesophogotma columbianum causing nodular disease of the intestines of the sheep.

555. Although the sheep is an animal of very secondary importance to us in this country still I think it is of interest to note the occurrence of parasites in it in order that their geographical distribution may be known, hence I describe the occurrence of an interesting worm in the sheep in this country which is also common in America where it has been investigated.

The parasite has been fully described by the American Department of Animal Industry by Cooper Curtice.

It has been found to be very common in the sheep seen in the districts visited during my tour this year and most probably a brief notice of it

will lead to information from many other parts of India of its occurrence and it will be found to be very wide spread in this country.

The adult worms live in the large intestines of the sheep below the caecum; the embryos live in the intestinal walls in tumors which though more abundant in the caecum may be scattered throughout the intestine from the duodenum to the anus. As the disease is little known to Veterinarians and others it is well to reproduce some remarks on the subject of Cooper Curtice:—

"This disease is characterised by tumors in the upper portion of the large intestine. The disease causes some loss as it seriously affects the health of the animal. Dr. C. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry performed many *post-mortem* examinations on diseased sheep and found nothing but their intestinal tumors to account for the severe symptoms of disease which they exhibited, and has stated that he believes that this malady is the chief obstacle to successful sheep industry in some of the Southern States."

The cause of the tumors is a parasite named Oesophogotma columbianum; it is a round worm which though remarkably similar to some other worms of its group is a distinct species. The male measures from 12 to 15 m. m.

It is similar in appearance to "Dochmius coenurus" but has the head bent into the form of a hook. Head terminal very short, somewhat thicker than the neck separated from it by a constriction. Papillae 6,2ventral, 2 dorsal, 2 lateral, mouth terminal, supplied with a chitinous armature consisting of an annular ring which supports two systems of 24 teeth each. Beneath the armature is the triradiate opening of the oesophagus. Neck not inflated but provided by a fold of skin on the ventral side, just in front of the ventral cleft.

Two lateral narrow membranous wings begin at this neck fold and continue a quarter the length of the worm. The two lateral opposite papillae are in these wings at the level of the first third of the oesophagus.

The pair of unicellular neck glands unite into a common duct and empty into the ventral cleft situated beneath the nuchal fold. Male $\frac{3}{4}$ length of the female.

Bursa saucer shaped, can be spread symmetrically without tearing, spiculae two, awl shaped bordered by a very narrow membrane; the chitinous cylinder is apparently fenestrated. At either side of the genital orifice are two knobbed papillae. Female relatively stouter; vulva just in front of anus. Uteri two in the caudal end of the body. These may be traced up to the oviduct and ovaries which continue to the cephalic end of the abdomen where they are reflected to form a loop and thence continue to the caudal end to form still another loop. Eggs laid with gastrula enclosed, length 0·09 m.m. width 0·05 m.m. The largest embryos found in the tumors were 4 m.m. long, the smallest male found in the intestine was 7 m.m. long.

The adult worms live in the large intestines of the sheep below the caecum; the embryos live in the intestinal walls in tumors which though more abundant in the caecum are found throughout.

The harm which these parasites do sheep is directly dependent on their numbers and life history. Yearlings may show considerable infection but it is usually in the older sheep that the most abundant infection occurs.

556. *Foot-and-mouth disease.*—I need only allude to this disease to say that it is a yearly epidemic amongst the cattle of the Punjab and that it practically runs from one end of the Province to the other, many lakhs of animals being attacked only a very few villages escaping being invaded yearly. It is fortunately not a serious disease excepting that it causes a good deal of inconvenience should it happen to come on at a time when the animals are required for work. It of course lames animals for a considerable time if they are neglected, maggots forming in the wounds in the feet and giving rise to great pain and lameness which lasts for a very considerable time.

There is one point about this disease which I should like to mention and that is that it is not necessary to isolate animals which are suffering from it. We cannot hope to limit its spread by these measures as they are carried out in the districts. The people are put to a lot of unnecessary trouble for no good at present and I think that it would be as well for the masters of the Veterinary Assistants to recognise this fact and spare the Zamindars. The people have several methods of treatment which if they are adopted are very successful and it scarcely seems necessary to interfere with them. The percentage of deaths is infinitely small.

557. *Rinderpest.*—I have very little to add to what has been said in former ports about this disease. It is enzootic in every district which I have visited during this year's tour and causes losses which it is impossible for me to properly estimate as there are absolutely no returns from which even an approximate idea could be formed. I can safely say that the losses are enormous and that it is perhaps as well that we cannot put them down on paper. I have now given up all hope of ever getting reports of disease which can be of any value from the Veterinary Assistants or from the District Officers but have devised a scheme by which I can get an approximate idea which I hope to be able to give next year. Of the value of district returns I have already spoken in previous reports, and my investigations this year have only confirmed and accentuated what I have said before. I find for instance that the Umballa District returned last year something like 200 deaths from this disease but on enquiry I find that about one-third of the total number of cattle died over the greater part of the district. In Jagadhri there is a deficiency of one-third of the plough bullocks and a considerable amount of land has been temporarily thrown out of cultivation. I suppose we might safely say that something like 60,000 or 80,000 animals perished during the year according to what the people say. But there is no record to show this nor can it be proved excepting by the fact that there is a deficiency of a third of the plough bullocks and it is only a logical deduction that the cows suffered more than the plough bullocks which are more valuable and are hence more cared for. So much for Umballa, Kurnal is not in much better plight. I believe that the Veterinary Assistant's return of deaths for the last five years comes to a total of something like 400, and I cannot safely say that more deaths have occurred in single villages in a single year. In the Delhi District little information can be got. I may say that the district people, that is the native officials, who are the only people who know anything of the matter, say that they always have rinderpest going in the district but that it occasionally breaks out in a very serious epidemic form. What the losses are it is impossible to estimate.

I may point out that losses of cattle from disease are yearly becoming of more importance on account of the decline of cattle-breeding and losses now a days are not so easily made up as they were a few years ago. I am satisfied that in a very few years the Government will become aware of the very great importance of dealing with the subject of cattle-breeding and the limitation of contagious disorders, and my only hope is that this may not come too late in the day. In view of the very great difficulty which exists in catching cases of diseases which are rapidly fatal and which remain prevalent only for a few days, I have come to the conclusion that the only way to get material is to get the assistance of the Veterinary Assistants and obtain through them the material which will enable the Imperial Bacteriologist to determine the nature of the malady. For this purpose I am distributing to each of certain selected Veterinary Assistants the means of collecting material which can be forwarded to Mukhtesar for experiment. I am very well aware of the difficulty there will be in getting material properly collected and we must expect a certain number of failures owing to the material being contaminated by extraneous matters which will cloak the real cause, but it is hoped that a certain number will be successful and thus the diagnosis be settled. Once this can be done there will be little trouble in getting such reports as are submitted properly

classified. The absence of any information regarding certain diseases notably, pleuro-pneumonia, tuberculosis, verminous bronchitis and the like amongst the cattle of this country is interesting. I doubt whether contagious pleuro-pneumonia exists at all, as all the reported cases have been undoubted cases of sporadic pleuro-pneumonia. Tuberculosis doubtless exists but is not diagnosed and we hear but little of it for the reason that our slaughter-houses are not properly supervised and animals which may be the subjects of it escape detection.

PUNJAB.

Veterinary dispensaries.

558. *Amritsar dispensary.*—During the year 2,577 animals were treated against 2,656 last year; of these 1,889 were out-patients and 688 treated in hospital. The number of cures effected was 2,238 which is very satisfactory. The cost was Rs. 1,123-1-9 against Rs. 1,084-15-6 last year. This was paid by the Municipality. This institution is in a very flourishing condition and excellent work has been done during the year, the results being in every way satisfactory.

Hoshiarpur dispensary.—Good work has been done at this institution during the year. 2,387 animals of which 1,986 were out and 101 in-patients were treated against 2,309 last year. Of these 1,992 were cured. The cost Rs. 678 against Rs. 848-6-3 last year was paid from district funds.

Amballa dispensary.—This dispensary continues to flourish, 688 animals of which 610 were out and 78 in-patients were treated during the year and 590 were cured, against 787 treated last year. The cost Rs. 1,211-6-6 which includes the pay of the district salutries and their travelling allowances amounting to Rs. 919-5-0 was paid by the district authorities.

Jalalabad dispensary.—This is a small dispensary kept up by the Mamdot State. There were 501 animals treated during the year against 513 last year. Of these 371 were in-patients and 410 were cured. The cost Rs. 413-13-0 was defrayed by the estate.

Rohtak dispensary.—This is a small infirmary, the cases treated being chiefly out-patients. There were 1,547 animals treated during the year, against 849 last year. The cost Rs. 937-8 7 including the pay and travelling allowance of the Veterinary Assistant amounting to Rs. 530-10-1 was paid from district funds.

Sialkote dispensary.—Good work seems to have been done in this dispensary during the year. There were 2,467 animals treated, 2,418 out and 49 in-patients and of these 1,599 were cured, 709 relieved and 58 died. There are also small branch establishments at Pasrur and Daska where out-patients are treated and 2,917 were treated from these.

Ludhiana dispensary.—A dispensary has just been equipped and opened at Ludhiana and is now in working order. The institution promises very well, a considerable number of animals having been brought during the month of its existence. The arrangements and accommodation are very good indeed and the institution should prove very successful.

BENGAL.

559. Those large towns, *viz.*, Dacca, Baghalpur and Bankipur have been selected for the establishment of these institutions as an experiment. I am glad to say that at Dacca, premises have been secured by the Collector and the District Board look favourably on the proposal. It is hoped that the three dispensaries may soon be in working order now that locally trained men are available.

A dispensary has been established at Mozufferpore. Two Veterinay Assistants from Lahore are employed and up to the present the establishment has done much useful work and is in a flourishing condition. A Veterinary Assistant

from the Lahore school has been employed by the Darjeeling Municipality, but his duties have been principally itinerating.

Central Provinces.

Akola dispensary.—This institution, which has been closed for the last two years, was reopened in August, and during the remainder of the year 159 cases were treated, of which 124 were cured and relieved. Better results are hoped for next year.

Amraoti dispensary.—I am glad to find that considerable improvement has taken place in this dispensary. There were 985 animals treated during the year against 422 last year and 821 were cured. The appointment of salutries to work during the absence of the Veterinary graduates from the dispensaries is under consideration.

North-Western Provinces Dispensaries.—No dispensaries have yet been started by the Government. There is one in connection with the Demonstration farm at Cawnpore and another started by the District Board at Lucknow. The Provincial Superintendent remarks :—

"Both of them, although I have not had a report on the years working, appeared when I inspected them to be doing a great deal of good."

Bombay.

Nasik.—A suitable site has been selected and it is satisfactory to find that the new dispensary building will be completed by the end of October. The dispensary is in good order, 933 cases were treated during the year against 789 last year. Of these 78 were in and 834 out-patients. There were 184 horses, 605 cattle and the remainder were goats, sheep, &c. The results of the treatment are as follows :—

Cases cured	700
„ relieved	20
„ incurable	3
„ unknown	152
„ died	35
„ remaining	23
Total ...	933

The Veterinary graduate also attended outreaks of rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease in the town of Nasik and paid 49 visits to owners' houses. This institution is making very-satisfactory progress.

Nasik itinerating.—Five hundred and three cases were treated against 392 last year. The Veterinary graduate toured through 10 talukas out of 12 in the district and visited 28 villages, in all of which outbreaks of rinderpest and aphtha occurred. He appears to have met with more success than last year, and the people are more inclined to apply to him for help. The work done is satisfactory.

Dhulia.—This dispensary was inspected by the Superintendent Civil Veterinary Department, who states :—

"I found it to be in a very dirty and insanitary condition. I do not see how this state of affairs can be improved upon under the present system of combining the dispensary and Pinjrapol and would urge that a separate building should be erected as soon as possible."

Cases cured	842
„ relieved	360
„ incurble	31
„ unknown	294
„ died	59
„ remaining	18
Total ...	1,604

The total number of cases treated during the year is 1,604 against 1,506 last year. Of this number 459 were horses and 1,020 cattle. The Veterinary graduate paid 51 weekly visits to the cattle market. The work done is satisfactory.

Jalgaon.—The present accommodation at this dispensary is totally inadequate and new buildings are urgently required. The total number of cases treated during the year was 925 against 709 last year. Of these 159 were horses, 667 cattle and the rest goats, sheep, &c. The Veterinary graduate attended outbreaks of aphtha, epizootica and rinderpest during the months of April May and June. The progress made in this dispensary is steady and very satisfactory.

Cases cured	484
„ relieved	85
„ incurable	16
„ unknown	261
„ died	52
„ remaining	27
Total ...	925

Bhadgaon.—This dispensary has been actually working for only 9 months as the Veterinary graduate was posted to Dhulia during the absence on leave of the permanent man. The site is unsuitable and the accommodation bad. The total number of cases treated is 782 against 490 last year. Of these 62 were horses and 725 cattle. The Veterinary graduate attended three outbreaks of rinderpest and one of foot-and-mouth disease. Steady progress is being made and the work is satisfactory.

Cases cured	387
„ relieved	135
„ incurable	16
„ unknown	213
„ died	31
Total ...	782

Poona.—It is very satisfactory to find that this dispensary which was originally attached to the College of Science has been handed over to the Veterinary Dispensary Committee. In addition to the treatment of cases, veterinary instruction is given by the graduate to the students of the agricultural class in the College of Science and the theoretical portion of the course is supplemented by clinical work in the dispensary. The total number of cases treated during the year was 608 against 518 last year. There were 474 in and 134 out-patients and of these 262 were horses and 149 cattle, the rest being dogs, &c. The Veterinary graduate attended to the cattle at the Government dairy farm. The work appears satisfactory.

Cases cured	527
„ relieved	17
„ incurable	7
„ died	39
„ unknown	18
Total ...	608

Belgaum.—The total number of cases treated in this dispensary is 1,559 against 1,455 last year. There were 47 in and 1,512 out-patients, of which 267 were horses, 779 cattle and the remainder sheep, goats, &c. The small number of in-patients is due to the fact that the accommodation is limited. More suitable buildings are very necessary and considering the success of the institution in the present adverse circumstances, it is very desirable that they should be built. The Veterinary graduate attended outbreaks of rinderpest and paid a great number of visits to owners' houses. There is steady progress made in this dispensary and the work is very satisfactory.

Cases cured	1,251
„ relieved	102
„ incurable	1
„ died	54
„ unknown	135
„ remaining	16
Total ...	1,559

Dharwar.—This dispensary was opened on the 1st June 1895. The total number of cases treated since that date amounts to 548, of which 26 were in and 522 out-patients, and 60 were horses and 414 cattle. The site of this dispensary is not suitable and steps will be taken this year to obtain a more suitable one. The results are very satisfactory.

Cases cured	293
„ relieved	36
„ incurable	6
„ died	61
„ unknown	133
„ remaining	20
Total ...	548

Ahmedabad.—It is very satisfactory to find that through the kindness and liberality of Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit the sum of Rs. 10,000 towards the new building has been made use of this year and it is hoped that the new dispensary which is conveniently situated will be fit for occupation before the rains. The total number of cases treated during the year was 1,392 against 1,280 last year. There were 125 in and 1,267 out-patients and of these 506 were horses and 534 cattle. The Veterinary graduate attended the weekly markets and appears to have taken prompt measures in dealing with contagious disease that appeared there. He paid 128 visits to owners' houses and attended the mounted police horses. He visited the Government stallions twice a week and the Pinjrapol. This dispensary has steadily improved under the present graduate Mr. Bhatt, whose work is very satisfactory.

Cases cured	1,176
„ relieved	41
„ incurable	29
„ unknown	88
„ died	24
„ remaining	34
Total ...	1,392

Nadiad.—The new dispensary, the gift of Sirdar Bahadur Becheridas Veharidas Desai was opened on the 7th May 1895. The total number of patients treated during the year was 1,574 against 1,383 last year. There were 24 in and 1,550 out-patients, of which 257 were horses and the remainder cattle. The Veterinary graduate attended an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease and paid 61 visits to owners' houses. There is a satisfactory increase in the number of cases treated and the work done is good.

Cases cured	1,234
„ relieved	146
„ incurable	40
„ unknown	115
„ died	13
„ remaining	26
Total ...	1,574

Kaira (itinerating).—The total number of cases treated during the year was 925 against 703 last year. Of these 77 were horses and 821 cattle. The graduate attended outbreaks of glos anthrax in the Anand and Barsad talukas. There is general improvement shown.

Cases cured	722
„ relieved	101
„ incurable	35
„ unknown	48
„ died	11
„ remaining	8
Total ...	925

Surat.—This is the first complete year which this dispensary has been working and considering the lack of accommodation. The results are very satisfactory. It is hoped that a suitable site for a permanent dispensary will be secured during the year. The total number of cases treated was 738 of which 58 were in and 680 out-patients, 282 were horses and 396 cattle. The graduate attended outbreaks of maligrant sore throat and foot-and-mouth disease. He also paid 50 visits to owner's houses. The dispensary is making good progress as villagers bring their animals in from long distances for treatment.

Cases cured	622
„ relieved	46
„ incurable	10
„ unknown	34
„ died	8
„ remaining	18
Total ...	738

Karachi.—The new buildings for this dispensary which afford ample accommodation and are thoroughly suitable were occupied on the 1st April

1895. The total number of cases treated during the year was 2,736 against 2,241 last year. There were 381 in and 2,355 out-patients of which 1,166 were horses, 28 donkeys, 694 cattle, 179 camels and the remainder sheep, goats and dogs. The Veterinary graduate attended outbreaks of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease. He treated animals belonging to the Municipality, Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, the Karachi Police, Zoological Gardens, and examined Remounts (Police) previous to purchase. The work done in this dispensary is very satisfactory indeed and great credit is due to the Veterinary graduate in charge.

Cases cured	2,580
„ relieved	64
„ incurable	3
„ unknown	...
„ died	27
„ remaining	62
Total ...	2,736

Hyderabad.—A suitable site has been selected and plan and estimates prepared for the erection of a permanent dispensary here. The total number of cases treated during the year is 1,260 against 1,146 last year. There were 241 in and 1,019 out-patients, of which 525 were horses, 236 cattle and the remainder sheep, camels, &c. The Veterinary graduate attended the Shows at Moro and Talhar where he was of great assistance. He also treated animals belonging to the Police, Municipality, local fund, farm, &c. The working of this dispensary is most satisfactory and the institution is increasing in popularity.

Cases cured	1,094
„ relieved	37
„ incurable	7
„ unknown	66
„ died	33
„ remaining	23
Total ...	1,260

Shikarpur.—The dispensary here was found by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, at his inspection in a dirty insanitary state, and he is of opinion that if it were moved nearer to the city, the institution would become very much more popular. The total number of cases during the year was 894 against 843, and of these 173 were in and 721 out-patients, 420 horses, 282 cattle and the rest sheep, camels, &c. The Veterinary graduate attended the horse show at Shikarpur and an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the town; he also visited owners' houses. The Superintendent reports that the Veterinary graduate is not working satisfactorily.

Cases cured	700
„ relieved	95
„ incurable	19
„ unknown	36
„ died	15
„ remaining	24
Total ...	894

Shikarpur (itinerating).—The total number of cases treated during the year is 455 against 488 last year. Of these 52 were horses, 354 cattle, and the remainder sheep, &c. The Veterinary graduate attended outbreaks of contagious disease and the Quetta and Shikarpur horse fairs. The report is not satisfactory, shows no progress and compares unfavorably with other dispensaries in the province.

Cases cured	316
„ relieved	11
„ incurable	3
„ unknown	41
„ died	77
„ remaining	7
Total ...	455

The progress made in these institutions is very satisfactory indeed. The Punjab dispensaries have continued to do good work, and a new one has been opened at Ludhiana which is already proving popular. I have recommended very strongly the establishment of a small hospital at Dehli, a very large town in which at present nothing has been done in this direction. In time it is hoped that every tahsil will have its veterinary dispensary.

In Bengal one has been established at Muzuffarpore, and it is decided to open one at Dacca, Baghalpur and Bankipore, and it is expected that these may soon be in working order.

In the Central Provinces the Akola dispensary has been reopened.

Bombay continues to make excellent progress in this direction. There are now twelve stationary and four itinerating dispensaries working, and 17,554 animals have been treated against 14, 315 last year.

New dispensaries are being built at Nasik, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, and new ones opened at Dharwar, Nadiad, Karachi.

The new dispensary at Nadiad is the gift of Sirdar Bahadur Becheridas Veharidas Desai and Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit has given Rs. 10,000 towards the new building at Ahmedabad. This Department is much indebted to the liberality of these two gentlemen and the interest they take in the veterinary treatment of animals.

Cases treated by Veterinary Assistants.

560. *Burma.*—Table N (page cvi) shows the number of animals treated by Veterinary Assistants during the year by the 45 men employed in the districts. It will be seen that there is a marked falling off in the numbers, only 23,287 against 42,455 last year. This to due to the fact that disease was generally less prevalent this year than last.

Punjab.—The numbers of cases treated by the Veterinary Assistants in the Punjab show a marked increase over last year. Seventy Veterinary Assistants were employed in the various districts, and these men visited 9,913 villages treating 64,331 animals against 46,756 last year. Of these 10,120 died, 5,487 were relieved and 48,724 were cured. The average number of animals treated per Veterinary Assistant is 919·01, and the average number of villages visited is 141·61. The percentage of deaths is rather high, but this is easily accounted for by the fact that many of the diseases were of a very deadly nature and recoveries were not possible. Thus the number of deaths from malignant sore throat and charbon symptomatique was 2,278 out of 2,515. Rinderpest also carried off 5,854. The average of deaths from ordinary diseases *viz.* 1,305 out of 20,619 cases, is not very high. Altogether the work done appears to be highly satisfactory.

North-Western Provinces.—In these Provinces fourteen Veterinary Assistants submitted reports during the year and treated 7,055 animals for disease, of which 1,117 died, 1,763 were relieved, and 4,175 recovered. Of ordinary diseases 2,881 cases were treated, of which 1,420 were recovered and 1,394 relieved, whilst 67 died. The average number of animals treated per Veterinary Assistant was 503·92, and the average of villages visited was 37·2.

Altogether a considerable advance has been made in this direction in the Province. The Superintendent remarks—

"At the beginning of 1895-96 the appointment of five more men was sanctioned, but were unable to entertain them owing to the curtailment of our budget grant."

Fifteen men were at work during the year. These were employed in the treatment, suppression and prevention of disease amongst horses and cattle and the castration of colts. They toured through the district visiting different villages, enquired for disease and advised as to the best means of treatment. Rules were issued to Veterinary Assistants defining their duties. They are required to keep a diary in which is entered the places visited and the work done. They submit a monthly return showing the number of cases treated. Even with all these precautions their working is not satisfactory. They require more personal supervision.

561. Table O (page cxi) is a statement showing receipts and expenditure of Veterinary Dispensaries during 1895-96.

562. The following remarks made in my report to the Punjab Government on the general supervision of these men are reproduced. Veterinary Assistants.

These men have to contend with a very serious drawback in the fact that after they leave the teaching institutions, having obtained their certificates, they are, in the majority of cases, unable to avail themselves of an opportunity of gaining practical experience in their work under the supervision of a fully qualified man. This point has been markedly brought to my notice during my experience of Veterinary Assistants for a considerable time. It is generally admitted in the Veterinary profession that a man, in order to become a sound practitioner must serve for a time under a practising Veterinary Surgeon, even though he receives a training in our best European colleges, and it appears evident that this is much more the case with the men in this country who receive an elementary education to fit them to become "Assistants to Veterinary Surgeons," which is all the vernacular Veterinary institutions profess to give them. The advantage of practice under supervision has been noted in the case, even, of Military Veterinary Assistants who have, before going into districts, served for a time in the hospitals of their regiments under proper supervision. Doubtless this is a very difficult point to arrange for, in the present state of affairs, owing to the paucity of Veterinary Officers in the Civil Veterinary Department. It is rendered the more difficult owing to the want of system which so often characterises the method of dealing with the men in the districts.

563. At the present time a man with a veterinary certificate may be engaged by a local authority and placed in independent charge of an extensive tract of country, entrusted with the arrangements for dealing with various serious contagious plagues of animals, and with no code of rules or regulations to guide him in his work and subject only to the supervision of the native district officials. Are the men, as a rule, qualified to assume an independent charge of this importance and magnitude? My own experience is that they are in no way fitted, nor is it pretended by the institutions which turn them out that they are. In nine cases out of ten the men never have an opportunity of seeing a case of such diseases as rinderpest, anthrax, pleuro-pneumonia, tuberculosis, surra, and the theoretical knowledge which they receive at the schools is, in regard to these diseases, of the most elementary description, and I cannot admit that the men should be expected to deal with these maladies in a way which is calculated to ensure good results. The fact of the men being practically solely under the supervision of the district officials who do not understand these questions, tends to make matters even worse so far as the suppression of plagues is concerned, for they are expected to achieve impossibilities. It is hoped that the scheme for the subordinate veterinary establishment of the Civil Veterinary Department will make provision for this point and ensure men being supervised and directed by a fully qualified and experienced Veterinary officer, and by men of superior training and education belonging to the subordinate veterinary establishment, placed over the Veterinary Assistants of certain groups of districts.

564. Another serious drawback is the inability of these men to read English books and periodicals, and the lack of any vernacular journal for their use. It may be remembered that during the time I was at the Lahore Veterinary College a vernacular veterinary journal was edited for the use of these men and met with very great appreciation. Unfortunately on my being ordered to Poona to do duty in the Bacteriological laboratory the issue had to be discontinued owing to my duties being too heavy to allow of my continuing it. The journal was offered as a going concern, but unfortunately no one could be found to take it up. Hence, as it is at present, the men have no opportunity of keeping themselves up in their work or of improving their knowledge. Doubtless, much has been done by the native teachers at the Lahore College by the issue of text books which I was the first to encourage, but I venture to think that the issue of a good vernacular journal is very desirable in order that more detailed information regarding many important diseases not dealt with in the text books should be made available to them. On my return to Lahore I hope to be in a position to re-edit this journal which will appear quarterly.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

IV.—CATTLE BREEDING, &c.

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565. *Cattle Breeding.*—As remarked in the Annual Administration report of last year, it is impossible to take active measures for the improvement of the breeds of cattle in this country until we get a more perfect knowledge of the conditions which bear upon the subject. At the present time we have no staff to deal with it, and the Provincial Superintendents state that they are unable to devote any attention to the matter. On this point the Superintendent, South Punjab, remarks—

"Under the heading cattle breeding I am unable to make any remarks as the work in connection with horse breeding has so much increased. I have had absolutely no time to give to this subject."

The Superintendent, North Punjab, makes no remarks whatever on the subject. The Superintendent, North Western Provinces, states—

"I have again to express my regret at being unable to take up the subject of cattle breeding."

In these circumstances therefore it is obvious that nothing can be done in the matter, and the necessity of appointing Provincial Veterinary Surgeons for the cattle portion of the work appears evident.

Seeing that no progress could be made owing to lack of executive, I have had to undertake this portion of the duty, and am glad to say that considerable progress has been made in the collection of information. During my tour in the districts of the Southern Punjab a good deal of valuable information has been recorded. The necessity for continuity of action has been prominently brought to notice, and also the necessity for proper selection and management of the bulls. The suggestion made last year regarding the advisability of turning loose locally bred Harriana bulls of good class is being acted upon in the Rohtak district and must be followed by good results. The chief points which have been dealt with regarding cattle breeding in the Punjab are :—

(1) The suitability of the various tracts for cattle breeding.

(2) The number of unsuitable Brahmini bulls let loose by irresponsible persons.

(3) The legislation necessary to ensure only suitable bulls of the indigenous type being released as "pun" with the consent of the people.

(4) The necessity of protecting suitable indigenous Brahmini bulls, so that they may become Government property, and hence people injuring them can be punished.

(5) The necessity of arranging for the provision and maintenance of a sufficient number of suitable bulls in the districts.

(6) The reform necessary in the management of the Government bulls purchased by district boards, especially with regard to their selection, treatment when sick and their removal from stands when they become worn out, or are useless from any cause.

(7) The necessity for continuity of action in replacing bulls in villages, when they become worn out, and are no longer fit to cover. The bulls sent to be of the same breed and class as the bull replaced.

A full report on these points has been submitted.

Suitability of districts visited for cattle breeding.

566. *Gurgaon district.*—Taking it on the whole this district is fairly well suited for the production of good draught cattle. But one cannot fail to be struck by the absence of the considerable stores of fodder about the villages which is a marked feature of our best breeding tracts, and it is very evident that the subject of cattle breeding does not occupy such an important position with the

Zemindars here, as it does in Harriana. The small amount of waste left for grazing of course militates against the production of cattle in great numbers, still in certain parts of the district, in ordinary years, there is a considerable amount of grazing left. The soil and climate of the higher lying portions of the district are healthy for cattle.

This district should certainly be self-supporting as regards cattle, but it is far from being so at present, and considerable numbers of these animals have to be purchased from outside. The reason why sufficient cattle are not produced is that the resources of the district are, at present, not made the most of by the people, and the breed of cattle, despite what has been done by the district authorities in the way of supplying bulls, is quickly deteriorating owing to the want of proper bulls in the village herds. If some systematic action could be taken the production of good cattle would rapidly increase. It must not be forgotten that a number of cows must be kept in every village and these must breed. It would be just as well if, instead of as at present producing yearly worse stock by young immature bull calves, or by bulls undergoing the same process of deterioration as they are themselves, they could have the services of decent bulls and produce stock that would be useful and remunerative. The demand for bullocks is yearly becoming greater, and there is yearly a falling off in the breeding operations in every district, whilst the breed is gradually deteriorating, so that this subject must, in the course of a few years, become one of very serious importance.

Karnal.—The greater part of this district is singularly unsuited for the breeding of cattle. Everything as regards climate, soil, grazing and the physical characters of the country are against cattle breeding. The flooding and swampiness of the soil, the presence of "reh" and the inferiority of the grazing and scarcity of cultivated fodder are all prejudicial to the existence of good cattle. The only part which is considered suitable is the high land of the Nardak. Here the conditions of climate and soil are more favorable, and it seems to me that a fair breed could be maintained if proper arrangements for the growth of fodder crops and a reduction of the numbers of cattle kept were carried out. The inhabitants of the Nardak are however Rajputs and their methods are not calculated to produce good animals.

Delhi.—The major portion of this district is not suitable for cattle breeding on a large scale. The indigenous cattle in the lower parts of the district and in the Jamna Khadar are not suitable. Improvement can however be made towards the west of the Delhi and Sonepat tahsils where good cattle can be raised.

Amballa.—The greater part of this district is unsuitable, all the southern tahsils especially. There is however some hope of improvement in the northern part of the district. The indigenous cattle are very poor and the district is entirely dependent on other districts for its supply of good cattle.

Indigenious bulls.

567. One of the most important questions brought to the notice of the Punjab Government is that of the Brahmini or village herd bulls. In the district report of Gurgaon it is stated that the supply of indigenous bulls is very meagre indeed, and those which are present as a rule are small and inferior animals. It is scarcely credible that the supply of herd bulls could be so low. The following figures for three tahsils will give some idea of the numbers present according to a recent return :—

Tahsil.	No. of cows.	No. of herd bulls.
Gurgaon	39,686	131
Palwal	33,343	224
Ferozepur	32,775	62

Many of the bulls present are, of course, old and of no use, so that the number which remains fit to improve the breed must be very few indeed.

The reason for this appears to be that the custom of turning loose good bull stock as "pun" is not very prevalent, having fallen into disuse. The practice of turning loose bad and unsuitable bulls, by Hindus in this way has

given rise to quarrels, especially in the mixed villages regarding the bulls being allowed to graze in the cultivated fields. The bulls have been injured, and those persons who would turn loose good bulls are afraid to do so. The practice of turning loose bulls by the Hindus was a most satisfactory one so long as the animals released were of good stamp, and it was undoubtedly a very suitable method of providing herd bulls. Bulls turned loose as calves and allowed to feed in the cultivated fields naturally developed into large strong animals. In past times the cultivated area was comparatively small and the waste being so extensive, the people kept more cattle and depended more on the money realised from the sale of them than they do at present. The addition of a bull or two was then considered to be a benefit, and cattle being cheap a good bull calf could be bought for a few rupees. At the present day the cultivated area has extended so considerably that grazing grounds of any extent only exist in a few favoured spots, and the bulls are driven to feed almost exclusively in the cultivated fields. The cultivator at the present day naturally objects to a number of worthless bulls, which do nothing but harm to the herds grazing on his crops. Bulls suitable for the improvement of the breed of cattle cannot be purchased for a few rupees now a days, but the "baniah" naturally seeks the most inexpensive calf he can procure to release, as his responsibility ceases when it is released, and he has to submit to none of the inconveniences which result from the accumulation of these wretched brutes in the villages. This all falls on the cultivator from the damage done to his crops and cows. Hence it is easy to understand that these worthless bulls become injured, especially by those who have no religious sympathies with them. I have found that practically all cultivators, whatever their caste, complain bitterly of these useless bulls, and would be very glad to be rid of them. What the effect of the quarrels arising over these bad bulls, on cattle breeding is may be gathered from what has occurred at Nuh lately. This is a large town with a fair number of good cows in it. It seems that a short time ago there were four bulls here. One of them was injured by a Mahomedan cultivator and perished after great suffering. The Hindus were alarmed at this and brought a complaint. These bulls being the property of no individual no action could be taken in the matter. The Hindus thereupon sent the other bulls to the Jeypore state, leaving one old bull almost useless for the work at Nuh.

The harm done by these useless Brahmini bulls was noted in Kurnal and Delhi also, and especially in the latter district.

It has been urged on the authorities that the first step towards the improvement of cattle and the encouragement of breeding is the regulation of the supply of good herd bulls in the villages and the prevention of bad bulls being released as "pun" by the Hindus, and it has been suggested that a good bull should be maintained for every 300 cows, that this bull be branded and protected, that no Hindu be allowed to release a calf unless the permission of the local or village authorities be obtained and the calf approved of.

It has been urged that the provision of bulls should be regulated by the district authorities

At the present time there are no returns and no one in any district knows how many bulls there are, whether sufficient in number or of what quality, and until some effort is made to ascertain this nothing practical can result.

It has been suggested that the statistical return of cattle should in future include the number of herd bulls in every village, and that the matter of providing a sufficient number of suitable herd bulls in all villages should invariably be provided for in all future settlement operations.

The indigenous bulls in the Kurnal district are very inferior in quality, there is no selection in turning them loose. It is quite hopeless to expect any improvement in the breed from the use of these animals, rather may we expect deterioration. The same is true of Delhi and Amballa.

Hissar Farm Bulls.

A considerable number of these animals are maintained in the various districts, of the Punjab, and are distributed to selected villages being placed in the charge of zaildars and lambardars. In those parts of the province where the indigenous breed of cattle is poor and where the Brahmini bulls are of poor quality and small, these animals are much appreciated by the villagers, as the calves they get are bigger and heavier than those of their own bulls. In the districts visited during my tour this year, where indigenous bulls of good stamp are scarce, or where the cattle are very bad, the people appreciated the Hissar bred animal on account of his size.

568. In my report of last year I had to record that in the Harriana tract, visited, it was found that the Hissar bred animal was exceedingly unpopular. The reason for this unpopularity is that the animals are badly bred. I have found during the present year that in many places the people complain of the softness of the stock and their inability to perform the same amount of work as ordinary indigenous animals. These animals, however, are the only ones which we have at our disposal at present, and there is no arrangement so far by which we can procure better bred animals. I am quite opposed to the policy of the Government in distributing cross bred animals of every degree and variety of cross into districts with the object of improving the breed and my reasons for being opposed to it have been given at considerable length, I am glad to say that the introduction of these mongrel bulls into Harriana has now ceased, and I trust that arrangements may be made to supply good pure bred bulls to all districts at no distant date. It is far better, in those parts where the indigenous cattle are fair, to select the best specimens of the indigenous breed and turn them loose in the villages. This has been adopted in Harriana.

A great number of Hissar bulls have been inspected during the year, and a detailed report submitted. Many of the bulls were of good quality, but a number were bad and unsuitable for breeding purposes, worn out, lame and the like. Attention has been drawn to certain points with regard to these animals. One point demanding attention is continuity of action. When a bull which has been posted to a village is worn out, or becomes useless from any cause, he should be removed, and another of the same class sent. It is evident that when a bull has been posted for a considerable time to a village and has got a quantity of improved stock, it is very imperative if we wish to make any marked improvement in the cattle to ensure continuity of action by which alone we can hope to secure any appreciable and lasting results from the distribution of Government bulls. It must be borne in mind that the theory of improving a breed is to the effect that when crossing only operates on a fraction of the species for a short time, without continuity with animals of various races, it neither creates a half bred race, nor does it absorb or destroy the original race. We produce isolated individuals but no race. Whatever improvement occurs is impressed on individuals and not on the race which is even thrown back by receiving strange elements, and gives individuals of great diversity of character. Crossing cannot substitute a new for an old race unless it is sufficiently persevered in to give fixity to the characters of the new produce.

It is very obvious, therefore, that if a bull standing in a village produces a fair quantity of improved stock in the shape of cows, and if no bull of the improving breed be available to continue the breed, the cows will be served by inferior bulls and the stock rapidly degenerate to its primitive condition. The Hissar Farm bulls are, as has been stated, of various and bewildering crosses. It has been pointed out, therefore, that it is absolutely necessary to replace bulls in the villages by others of the same breed or cross breed as the original one sent.

I am of opinion generally that good pure bred indigenous bulls are superior to the Hissar Farm breed for the production of draught cattle.

The question of tying these animals up has been dealt with, and the general opinion arrived at is that such a proceeding is not only inadvisable but impracticable. Attempts to get it carried out have done much to make the bulls unpopular, and if it had been persevered with, there is no doubt that the demand for Government bulls would have ceased entirely.

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, remarks :—

"The supply of better class of bulls will no doubt do much to improve the physique, but unless the young stock are better fed and the wretched specimens of Brahmini bulls transferred from the herds, the good results expected from importation of valuable bulls will be disappointing.

"In last year's report it was suggested that some of the bulls in Behar might with advantage be transferred to Lower Bengal. Seventeen bulls have been obtained from Mozufferpore and Shahabad, and twelve have been already distributed to districts.

"These bulls are small, but are considerably larger than the indigenous cattle of Lower Bengal and are of better physique.

"I would suggest that the smaller Brahmini bulls which rove about in the North-Western Provinces might with much advantage be transferred to Behar and the adjoining districts, a gradual extension of this process would certainly tend to improve the animals of the districts generally by raising their height, and yet retaining their sturdiness. I would therefore suggest that all small Brahmini bulls between the height of 50 and 45 inches found roaming about the North-Western Provinces in excess of the requirements might be transported to Lower Bengal. This would be an economical way of improving the breed of cattle, there would be an infusion of fresh blood and the size of the cattle would in time be increased.

With the latter suggestion I agree, and I suggested the measure of transferring small Harriana bulls to Bengal to the Superintendent during my visit to Calcutta in April last. We have a number of excess bulls in certain Punjab districts which are a nuisance to us on account of their small size, and the damage they do to the cultivation crops. On my return from Calcutta I addressed the Director of Land Records of the Punjab on the subject, suggesting that the matter might be brought to the notice of the Government of Bengal. I do not think that many suitable animals would be obtained from the North-Western Provinces, as there is a general deficiency of decent bulls all over the Province. The Punjab, however, could well spare some of the good class small sturdy bulls, such as are required in parts of Bengal. The Superintendent continues :—

"With regard to the Patna cattle, it seems a pity to allow the breed to deteriorate for want of fresh blood of the original stock. I therefore strongly urge that this, which has become almost a special breed, be re-vivified by the importation of a few Queensland bulls which might be stationed at some of the principal head-quarters, near Bankipur, such as Arrah, Gaya, Chupra and Muzufferpore.

This matter has already been discussed, but the opinions expressed were for the most part not in support of the importation of foreign bulls to the country. There is no reason, however, why the district authorities should not purchase a few bulls as an experiment. The Superintendent also suggests :—

"That young bulls from Government stock in the jails might be reared and sent to some experimental farm and when they reach maturity, let loose just as Brahmini bulls are at present. They should have a recognisable brand and considered Government property lent to the people.

This measure is similar to that which has been recommended for adoption in the Punjab, and I consider it one which is calculated to do much good.

"At Sitamarhi, under the direction of the Sub-divisional Officer, several European and native gentlemen have formed themselves into a society, called the "Sitamarhi Cattle Improvement Society," and they have not only given Rs. 250 towards the expenses and prizes at the recently inaugurated Cattle Show, but they have also ordered from the Government Farm at Hissar two good bulls."

This measure should be followed by good results if the bulls selected are suitable.

Cattle breeding North-Western Provinces.

569. Mr. S. M. Hadi, Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, remarks as follows :—

"After making exhaustive enquiries into the breeds of cattle found in the north of Oudh, I have come to the conclusion that improvement of the breeds in Oudh in general can best be effected by breeding from carefully selected bulls of the Khairigarh and Parehar breeds as draught cattle, the bullocks of these breeds are the most famous in the eastern districts of the United Provinces. I believe that very good calves which will eventually grow into good bullocks can be got by crossing the cows found in the Gonda district with bulls of the above-mentioned breed. The introduction of these bulls will, however, result only in the improvement of those qualities which are looked for in draught cattle and not for milking qualities. The cows all over Oudh are very poor milkers, and especially those in the north of Oudh, where they are consequently seldom milked. It is therefore equally important to do something to improve their milking qualities. No experiments have hitherto been tried in this direction and nothing can be said with certainty with regard to the introduction of the blood which will bring about that result. It seems, however, very probable that if bulls of the Kosi breed be imported and used for serving local cows, the heifers got from them will be of large size and better milkers. The next thing which is desirable to try will be to import some cows of the Kosi breed and a bull from Mathura and maintain a breed in the Balrampur Estate Farm. Probably the breed will deteriorate, but even if it be so, I think that by continuous action, a breed somewhat inferior in point of milking qualities to the Kosi breed as it exists in Mathura, but very much superior to the local breed in that respect, will be established in time. To establish a breed of milch cattle in Oudh is a matter of great importance."

I recommend Kosi bulls and cows for the above purpose, chiefly for the following reasons :—

(*a*) That they are cheaper than animals of other milking breeds.

(*b*) That they are not quite so foreign as the Punjab and Rajputana breeds, and will get accustomed to the climate of Oudh sooner.

(*c*) That their progeny is sufficiently good, both for milk and draught purposes.

Mr. Hadi submits a plan for the provision and maintenance of breeding herds at Balrampur with the view of improving the draught and milking properties of the indigenous cattle.

If the Estate does not open a cattle farm, it is suggested to procure a number of bulls of the Khairigarh and Parehar breeds and locate them in the large villages where they would serve the local cows and those brought from neighbouring villages. I am of opinion that both these plans should be adopted, much good is likely to result from the introduction of better bulls into the large villages if the management be fairly good and continuity of action ensured.

Central Provinces.—Nothing in this direction has been attempted in the Province, and no stud bulls are kept.

Madras.—No cattle breeding is carried out in the Presidency by the Government, nor are there any Cattle Shows held.

Baluchistan.—No special cattle breeding is going on in Baluchistan, nor are there any separate Cattle Fairs held in the agency. Cattle are very limited, but those of the "Nari" tract are very good indeed. These are exported to all parts of India, and are famous for their quality, action and working capabilities.

Brittany Bulls.

570. There is little to add to what was said last year on the subject of the use of these bulls for the improvement of the small mountain cattle of Northern India. The experiment has now been reported on for eight years and the conclusions arrived at are that it has not been a success.

Twelve bulls and nineteen cows were imported, and of these, nine bulls and thirteen cows have died. Thirty-two whole bred calves were born and 179 half bred.

The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, reports:—

"The results of the experiment may be summed up briefly as follows:—

"The pure bred cattle are found to be delicate and unsuited in frame for draught or pack purposes, and on Kumaon fodder not very much better milkers than the native hill cattle. Half bred cattle are hardier than the pure bred, and a considerable herd has been formed at Dunagiri, where the cattle were sent for trial. It is certain that if these cattle are well and carefully fed, they produce more milk than ordinary hill cattle but if they are treated in the same way, the yield is very little greater. They are not so good milkers as some Indian breeds. Their inferiority for draught purposes is marked, and as a consequence the breed can be readily pronounced inferior for practical purposes to the indigenous breed, and the experiment a failure."

The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab, remarks:—

"There are at present five thorough bred and 58 half bred of their progeny existing in the Province, but, as they have no hump and are too small in size, the people do not appreciate them. The experiment on the whole I regret to say, has not proved a success."

With these remarks I agree.

Cattle Fairs and Shows.

571. A considerable improvement has taken place with regard to the veterinary inspection of Cattle Fairs. Until this year practically nothing was done in this direction in the Madras Presidency, but I am glad to be able to record a marked advance in this direction during the year. Four of the biggest Fairs in Bengal have been visited, and it has been suggested that now veterinary assistants are available, all the Fairs may be inspected. The whole of the Cattle Fairs in the Punjab are inspected by qualified veterinary assistants, and most of them visited by a veterinary officer. The importance of securing proper supervision at these gatherings cannot be too highly estimated, for cattle from various surrounding districts are generally brought in for sale and are distributed to various districts when sold. The occurrence of contagious diseases at these centres then, is a matter of serious importance. Seeing the certainty there is of the disease being

spread far and wide by the travelling herds, skilled veterinary supervision, and the isolation of animals sick is highly desirable. I visited the Cattle Fairs held during the autumn months at Hissar, Sirsa, Jahazgarh, Bhiwani, Imlota, Jullundur, Amritsar, and the Spring Fair at Ludhiana, detailed reports on which have already been submitted. The Fairs at Jahazgarh, Hissar and Bhiwani were highly successful gatherings and great numbers of cattle changed hands, chiefly for districts outside the Punjab. Owing to great scarcity of fodder due to failure of the rains, the people sold off as many of their cattle, especially buffaloes, as possible. The Spring Fairs were not very successful owing to great scarcity, and the veterinary assistant at Jahazgarh reported that the class of young stock brought in was much below the average, a fact which is considered to be due to the rapid decline of cattle breeding in the district. The losses from scarcity of fodder this year will be badly felt, and if severe, will be a great blow to breeding in the tract, and raise the price of cattle. From a perusal of the reviews on these Harriana Fairs, it will be seen that the tract is one of the chief sources of cattle supply for the north-eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, as well as for numerous Punjab districts, in which the supply is below the demand. In order to appreciate this, however, it must be understood that in addition to the sales at fairs, the districts are regularly travelled by dealers who take away great numbers of animals. The importance of fostering cattle breeding in this tract has been brought to the notice of the Government, and it is hoped that every endeavour will be made to do so.

Burma.

572. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, remarks :—

"There is marked evidence of general improvement in the Shows held during the year. A beginning is everything, and I venture to think that the success of these Shows is, in a great measure, due to the energy of the township officers in giving publicity to, and explaining the objects of, the Shows. I feel certain that year by year the competition will be keener, and the Shows cannot but have a beneficial result on agriculture. This year in nearly every Show the entries in the cattle section were numerous, and the quality of the animals exhibited decidedly good. Great praise is due to all the officers concerned in bringing about these successful results. I trust that next season they may be still better."

Sagaing.—The first Show of its kind was held at Myinmu on the 7th April, and was open to the Sagaing and Lower Chindwin districts. No exhibitors from the latter districts presented themselves. The local arrangements were excellent and the Show was a great success. A great number of draught and trotting bullocks of good quality were exhibited.

Amherst.—This Show was held in Salween Park on the 28th January. The entries in the cattle section showed a slight improvement on last year. The Superintendent, Veterinary-Captain Evans, remarks :

"It is a great pity that more interest is not taken in this Show, as Mr. Peche, the Honorary Secretary, spares no pains in trying to make it a success. If Sub-divisional Officers and Myooks would take more interest in the Show and try to induce the cultivators to compete the object of Government would be obtained."

These remarks are worthy of consideration, and it is hoped that some action will be taken in the matter.

Tharrawaddy.—This Show was held at Letpadan on the 26th and 27th February and was better than last year. There was a good Show of agricultural oxen, and there were, moreover, a hundred entries in excess of last year.

Henzada.—This Show was held on the 7th of March and was a great improvement on the one held last year. Sheds were erected for the accommodation of the cattle. Some of the exhibitors came from Sanywe and Mônyo townships of the Tharrawaddy district. The bullocks entered were a very fine lot.

Minbu.—This Fair was held at Kyaungdwa and was a great success. Advantage was taken of the religious festival held at the Pagoda, and the Show was hence very largely attended. The cattle section was even better than last season, no less than 500 pairs of bullocks, 20 pairs of buffaloes, were exhibited.

Madras.

Sivalperi Cattle Fair.—This Fair commenced on the 12th of April, about 19,000 animals attended, of which about 16,000 were from neighbouring taluks, 2,000 from the Salem district and 1,000 from Madura. No information as to the demand for bullocks is given which is to be regretted. With regard to the sanitary arrangements, they seem to have left much to be desired, as the Stock Inspector reports that a bullock was found in the Fair suffering from rinderpest, and that the owner was given a prescription and ordered to take the animal away. The danger to the general public from such a proceeding is very great, and I cannot too strongly recommend the adoption of the Stock Inspector's recommendation to establish a hospital pound at this Fair as is done in every other part of India, and the provisions of medicines. At the Punjab Cattle Fairs this has long been done with great benefit and at little expense which is easily met from the funds arising from fees charged on the sale of cattle, which in some places are considerable.

Kuvagam Cattle Fair.—This Fair was held from the 7th to the 11th, of May. Cattle were brought in from the Salem and North Arcot districts, also from Madura and Tanjore. The animals brought from Salem and North Arcot were a cross between the native breed and the Mysore, whilst those from the South were all of indigenous breed. The former are larger in size and stronger in build, and hence are more valuable. The number of animals attending was roughly estimated at 6,000. The demand was so great that more than three-fourths of the number was sold in three or four days, and the prices realized were 20 per cent. dearer than those of the previous year; this is said by the ryots to be due to the great mortality amongst cattle from rinderpest last year. The sanitary conditions were good. The suggestions of the Stock Inspector with regard to the improvement of the water-supply should be carried out. As contagious diseases are often introduced into villages by cattle purchased from Cattle Fairs, a set of simple rules have been drawn up and are distributed to the people at the Fair telling them what to do in order to escape contagion. There were no cases of contagious disease at the Fair.

Mailam Cattle Fair.—This Fair was held in the South Arcot district from the 16th to the 19th of July. Cattle were brought in for sale chiefly from Salem, Nellore, North Arcot, Chingliput and South Arcot districts, the breeds being Salem, Nellore, Alambadi and village breeds. The number of animals which attended the Fair was not ascertained, but it is stated that about 300 changed hands. The cattle exposed for sale were few and the supply was not equal to the demand, many buyers being disappointed. The sanitary arrangements are reported to have been good and no case of contagious disease occurred.

Madura Cattle Fair.—This Fair was held during the months of April and May. The number of cattle attending was 20,706 which were brought in from districts of Tinnevally, Madura, Coimbatore, Salem and Trichinopoly, the chief breeds being Mysore, Pulikolam, Kangyam, Alambadi and local village breed. The sanitary arrangements were good, and there was no case of contagious disease during the Fair.

Kannicheri Cattle Fair.—This Fair commenced on the 6th of June. About 15,000 cattle were brought in, of which 80 per cent. were sold. The cattle were brought in chiefly from Salem, Trichinopoly and Madura. The Alambadi being the best, selling at an average of about Rs. 100 each.

Prices ruled high as a rule throughout. The sanitary arrangements were good and only one case of foot and mouth disease occurred throughout the Fair. This case was isolated and the disease did not spread.

Almartirunagari Fair.—This Fair was held from the 3rd to the 25th June in the Tenkarai taluk of the Tinnevelly district. About 7,500 head of cattle attended, of which about two-thirds were sold. There were very few cows and very little young stock, the greater part being adult agricultural stock which had been for some time at work and had changed hands before. The breeds represented were the Kanganad, Alambadi, Pulikulam, Kulakadu and Mysore, with a greater proportion of village cattle; the Kanganad and

Alambadi being next in respect to numbers. The cattle were brought in chiefly from the taluks of Tinnevelly, excepting those of Satur and Sivilliputur, many also came in from the Madura district. Prices were average, good draught bullocks fetched Rs. 150 per pair.

Some suggestions are made for the improvement of the sanitary arrangements of the Fair which it is hoped will be adopted by the officials in charge. The only contagious disease seen at the Fair was foot and mouth disease, of which three cases were seen and promptly isolated and the usual precautionary measures being taken, the disease did not spread. The cattle disease prevention Act was enforced and a hospital pound erected.

Gurunaswami Festival Fair.—This Fair was held at Shankarampoliam and Gattisamadram in the Bhavani taluk of Erode Circle from the 7th to the 10th August. About 5,000 cattle were brought in for sale, and of these, four thousand changed hands. The cattle were of the Baragur, Alambadi and the ordinary village breeds, from the Baragur hills and Bhabani taluk, also from the Kollegal taluk brought in by the Lambadi dealers and from the villages of Trinchingode, Namakal and Bhabani taluks brought by cattle-dealers. The best represented breed at the Fair was the Baragur, and there was a good demand for them. Purchasers came in chiefly from Erode, Bhavani, Karur, Trinchingode and Namakur taluks. The sanitary arrangements were not satisfactory, nor were the fodder and water-supply. This has been brought to the notice of the authorities, as it is of great importance to prevent these Fairs from becoming centres for the propogation of animal plagues, such as rinderpest.

Methalapuram Cattle Fair.—This Cattle Fair was held in the Satur taluk of the Tinnevelly district from the 5th to the 22nd of July.

The number of cattle brought to the Fair, including buffaloes was above 17,000, more than 8,000 of which were brought yoked in carts, all of which were for sale. Of these, about one-third changed hands, and in addition to the sales, there were many exchanges of cattle between the ryots and dealers. The prices of a pair of bullocks ranged from Rs. 15 to 200. The places from which the cattle were brought were all the taluks of the district and from the Madura, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore districts. Cattle of the indigenous breeds were in the greatest proportion of those exposed for sale. The fresh stock brought from the northern districts was much larger than that brought to the Almartirunagari Fair, and much better specimens were found here than at the latter place. Next to the indigenous cattle, Kangynad, Alambadi, Pulikulam, Keelakadu and Mysore, cattle were found in the order of their numerical strength.

The Stock Inspector has made some suggestions for the improvement of the sanitary arrangements of the Fair. These at the present Fair however appear to have been fairly good, and the district authorities apparently take some trouble in the matter, there was a hospital for the reception of diseased cattle, and the cattle-disease prevention act was in force. The only case of contagious disease reported were three of foot and mouth disease which were promptly isolated and treated, the disease being thus prevented from spreading to other cattle in the Fair, and thus about the district.

Palamcotta Cattle Fair, Tinnevelly district.—This Fair commenced on the 21st September and lasted for 19 days. No special breeds of cattle were exhibited. Local breeds and cross between the Mysore and Alambadi breed were brought. Cattle were brought in from Kristnagiri and Dharampuri taluks of the Salem district, and from Tirumangalam and Dindigul taluks of the Madura district, also from the taluks of the Tinnevelly district. The numbers of animals at the Fair was 4,813, of which 4,546 were bullocks, 77 cows, and the rest buffaloes; of these, 3,709 were sold. At the commencement of the Fair the market was dull owing to want of rain, but after a few showers had fallen, prices were high. The sanitary arrangements are reported to have been unsatisfactory and the water-supply was insufficient. There were however no cases of contagious disease. Act 11 of 1866 was in force. The Stock Inspector makes certain suggestions for the improvement of the Fair which will be considered by the district authorities.

Mahadeswaram Hills Cattle Fair.—This Fair was held from the 16th to the 18th October 1895 in the Kollegal district. The number of cattle attending was 4,000, of which 3,500 were bullocks and bulls and 500 cows, and of these, about 700 changed hands. The cattle were of the Kankanhalli, Alambadi and Baragur, as well as the local breed and were brought in from the places mentioned. The sanitary arrangements were satisfactory and no disease is reported.

Santhaikhana Cattle Fair.—This Fair was held in the Kavathalli village of the Kollegal taluk on the 19th of October. About 2,000 cattle were brought in of the Alambadi, Baragur and local breed; the cattle came on from the Fair at Mahadeswaram hills and are on their way to Goolam. About 300 changed hands.

Goolam Cattle Fair.—This Fair was held on the 18th and two succeeding days, and 2,500 animals attended, of which 500 changed hands. Sanitary arrangements seem to have been satisfactory, and no cases of contagious disease were reported from the Fair.

Kulagunda Cattle Fair.—This Fair was held at Kulagunda in the South Cannara district from the 1st to the 16th November 1895, about 25,000 head changed hands. The cattle were Bettadapur breed of bullocks and bulls, Shirsay breed of buffaloes, Hassan breed of buffaloes. The bullocks and bulls were chiefly brought in from the villages of Mysore, and the buffaloes from Shirsay in South Cannara and male buffaloes only from Hassan in the Mysore Province. Prices were moderate at the beginning, but demand great and prices rose 50 per cent. Water and fodder plentiful. Sanitary arrangements appear satisfactory, the cattle-disease prevention act was in force. Rinderpest and foot and mouth disease broke out in the latter part of the Fair. Fourteen cases of rinderpest were treated in hospital and nine cases of foot and mouth disease. The herds in which they occurred were isolated and disinfected.

Mecheri Cattle Fair.—This Fair was held from the 25th February to the 8th of March, about 5,000 animals consisting of plough and cart bullocks with some calves attended, and of these, 1,500 were sold. The breeds were chiefly Alambadi, Dharampuri and Salem, brought in from Dharampuri, Salem, Namakal and Tiruchengoda taluks.

Prices were high on the first few days, after which they were normal. The arrangements seem to have been good, but water was somewhat scarce. It appears that there are two Government wells at this place which would give sufficient water if they were cleaned out and protected, and it seems advisable for this to be taken into consideration by the district officers. The sanitary arrangements appear to have been good; there was only one case of contagious disease (foot and mouth) which was promptly isolated and the disease did not spread.

Kumbakonam Cattle Fair.—This Fair was held in the Tanjore district from the 26th February to the 16th March, altogether about 7,000 cattle attended, and three-quarters of those brought were sold. The breeds were Mysore, of which about 200 were brought in Alambadi, of which there were 2,000 and the rest local bred animals. They were brought in from Bangalore and other parts of Mysore, Salem, North Arcot, Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts. The market was brisk, the situation of the town near the Fair is advantageous, and there is every likelihood of its increasing in popularity. The sanitary and other arrangements appear to have been good. There were 12 cases of foot and mouth disease in the Fair, but these were promptly isolated and treated, so that the disease did not spread. One animal is said to have died of anthrax.

Adamancottah Cattle Fair.—This Fair was held in March—April in the Salem district from the 31st March. About 6,000 bullocks and 50 cows attended, and of these, about 1,000 were sold. The breeds were chiefly Alambadi, Dharampuri, Kolaur, and were brought in from the Hosur, Kishnagiri, Dharampuri and Salem taluks.

The market was not brisk and prices were very low, about 10 per cent. below the average, and this is said to have been due to the fact that some of the traders who usually come in from Palcode and Coimbatore being absent.

The whole of the arrangements seem to have been very good, and there were no cases of contagious disease reported from the fair.

Bengal.

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department in Bengal, reports :—

"There are about thirty-six large Fairs held in Bengal, where various classes of animals are disposed of, and of these, four of the most important have been visited, *viz.*, Sonepore, Kalimpong, Barahpur (Shahabad) and Sitamarhi."

It will be seen from this that the other Fairs are not visited by a Veterinary officer or Veterinary Assistant, so that there is practically no check on the spread of contagious diseases. It is hoped that now some Veterinary Assistants have concluded their training at the Bengal Veterinary Institution, arrangements will be made for the inspection of all Cattle Fairs held in the Province, and the isolation of cattle sick from contagious disorders will be carried out.

Kalimpong Fair.—The cattle were more largely represented this year, but there is still much room for improvement, both in numbers and quality. The Nepali breed are very small and compact with small bone. The Sikkim cattle known as the "Siri" breed are comparatively large and handsome beasts, having a long coat, a well developed hump and large powerful frame. On the whole the Fair was larger and a better class of animal attended.

Barahpur Fair.—This Fair was very well attended, 18,473 cattle attended and were admitted to the grounds, whilst it is estimated that there were about 15,000 head of cattle and 1,000 buffaloes collected outside. The cattle were of good useful stamp though small in size, and are largely purchased by dealers from Lower Bengal for cart work, and are of the class generally seen in the streets of Calcutta.

Some of the pairs exhibited were really fine cattle. The Superintendent remarks :—

"The three bulls collected only showed what could be done if big landowners would retain the better bred bull calves and rear them for the benefit of the surrounding district."

With this remark I quite agree, my opinion being that more good can be done for cattle breeding by the purchase and turning loose of considerable numbers of the better class of the indigenous bulls than in any other way.

Sitamarhi Fair.—The Superintendent visited this Fair from the 22nd to 24th March. This mela is a well known cattle market to which planters and others come to buy good plough and cart bullocks. The better class of cart bullocks used in Lower Bengal are also bought at this Fair.

The attendance was very good indeed, over 150,000 cattle being present on the 24th. An agricultural Show was held this year, and prizes awarded to cattle for the first time. This was very successful. The number of entries being large and competition keen. The Superintendent remarks :—

"I explained to the meeting the object of these Shows and recommended that they should introduce some good up country bulls for the purpose of crossing with their present good cattle. The committee decided to purchase two Hissar bulls and to consider the advisability of employing a veterinary assistant to instruct the cattle owners in the better method of treating their animals and preventing the spread of contagious disease."

Both these measures are commendable, and more especially so is the employment of Veterinary Assistants in the inspection of the cattle gathered together at the Fair with a view to isolating and treating cattle suffering from contagious disease. If anything is be done in the way of preventing spread of the contagious maladies affecting cattle, a commencement can well be made in the proper veterinary supervision of the large Cattle Fairs and the isolation of diseased cattle and herds. If this be neglected, it is very certain that disease will be spread all over the country should it appear at a Fair.

Sonepore Fair.—This Fair was held from the end of October until the 7th of November. The attendance was very good, some 30,000 animals being brought in. This number may be taken as approximately correct, but not absolutely reliable as there is no systematic arrangement of enclosures. Last year the committee decided to substitute a Cattle Show and give prizes for cattle instead of horses. This was therefore the first time a show of cattle had been held here, and there was in consequence a considerable amount of difficulty in getting the people to understand what was required. The animals shown are reported to have been of good class generally. Prices ruled high and the Commissariat Officer who attended was unable to make any purchases owing to the prices being beyond his limit.

Punjab.

Amritsar Baisakhi Fair.—This Fair was held from the 7th to the 15th of April 1895, the attendance was rather better than last year, 71,965 animals attending against 60,527 last year. Of these, 69,413 changed hands, representing a transfer of capital, amounting to Rs. 10,66,263, and an income to the Municipality of Rs. 8,995. The Municipality distributed Rs. 1,985 in prizes to cattle.

The usual sanitary arrangements were made and a temporary hospital for the segregation of animals attacked by contagious diseases opened. All animals were inspected by the Veterinary Assistants prior to their admission to the Fair-ground, and 12 cases of contagious disease were detected and isolated at once in the hospital pound established for this purpose.

Sirsa Autumn Cattle Fair.—This Fair was held from the 6th August to the 4th September 1895, it cannot be looked on as having been a successful gathering, only 8,828 animals attending against 24,328 last year. The demand was very brisk, many purchasers going away disappointed ; 8,824 animals were sold for Rs. 2,21,537, yielding Rs. 4,558 to the district as fees. Prices were normal.

Cattle were brought in from Hissar, Bikanir, Jhind, Rohtak, Patiala, Ludhiana and Ferozepore. They were distributed to Bulandshahr, Moradabad, Aligarh, Kurnal, Meerut, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Rohtak, Hissar, Ludhiana, Umballa, Muzaffargarh and Faridkote. The sanitary arrangements were satisfactory. No contagious disease appeared.

Jehazgarh Autumn Cattle Fair.—This Fair was held from the 10th to the 26th September 1895, at Jehazgarh in the Rohtak district. It was very successful ; 52,310 animals attended, of which 25,325 changed hands for Rs. 6,85,005, yielding Rs. 10,705 in fees to the district. Business was brisk. Prices at first below normal, but they rose towards the third day to normal. Of the cattle sold, 14,171 were of the first quality. The breeds were chiefly Harriana and Mewati, but Jungal, Marwari, Bagri, Nagori and Parbatsari were also brought in. The cattle were brought in from Rohtak, Hissar, Gurgaon, Jhind, Ulwar, Delhi, Patiala, Jaipur, Dujana, Nabha, Pataudi, Kurnal, Ferozepore, Jodhpur and Bikanir, in order of numbers. They were distributed to Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Saharanpur, Bulandshahr, Etawah, Kurnal, Muthra, Delhi, Hissar, Gurgaon, Moradabad, Rohtak, Cawnpur, Agra, Budaon, Bikanir, Ulwar, Jeypur, Khaitari, Loharu, Patiala, Dujana, Pataudi, Nabha, Ferozepore, Jhind, Ludhiana, Amballa, Mainpuri, Etah, and Jullundur. The whole of the arrangements were excellent. Two cases of black-quarter occurred at the Fair.

Bhiwani Cattle Fair.—This Fair was held from the 20th September to the 3rd of October. It was a great success, 23,963 animals attending against 4,919 last year. Of this number, 10,288 were sold for Rs. 2,57,859. The reason of this great increase is that there is a fodder famine, and cattle were consequently cheap. The income to the district is Rs. 4,039. The animals were chiefly Harianna, Bagri, Mewati and Marwari, brought in from Hissar, Rohtak, Jhind,

Loharu, Jeypur, Ulwar, and Bikanir. They were chiefly adult and were distributed to the following districts :—Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Ferozepore, Delhi, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Amballa, Patiala, Imlota, Budaon, Gwalior, Dujana, Jullundur, Aligarh, Muthra, Saharanpur and Ludhiana. The dealers of Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Meerut and Delhi purchased the greater number of the cattle. The sanitary arrangements were very unsatisfactory, no Veterinary Assistant being in attendance. Arrangements have now been made to ensure proper veterinary inspection.

Hissar Autumn Cattle Fair.—This Fair was held from the 5th to the 18th September 1895. The attendance was better than last year, about 20,000 animals coming in against 12,000 last year. Of this number, 17,945 changed hands for Rs. 5,75,204, the amount realised from fees was Rs. 9,045. The breeds brought in were chiefly Harrianna, Bagri or Bikanir, a few Marwari and Nagori. They were for the most part Harriana from the Hissar district, young and adult stock were in nearly equal numbers. The districts of supply were Hissar, Bikanir, Loharu, Jhind, Jodhpur, Jeypur, Patiala and Rohtak. The districts to which cattle were taken are.——Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Delhi, Bijnour, Kurnal, Amballa, Jullundur, Patiala, Ludhiana, Ferozepore, Gurdaspur, Faridkote, Jhind, Hoshiarpur, Nabha, Amritsar, Rohtak, Bikanir, Hissar and Bareilly. The sanitary and other arrangements were bad, and the veterinary inspection was badly carried out. Arrangements have now been made to improve these in future. No disease occurred.

Jullundur Cattle Fair.—The Jullundur Cattle Fair was held from the 24th September to the 2nd October 1895. The attendance was up to the average, 5,563 cattle being brought in, and of these, 4,134 changed hands. The majority of the animals came in from Jullundur, Patiala, Ferozepore, Kapurthala and Ludhiana, and were distributed to the Punjab districts. The chief trade was in male and cow buffaloes. Trade was brisk and prices normal. The sanitary and other arrangements were good. No disease occurred at the fair.

Central Provinces.

Wun Cattle Fair.—This is the largest Cattle Fair in the Province. It was held in February. The figures of statistics collected on the spot show an improvement on those of last year. The total number of animals brought for sale was 9,455, of which, 4,191 changed hands, representing a transfer of Rs. 1,01,091, and an income to the district of Rs. 1,161-2-0. A few prizes were distributed amongst the different classes of animals. The grant of money prizes having been discontinued by Government a proposal has been made by the local board to set aside Rs. 200 annually for prizes.

Baluchistan.

Sibi Fair.—A few cattle are brought in to the Horse Fair which is held in Sibi. Three hundred and fifteen were exhibited last year against 153 this year. There does not appear to be any trade carried on. The cattle are brought from the Kachhi and Nari tracts, and are of superior stamp. Thirty-four were sold to transport, police and municipalities.

Quetta.—A few cattle, under 100, were also exhibited at the Quetta Show. Captain Bruce remarks that although there is a decrease in certain classes of cattle yet, on the whole, the figures compare favorably with those of last year, and the condition and breed of the cattle is reported by the judges to be commendable. The cattle are brought from the villages round Quetta where they are bred.

Bombay.

Ahmednagar.—This Show commenced on the 25th November 1895 and was held in conjunction with the Horse Show; the total number of animals exhibited was 218 against 168 last year. There was a distinct improvement.

Moro.

This Show was held in connection with the Horse Fair in February. There was a considerable falling off in the numbers attending, 147 against 392 last year. The few animals shown were of good quality.

Talhar.

This Show was held in connection with the Horse Show in February. The total number of animals exhibited was 41 against 32 last year. The zamindars appear to take but little interest in the Show.

Bhuj.

This Show was held in connection with the Horse Show. The total number of animals exhibited was 185 against 24 last year. The falling off is attributed to scarcity of fodder.

Native States.

Ulwar.—A small Cattle Show was held at the time of the Horse Show from the 25th September to the 4th October. It was fairly well attended, 2,689 animals being brought in, of which 1,232 changed hands. The cattle are reported to have been chiefly of the Marwari and Nagori breeds, and though useful animals for agricultural work were too small for Government seige train purposes. The greater number (978) were brought in from Ulwar, the remainder from Jeypore, British territory and Bhurtpore. They were distributed chiefly to British territory, 712 being taken. The rest went to Ulwar, Jeypore, and Bhurtpore. Prizes were awarded by the Durbar.

Jodhpore.—A small Show was held here in connection with the Horse Fair from the 25th to the 30th of March. The attendance was very poor owing to the scarcity of fodder in the tract, and those brought in were in very bad condition. The cattle were of the Nagori and Marwari breeds and were brought in from Jodhpore, 222 animals were sold out of 377 attending. They were taken by dealers to Marwar, Punjab, Guzerat and Jeypore.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

V.—VETERINARY INSTRUCTION.

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573. The examinations commenced on 19th and terminated on 29th of April 1895. Fifty-one students presented themselves for examination in classes A, B and C, of whom 37 passed. Of these, however, only 14 were examined for their final, and of these, 9 passed. This shows an improvement on last year, giving as it does, an average of 72·54 passes in the three classes, as against 57·14 last year; whilst the percentage of those who passed their final examination was 64·4 against 40 last year. Still, notwithstanding this improvement, one cannot but be struck by the fact that an institution, costing Rs. 40,000 should only be able to turn out 9 students during the year. Bombay Veterinary College.

574. The results given above and which are contained in the Annual Report of the Bombay Veterinary College for the year 1895-96 do not show the working of this institution for the year under review. The examinations being held in April, the results are really those which should have been shown in 1894-95. In the reports of all other Veterinary Colleges and Schools in India, the results of the examinations are given in the report of the year to which they really refer, and this I consider should also be done in Bombay. I purpose addressing the Government on this subject with a view of obtaining a more uniform system in this respect.

575. On 1st April 1895, 58 students were on the rolls of the College, 16 left and 21 joined leaving 63 at the end of the year.

576. The records of the hospital give the following information relative to patients, etc.:—

(*a*) *In-patients.*—1,820 cases were admitted in 1895, as compared with 1,766 in 1894, showing an increase of 54. The various classes of animals admitted were as follows:—Horses 477, cattle 1,042, and dogs 301. The daily average was 176, showing an increase of 19 over that of the last year.

(*b*) *Out-patients.*—662 were treated during 1895, showing an increase of 104 over that of the last year.

(*c*) *Mortality.*—The mortality in horses for 1895 was at the rate of 7 per cent., in cattle 4 per cent., and in dogs 41 per cent., as compared with 6 per cent., 4 per cent., and 38 per cent., respectively, of the last year.

577. The summer session of this important institution commenced on the 6th May 1895, when 47 new students joined; of these, 17 were military, 13 scholarship-holders, from District Boards and Municipalities, etc., and 17 free. Lahore Veterinary School.

The senior or second year class numbered 52 and the junior class was reduced to 36, thus making a total of 88 students in the College.

578. The final examination commenced on 8th and finished on 16th April 1896. The Examining Board consisted of:—

Veterinary-Major J. J. Philips, Army Veterinary Department ...	President.
Veterinary-Captain H. T. Pease, Assistant to the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department	Members.
Veterinary-Lieutenant H. P. Turnbull, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab	Members.

579. The senior class or those students who presented themselves for the examination for the certificate of Veterinary Assistants, number 52, of whom 36 were successful and 16 failed to satisfy the Examiners.

These examinations cannot be looked upon as having produced such satisfactory results as usual, for, although the percentage of passes is about the same, still, the marks obtained by each student is lower, showing that the general standard had fallen off.

The Board of Examiners remark on this subject as follows :—

"The chief cause of failure was found to be due to the manifest difficulty in applying practically the knowledge gained, a deficiency not uncommon, but which is attended with more or less serious results when the student leaves College."

There, however, appears to have been a difference of opinion on this point as the Board proceeds to state :—

"One of the Examiners, however, considered that the students generally have much more practical knowledge this year than last."

Veterinary-Captain Pease, who was nominated by the Government of India to attend all Examination Boards, and who owing to his knowledge of the vernacular is particularly well qualified to form a correct opinion of the students, states :—

"The results of the Examination at this institution were not very satisfactory, and neither Mr. Turnbull nor I consider that the men were as good as those who presented themselves last year. The lowness of the marks will indicate that the standard this year was not up to the average. The men were practically wanting in practical knowledge both in medicine and surgery, it seems to me that the classes are too large, for it must be an exceedingly difficult matter to put every man out of a class of 52, through his facings. I suggest more careful selection of men, and a reduction in numbers, so that there may be a better chance of turning out better trained men who will be of use in the districts when left to their own devices."

At the entrance examination for admission to the College, in aptitude in handling animals, 90 candidates presented themselves for 23 vacancies; this will prove the great popularity which this institution has gained.

580. The following is a return showing the number of indoor and outdoor patients treated during the year :—

	In-door. 1894-95.	In-door. 1895-96.	Out-door. 1894-95.	Out-door. 1895-96.
Horses	505	563	2,072	1,928
Cattle and other animals ...	119	151	1,206	1,435

By which it will be seen that 2,491 horses were treated against 2,577 last year, this shows a slight decrease, *viz.*, 86, so small indeed that it may be considered as a yearly fluctuation to which any institution is liable.

The cattle treated show a marked increase, *viz.*, 1,586 against 1,325 last year, being an increase of 261. The death-rate has been excessively low, *viz.*, 11 horses and 11 cattle, amongst the deaths recorded amongst horses were 3 cases of glanders, and amongst the cattle and other animals, 22 cases of rabies, all of which were destroyed.

The number of patients available for clinical instruction is most satisfactory, and should be sufficient to ensure good practical Veterinary Assistants being turned out. The low death-rate is attributed by the Principal, to the zeal and skill of the Professor, Veterinary-Lieutenant E. E. Martin.

581. The number of surgical operations performed was 711, or an increase of over 40 over last year. On this point the Principal reports as follows :—

"This included 62 cases of castration, an increase of 39 over last year. Most of these were horses belonging to Pathan horse dealers who pass through Lahore in December and January, and as they are free patients and are operated on by the students under the supervision of the teaching staff, generally Veterinary-Lieutenant Martin, they are a most important class to encourage, as every student is then enabled to perform this particular operation once or oftener with his own hands."

582. The number of horses shod in the forge was 1,350, showing an increase of 108 last year; the increase last year was entirely owing to the Durbar.

583. A class for nalbunds or shoeing-smiths has been established during the year and the first course is completed. Referring to this most important

branch of education which has been added to the College, the Principal states :—

"The number of the class was 6, and all these men passed a successful examination in the art of horse-shoeing before a Board, consisting of Veterinary-Lieutenant H. P. Turnbull, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, and Veterinary-Lieutenant E. W. Larnder, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, on 11th January 1896. A certificate of competency was granted to these men. The successful candidates came from the following places :—

"Hissar, Jhelum, Kurnal, Sialkot, Gorakhpore, North-Western Provinces and Imperial Service Artillery, Kashmir. They all readily found employment, one man enlisting as nalbund in a Native Cavalry Regiment. A new class, consisting of 8, is now under instruction. This scheme for the training of shoeing-smiths has taken on far better than I ever expected ; the class for 1897-98 being already full and 2 names registered for that of 1898-99. The accommodation, however, is limited, and in an actual handicraft like horse-shoeing, it is impossible to teach more than a small class at a time."

The sum of Rs. 4,595-6-0 was received as fees and shoeing charges during the year, this shows a decrease of Rs. 500-4-0 on last year's receipts, this is attributed by the Principal mainly to the fact that during 1894-95 every endeavour was made to dispose of outstandings, and the income this year is what has been earned in it, and is not supplemented by any receipts from outstandings.

584. It is gratifying to find that rather than there is any difficulty to find employment for the men who have been granted certificates, there is a difficulty to supply the demand. On this point the Principal states :—

"The annual income of the College since its foundation in 1882 is shown in Appendix S.

"There still appears to be a demand for qualified veterinary assistants. During the year 1895-96, through the register of wants and vacancies I keep in this College office, I obtained places for 51 qualified veterinary assistants, and just before the last examination I had applications from various employers for 22 men in different parts of the empire, but at the time there was not a man disengaged. During the year I was applied to, by the Government of the Straits Settlements for the services of a veterinary assistant at Penang, which a former pupil of the College has been sent to fill up."

585. This being the last occasion on which Veterinary-Captain Nunn will submit a report on this institution, he having asked to be allowed to revert to home service, I feel that I cannot but express my appreciation of the good work done by him during the 6 years he has held the important post of Principal.

In referring to his departure, he brings to notice the good work done by Veterinary-Lieutenant E. E. Martin, Professor of this College, and also the native portion of the teaching staff, and referring to the latter, he remarks :—

"During the time I have been Principal, a complete set of text-books, in the vernacular, have been brought out by various members of the staff at their own expense, and I am afraid also at a loss ; had not these books been published, I fail to see how the College could have progressed, for the students would have had to depend on what notes they could have taken during lectures."

586. During the year under review, the following have been published by the staff :—

Manual of Cattle-disease, in Urdu, by Sayad Sardar Shah Gilani, House Surgeon and Lecturer, Lahore Veterinary College.

Veterinary Diagrams, in Urdu, by Syad Amir Shah, Khan Bahadur, Lecturer, Veterinary College, Lahore.

The Manual by Sardar Shah Gilani is a simple work meant for the zemindar ; in it, all technical terms have, as far as possible, been eliminated ; native drugs, such as are found in most bazaars, have been advocated in lieu of English medicines which are too expensive and often unprocurable, and in fact it has been written to supply a long-felt want. The Government of India have been pleased to award an honorarium of Rs. 250 to the writer, and 543 copies have up to the present been ordered by various Local Governments and others.

587. I would once more record my high appreciation of the excellent work done by the teaching staff in this direction.

From the above review, we may summarize as follows :—

(*a*) That this College is maintaining its popularity amongst the native population.

(*b*) That the supply of Veterinary Assistants is not yet equal to the demand.

(*c*) That the results of the examinations held this year have proved the candidates to be somewhat inferior to those who have presented themselves on former occasions, especially as regards practical knowledge.

(*d*) That the cause, in all probability, is due to the fact that the classes are too large.

(*e*) That the practice is well maintained and that it is ample to afford clinical instruction to the students.

(*f*) That the formation of a class for nalbunds is likely to prove of infinite value.

588. Whilst adverting to the Lahore Veterinary College, it might be stated that this institution provided 24 veterinary assistants for the Chitral Field Force; this will show its usefulness, but I regret to find that the same fault was found with some of these men as is found by the Superintendents, to mark their career in civil life, *viz.*, that whilst some are lazy and unreliable, many are useless from a practical point of view. From a report on these men, received through the Principal Veterinary Officer in India, I find that 11 of the 24 employed are badly reported on, the majority for want of practical knowledge, or, as is stated with reference to this, by the Inspecting Veterinary Officer:—

"These men have all qualified at the Lahore Veterinary College. They are sadly wanting in experience and very little able to apply their theoretical knowledge; they require constant supervision in the duty they perform in hospital, where they attend to the dressing of simple wounds."

This question will be more amply dealt with in the Cattle Section, by the Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, when considering the work done by veterinary assistants in the districts.

Bengal Veterinary Institution.

589. This institution has now completed the second year of its existence, and during the year under review, the first batch of students have been examined for their certificates. Nineteen presented themselves for examination, of whom 12 passed and 7 were rejected, giving an average of 63 per cent. of passes. These 12 students having now qualified, it remains to be seen whether they will find employment in Bengal, as on their success in this direction will depend the success of the institution.

Twenty new students joined the institution and all have regularly attended the course of lectures.

The classes therefore consisted of:—

Class A	...	...	...	...	24
Class B	...	...	...	...	19
				TOTAL ...	43

590. The hospital attached to the institution appears to be more popular than it was, and in this way more practice was obtained for the students. During the year under review, 432 horses, 234 head of cattle, 62 dogs and 45 sheep, etc., making a total of 773 animals, were treated; this shows an improvement of 110 when compared with last year.

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, who is also the Principal of this Institution, states:—

"The number of cattle, in-patients, has very much fallen off. The number treated last year being 129 against 61 for the year 1895-96. One probable explanation for this is that in the former year, the Commissariat Department sent a large number of their sick cattle from Dum Dum to the institution for medical care, while this year the number of patients from this source was few. It is hoped that the Commissariat Department will continue to send their sick animals to this hospital, as it will afford much practice to the students, and there is every appliance for the careful treatment and nursing of animals, and trained assistants constantly watching the cases. Cattle practice is extremely important as a part of the veterinary instruction, and as this Branch of their profession will probably form the main work of veterinary Assistants employed by the District Boards, it is desirable to obtain as many bovine patients as possible."

The subject is one of great interest, for not only will it provide patients for clinical instruction, but also will it ensure proper and careful treatment of Government animals; this will therefore form the subject of a special reference to the Government of India.

It is pleasing to note that the students who have passed have had the opportunity of seeing the different forms of contagious diseases, including glanders, rinderpest and foot and mouth disease, and that they also have had the advantage of seeing several obstetric cases.

591. There were 181 operations performed against 169 last year. All the second-year students were put through a course of operations on the dead subject, and afterwards each performed at least two operations on the living animal under supervision.

592. The distance at which this institution is situated from Calcutta has been one of its greatest draw backs, as the students found it next to impossible to attend, I am therefore pleased to find that the sum of Rs. 25,000 has been sanctioned for the erection of quarters for students; this should add greatly to the popularity of the institution.

593. The Principal concludes his remarks on the working of this institution as follows :—

'On the whole, the progress of the School may be considered to have been good, and it may be anticipated that in succeeding years it will grow in popularity."

He then proceeds to advocate the extension of the period during which students remain at this institution, from 2 to 3 years. This, however, I do not agree with.

594. Veterinary-Captain Pease, Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, who was on the Board of Examiners at all the Schools and Colleges, states with reference to the examination of students of this institution :—

"The examinations at the Bengal Veterinary Institution were fairly satisfactory. Twelve men out of nineteen satisfied the Examiners, but the standard of examination was decidedly low, compared with that required at other Colleges.

"The Bengali is not to my mind well suited for a veterinarian, and the labour of bringing the men up to the standard which they have attained must have been very great. The men do not compare at all favourably with those seen at Lahore and Ajmere. The great deficiency is in the practical portion of the examination, especially in cattle practice.

Rajputana Veterinary School.

595. This School has now reached its second year of existence.

During the year under review, a most important change has been effected with the sanction of the Agent to the Governor General. The course now commences on 1st July, and with the exception of ten days' recess in September, continues uninterruptedly to 31st March. This change was made with a view of saving the Native States the expense incurred by pupils going to and returning from their homes in the middle of the term, and to avoid work during the hottest months in the year. The result of this change has been most beneficial.

596. During the year, nine new students joined the School, making a total of 31; two left, leaving 29 who attended during the full course. The States who had pupils under training were as follows :—

Jeypore	...	5
Ulwar	...	2
Bhurtpur	...	3
Dholpore	...	1
Kerowlee	...	1
Jodhpur	...	2
Oodeypore	...	2
Kishengurh	...	1
Bundi	...	1
Bikanir	...	2
Kotah	...	2
		22
Private students	...	7
Total	...	29

Class B consisted of 11 students who having passed the first examination in April 1895 returned to study for the second or final test.

597. The examinations were conducted by :—

Veterinary-Captain H. T. Pease, Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.

Veterinary-Lieutenant J. Loughlin, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

These officers conducted the examination in 1894-95. For the examination of the junior class, 18 students entered, of whom three failed. For the examination of the senior class, 11 students entered, of whom 2 failed, the remaining 9 were declared by the Examiners to be qualified as veterinary assistants.

The percentage of passes was most satisfactory, but in addition to this, it is most gratifying to find that the actual number of marks obtained by those students who passed was above the average.

The examinations for the senior class embraced the subjects of equine and bovine medicine and surgery, the examination of horses as to soundness, detection of disease and lameness.

598. The number of patients treated during the year was 357 against 117 last year, proving that the institution is yearly becoming more popular. The following will show the classes of animals treated :—

		In-door patients.	Out-door patients.	Total.
Equine	...	140	107	247
Bovine	...	29	14	43
Canine ...	...	27	32	59
Miscellaneous	...	7	1	8
		203	154	357

On this point the Principal states :—

"From the lists it will be seen that the equine practice was sufficient, both in quantity and variety to supply object lessons for clinical instruction. The cattle practice, although small, has increased. But with regard to this class of practice, I would point out that the diseases and accidents, other than contagious maladies, with which cattle are liable to become affected, are simple and unimportant when compared with the many severe diseases and accidents from which horses suffer. In my opinion the most important subject in connection with cattle practice and the one in which veterinary assistants are most likely to be called upon to exercise their skill is contagious diseases, as cattle plague, anthrax, foot and mouth disease. These diseases are seldom met with except in an epizootic form, and therefore cannot be studied clinically at a veterinary hospital, nevertheless, every pupil who passed out of the School in 1896, possessed a theoretical knowledge, not only of the causes, nature, symptoms and treatment of these diseases, but also of the manner in which they spread and of the precautionary measures best calculated to suppress them."

I agree with the Principal in thinking that the equine practice is sufficient, but with reference to the cattle practice of this institution, I greatly regret to find that it so very below the mark. Only 43 head of cattle, including both in-door and out-door patients, have been treated during the year, and this is not sufficient to give the students the slightest idea of their work. I cannot agree with the Principal in thinking that the diseases, other than contagious maladies, from which cattle suffer, are unimportant. In large villages we constantly meet with a number of bullocks suffering from abdominal, and in the winter especially, from pulmonary complaints, and it is these that the veterinary assistants should be able to treat; nothing adds to the popularity of these men more than being able to save a zemindar's bullock when he is known to be really ill. With reference to his remarks on contagious diseases, I fear he will find that the ordinary veterinary assistant will utterly fail to put into practice that which he has learned theoretically, and therefore I would advise that in future, when any outbreaks are known to exist, the senior students should be taken out and shown the form of disease which may be prevalent, and should also be shown the sanitary and precautionary measures which should be adopted; without such practical training I feel confident that the students will be found lamentably wanting when called to the seat of an outbreak.

599. In addition to the veterinary classes, 7 men from Native States have attended a 6 months' course in shoeing and have received instruction in the anatomy and physiology of the horse's foot. The number of horses shod during the year was 460. This is most satisfactory; I need not state the necessity which exists in this country for qualified nalbunds.

600. *Annual receipts and charges.*—On this point the Principal states :—

"In connection with the financial position of the School, it is satisfactory to find that the year under report was begun with an opening balance of Rs. 126-1-10 and ended with a closing balance of Rs. 1,735-4-3."

601. The good work done by Mr. Mobarik Ali Khan, the Assistant Superintendent, is brought to notice by the Principal, to his tact with the pupils and through his unremitting attention to the progress made by the students of both classes, much of the success of the year's work is due.

I am pleased to find that the Ajmere and Beawar Municipalities have intimated their intention to contribute Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 a month, respectively, to be given as scholarships, and that the Agent to the Governor General has sanctioned one free scholarship, the gift of which is vested in the Principal of the School.

602. Veterinary-Captain Pease, who was deputed as an Examiner on the Boards held at the various Schools and Colleges in India, reports as follows on the examination held at this institution :—

"The students of the Ajmere School did the teachers great credit. I thought it advisable to examine the men up to the same standard as Lahore and was very much surprised to find how good they were. The men show that they have been carefully and thoroughly well taught, and I found them quite equal to the better class of men turned out at Lahore, and they certainly give evidence of more careful training, and I think much credit is due to the Principal and teaching staff."

I agree with Veterinary-Captain Pease in thinking that the success gained is most creditable, and our thanks are due to the Principal, Veterinary-Captain Hagger, for his assiduity in the training of these men. On this point, the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, in his order on the report, submitted by the Principal, states :—

"The Agent to the Governor General congratulates Veterinary-Captain Hagger and his staff on the successful results of the examination, which afford a sure proof of the care and attention bestowed on the education of the students."

603. The Burmese do not appear very assiduous, for the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, in remarking on the work done at the School, states that the majority of the Burmese youths appear to divide their year into feast days and holidays, but notwithstanding, it is satisfactory to find that, on the whole, most of the pupils worked well. Burma Veterinary School.

604. Ten students were sent for instruction from the Southern Shan States and at the end of the year 41 were on the rolls.

605. Lectures were delivered throughout the year on physiology, materia medica, anatomy, medicine and surgery and handling of animals. Every endeavour was made to afford them clinical instruction, and it is contemplated to give them a couple of months' practical work in the district.

606. The annual examination was held in August 1895; 33 pupils presented themselves for examination, of whom 9 obtained 75 per cent. of marks, 20 more than 50 per cent., the remaining 4 failed to pass. This must be looked upon as very satisfactory.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT

VI.—TOURS OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

VI.—TOURS OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

607. Table P (page cxiv) will show the tours of the various Superintendents during the past year. This Table also gives the number of miles travelled, the districts visited and the Shows attended.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

VII.—GENERAL.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

VII.—GENERAL.

608. Table Q (page cxvi) shows the Provincial cost of the Department for the official year 1895-96, amounting to Rs. 2,25,636-10-5 against Rs. 1,51,061-6-4 in 1894-95. The chief differences are under the following heads:— **Provincial cost of Department.**

Salaries of officers and establishment,

Travelling allowance of officers and establishment, and

Stable feed and keep.

General Remarks.

609. One hundred and sixty horse and pony stallions were employed during the year as against 144 in 1894-95. This shows an increase of 16. Of this number, 140 were employed against 113 in the previous year. This shows better working. **Horse-breeding.**

610. 7,682 mares were covered against 4,972, shewing an increase of 2,710. The number of mares covered per stallion employed rose from 44·0 to 54·8.

611. The number of produce was 1,872 against 1,090 in 1894-95, showing an increase of 782; this gives an average of 16·5 in lieu of 10·97, which is very satisfactory.

612. The number of mares for horse and pony-breeding stood as follows:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
For horse-breeding	10,697	10,861
For pony-breeding	24,197	23,912

613. For mule-breeding, 506 mares were covered against 210 last year, showing 52·4 covered per stallion used against 34·2 in 1894-95. **Mule breeding.**

614. Castration has greatly improved; the following will show the results:— **Castration.**

	1894-95.	1895-96.
North-Western Provinces	115	201
North Punjab	422	801
South Punjab	404	643
Baluchistan	142	69
Total ...	1,083	1,714

615. The Veterinary Assistants have done good work amongst cattle and have treated 1,11,723 against 103,198, showing an increase of 8,525 animals treated. **Cattle treated.**

616. The Veterinary Dispensaries are doing good work and supplying a great want. Bombay still takes the lead in this direction; 17,554 were treated in this Presidency against 14,315 last year. **Dispensaries.**

617. Some progress has been made in cattle-breeding, and a considerable start has been made in the Bacteriological Survey. A very considerable improvement has taken place in the veterinary inspection of Cattle Fairs, and it is hoped that soon every fair in India will be thoroughly inspected and one source of contagium will thus disappear. **Cattle-breeding.**

618. The above must, I think, be considered satisfactory; when, however, we look to our Schools and Colleges, I fear that we are not meeting with the success which could be desired. The men turned out from Lahore and Bombay are reported upon unfavourably, especially in practical knowledge, and it is feared that the Bengal students will not make good veterinary assistants; on the other hand, however, the students that passed from Ajmere are said to be most promising. **Schools and Colleges.**

Summary.—Imperial Horse-breeding.

619. To facilitate reference, I would add the following short summary of work done by the Department during the year, pointing out the directions in which improvement has taken place, and in which failure has been met with.

299 stallions were actually at stud work against 291 in 1894-95.

14,305 mares were covered against 12,837, showing an increase of 1,468 over the previous year. 47·6 mares were covered per stallion employed against 44·09.

3,961 foals are known to have been dropped against 3,113 last year.

620. The average of previous year's coverings per stallion employed was 13·6 against 11·82, but although there is a slight improvement in this direction, still most decided failure has been met with, and I feel that our most strenuous endeavours are required to ensure more successful working.

621. 2,365 remounts and young stock were obtained against 2,330 last year.

354 pedigrees were obtained against 321, still this is most unsatisfactory. A remedy is, however, difficult to suggest whilst so many remounts are purchased from dealers.

622. The cost of feed and keep of both horse and donkey stallions has increased, but not nearly to the amount I expected. The reduction of cost in the depôts is very satisfactory.

3,716 mares were branded against 3,235 in 1894-95.

623. The steady development of horse-breeding in those Native States in which this industry had already commenced, and the fact that it is being taken up by others, must tend in time to increase the horse supply of India.

Mule-breeding.

624. 364 donkey stallions were on the register against 361 in 1894-95. Of these, 289 were at stud work against 257 last year; this shows better working.

625. 18,491 pony mares were covered against 16,455, showing an increase of 2,036. 159 more donkey mares were covered.

The general percentage of mares covered per stallion employed was 50·6.

626. 3,734 mule foals are known to have dropped against 3,707, giving a general average of 14·4 against 14·64; this is still most unsatisfactory.

627. 1,746 mules were purchased against 1,807 last year; the falling off was in transport mules which can be obtained in fairly large numbers. The increase in the number bought by the Army Remount Department is satisfactory, as these are the mules that are difficult to obtain.

628. *Horse Fairs and Shows.*—All Horse Fairs and Shows proved successful. 3,345 more horses attended than last year. 1,879 remounts and young stock were purchased against 1,613 in 1894-95.

629. *Farms.*—The farms attached to the depôts do not show as large a balance in their favor as last year; the dry season will, however, account for a portion of the falling off.

630. *Laboratory.*—The Imperial Bacteriologist has not been able to make all the progress which is so much to be desired, but it is hoped that he will be in a position to commence bacteriological work shortly. Much useful work has, however, been done during the year by this officer.

631. *Baluchistan.*—I have attempted to summarize as shortly as possible the work done by this Department during the year, showing where progress has been made and where we have failed. I feel it due to Veterinary-Captain Maxwell, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan, to whom my best thanks are due to note the vast strides which have been made in horse breeding in this agency.

632. Forty-one stallions were on the registers at the end of the year against 37 at its commencement. These horses coverd 2,253 mares against 1,893 in 1894-95 and 1,218 in 1893-94; this increase is most marked.

633. The number of mares covered per stallion employed was as follows:—

1893-94	42·29
1894-95	47·32
1895-96	55·54

634. Mule-breeding has been started during the year and 94 mares were covered against 22 in 1894-95.

635. During the past year, 806 mares were branded against 503 last year.

636. Although no Salutris were appointed, 75 colts were castrated against 54 in 1894-95; sanction for the appointment of 4 Salutris has now been accorded, and I trust to be able to note a vast improvement in this direction next year.

637. I think the Government of India will agree with me that the results obtained in Baluchistan, a country possessing the best of mares, is most satisfactory and encouraging; the development of this industry in this agency is entirely due to the zeal and knowledge of his work possessed by Veterinary Captain Maxwell, although to this I would add that he has received most careful support from the District Officers.

638. In conclusion, it affords me the greatest pleasure to be again able to report that the officers of this Department have shown the greatest zeal in the performance of their duties. Conclusion.

Where all officers have worked well, it almost seems invidious to mention any specially, but the hard work performed by the following officers connected with horse-breeding is specially worthy of mention:—

Veterinary-Captain Maxwell.
Veterinary-Lieutenant Turnbull.
" " Larnder.
" " Loughlin.

To their untiring energy in the performance of their duties must be attributed the satisfactory results which it is my pleasing duty to be able to point to during the past year.

Veterinary-Captain Hagger has been very successful in the Ajmere Veterinary School.

Veterinary-Captain Gunn has devoted much attention to cattle-breeding in addition to his duties which are connected with the Bengal Veterinary Institution.

Veterinary-Captain Pease, has commenced the Bacteriological Survey of India, and has done excellent work in this direction.

639. I cannot close the Annual Administration Report of this Department without recording the hearty co-operation of the District Officers in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Baluchistan; the most cordial relations appear to have existed between the various Superintendents and these officers, to which may be attributed much of the good work done. The Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, also brings to notice the assistance received from the Deputy Commissioners of Gurgaon, Kurnal, Umballa and Ludhiana, during his investigations of disease; and lastly, I would beg to draw the attention of Government to the liberality of Sirdar Bahadur Becheridas Veharidas Desai, who presented the dispensary premises at Nadiad, and Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, *Bart.*, who presented the sum of Rs. 10,000 towards the new dispensary building at Ahmedabad.

A. E. QUERIPEL, *Veterinary-Colonel,*
Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.

SIMLA,

The 23rd July 1896.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

TABLES.

A.—MILITARY SECTION.

TABLE I.—*(Referred to in paragraphs 1 and 69, pages 1 and 15.)*

Imperial Report—Military Section.

Return of Government Horse, Pony and Donkey stallions for the official year 1895-96.

DETAILS.	GOVERNMENT HORSE AND PONY STALLIONS.															GOVERNMENT DONKEY STALLIONS.														Country-bred colts reserved for stallions.	REMARKS.
	Horses.											Ponies.																			
	Thorough bred English.	Three-quarter bred.	Half-bred English, and Norfolk Trotters.	Hackney.	Roadster.	Australian.	Arab.	Persian.	Turkoman.	Country-bred.	Total.	Arab.	Country-bred.	Total.	Total horses and ponies.	Spanish (Catalonian).	Arab.	Home-bred.	Country-bred.	Bokhara.	Punjabi.	Italian.	French.	Persian.	Cyprian.	Khorassani.	Meshed.	Somali.	Zanzibar.	Total.		
Balance on 1st April 1895	64	1	121	50	2	7	114	...	1	12	372	21	1	22	394	12	38	9	...	2	22	188	10	33	34	1	2	5	5	361	...	...
Increase — Received by importation ...	18	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	19	...	...
Increase — Purchased in India ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	18	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	27	...	2	...	5	...	7	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...
Increase — Presented by Major Masters...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase — Error in last year's Return ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	82	1	122	54	2	16	133	...	1	12	423	21	1	22	445	12	40	9	5	2	29	202	10	49	39	1	2	5	5	410	...	...
Decrease — Died	3	...	7	3	...	1	5	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	20	...	2	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	9	...	...
Decrease — Destroyed	5	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	1	1	31	1	...	1	32	1	10	...	...	...	4	6	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	30	...	...
Decrease — Sold	1	...	3	...	...	...	6	..	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	7	...	...
Decrease — Error in last year's Return ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9	...	23	3	...	1	23	...	1	2	62	1	...	1	63	1	12	1	...	2	4	10	2	6	3	...	...	5	...	46	...	...
Balance on 31st March 1896	73	1	99	51	2	15	110	...	...	10	361	20	1	21	382	11	28	8	5	..	25	192	8	43	36	1	2	..	5	364	...	...
In North Western Provinces and Oudh ...	17	1	31	18	...	3	13	...	...	5	84	...	...	...	88	7	8	6	5	...	4	45	3	16	11	...	...	...	2	107	...	...
In Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In North Punjab	18	...	33	17	...	1	16	...	...	1	91	...	...	...	91	2	7	1	...	...	13	79	4	8	14	...	...	...	2	130	...	...
In South Punjab	21	...	18	14	1	9	21	...	...	1	85	...	...	...	85	2	11	1	...	...	8	51	1	13	8	...	...	...	1	96	...	...
In Baluchistan	3	...	5	2	1	2	27	...	...	1	41	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	5	...	...
In Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	6	..	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Deccan	6	...	5	...	...	...	10	...	...	1	22	16	1	17	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
In Guzerat	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	7	2	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
In Sind and Cutch	5	...	2	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	19	2	...	2	21	...	2	...	...	..	...	14	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	23	...	...
Total ...	73	1	99	51	2	15	110	...	...	10	361	20	1	21	382	11	28	8	5	...	25	192	8	43	36	1	2	...	5	364	...	...

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TABLE II.—*(Referred to in paragraph 3, page 1.)*

Imperial Report—Military Section.

Casualty Roll of Government Horse and Pony stallions, 1895-96.

Brand No.	Name.	Class.	Horse or pony.	Description of casualty.	Nature of casualty.	Remarks.
2263	Duneraggon ...	T. B. E.	Horse.	Died ...	Heart affection.	
2386	Bronze ...	H. B. E.	Do.	Do. ...	Enteritis.	
2193	Make Haste ...	N. T.	Do.	Do. ...	Tuberculosis.	
2325	Sobersides ...	T. B. E.	Do.	Do. ...	Anthrax.	
2366	Dilkhwaish ...	C. B.	Do.	Do. ...	Influenza.	
2396	Orlando ...	H. B. E.	Do.	Do. ...	Ditto.	
2466	Treasurer ...	Hackney.	Do.	Do. ...	Ruptured intestines.	
2484	Cellaret ..	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Enteritis.	
2505	Young Mohana ...	Australian.	Do.	Do. ...	Hepatitis.	
2045	Honesty ...	N. T.	Do.	Do. ...	Congestion of lungs.	
2384	Review II ...	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Anthrax.	
2257	Walton Gentleman ...	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Colic.	
2349	Cheetal ...	Arab.	Do.	Do. ...	Anthrax.	
2316	Mela ...	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Enteritis.	
2200	Songster ...	T. B. E.	Do.	Do. ...	Colic.	
2104	Gwalior ...	Arab.	Do.	Do. ...	Ditto.	
2146	Beawar ...	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Ditto.	
2195	Sportsman ...	N T.	Do.	Do. ...	Ditto.	
1	Recherchi ...	Hackney.	Do.	Do. ...	Anthrax.	
1	Moscow ...	Arab.	Do.	Do. ..	Fever.	
1901	Kismet II ...	T. B. E.	Do.	Destroyed ...	Old and worn out.	
2023	Prince Edward ...	N. T.	Do.	Do. ...	Old and enlarged penis.	
2056	Fahris ...	Arab.	Do.	Do. ...	Old and worn out.	
1976	Young Performer ...	N. T.	Do.	Do. ...	Ditto.	
2112	Royalty ...	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Chronic turberculosis.	
2014	Blue Boy ...	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Worn out and indifferent foal getter.	
2170	Latest Fashion ...	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Unable to cover mares owing to injured penis.	
2220	The Judge ...	C. B.	Do.	Do. ...	Ditto.	
1910	Sunshine ...	N. T.	Do.	Do. ...	Old and worn out.	
2007	Khalifa ...	Arab.	Do.	Do. ...	Unfit for stud, owing to injured penis.	
2012	Minster ..	N. T.	Do.	Do. ...	Enlarged sheath and Bursati ulcers.	
2279	Doomba ...	Arab.	Do.	Do. ...	Old and worn out.	
1946	Marshman ...	T. B. E.	Do.	Do. ..	Ditto.	
2037	Jasper ...	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Ditto.	
1974	Flyaway ...	N. T.	Do.	Do. ...	Ditto.	
1957	Musket ...	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Ditto.	
1925	Consul ...	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Ditto.	

Casualty Roll of Government Horse and Pony stallions, 1895-96—contd.

Brand No.	Name.	Class.	Horse or pony.	Description of casualty.	Nature of casualty.	Remarks.
2088	Merve ...	Turkoman.	Horse.	Destroyed ...	Old and worn out.	
1961	Young Ruby ...	Arab.	Do.	Do. ...	Ditto.	
1983	Ferhan ...	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Ditto.	
1985	Ahmed ...	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Ditto.	
2016	King Arthur ...	T. B. E.	Do.	Do. ...	Ditto.	
1801	Woodbridge ...	N. T.	Do.	Do. ...	Ditto.	
2020	Rosicrucian ...	Arab.	Do.	Do. ...	Ditto.	
1934	Clarion ...	T. B. E.	Do.	Do. ...	Ditto.	
2064	Viceroy ...	Arab.	Do.	Do. ...	Ditto.	
1977	Leotard ...	N. T.	Do.	Do. ...	Ditto.	
2065	April Morn ...	Arab.	Do.	Do. ...	Incurable Bursati.	
2100	Lassa ...	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Old and worn out.	
2166	Druce ...	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Ditto.	
2	Harvester ...	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Chronic emphysema of the lungs.	
3	Sailor Boy ...	Do.	Pony.	Do. ...	Old and worn out.	

ABSTRACT.

Province.	Number died.		Number destroyed.		Total.		Percentage of deaths.		Percentage destroyed.		General percentage.	
	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	6	...	12	...	18	...	5·88	..	11·76	...	17·64	...
North Punjab	1	...	10	...	11	...	1·04	...	10 41	...	11·45	...
South Punjab	6	...	5	...	11	...	9·52	...	7·93	...	17·46	...
Baluchistan	5	...	3	...	8	...	13·51	...	8·10	...	21·62	...
Central India	1	...	...	...	1	...	16 66	...	...	...	16·66	...
Deccan	1	...	1	1	2	1	4·00	...	4·00	5·55	8·00	5·55
Guzerat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Cutch ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE III.—*(Referred to in paragraph 4, page 1.)*

IMPERIAL REPORT—MILITARY SECTION.

Government Horse and Pony stallions sold during 1895-96.

Brand No.	Name.	Class.	Horse or Pony.	Name of purchaser.	Amount sold for.	REMARKS.
					Rs.	
Hoof	No. 40 ...	Arab	Horse	Hissar District Board.	2,500	For stud purposes.
2562	Wicklow Spar ...	T. B. E.	„	Ulwar State ...	6,339	Ditto.
2208	Artillery ...	N. T.	„	Officer Commanding 1st Bengal Cavalry.	420	Unfit for stud work.
2583	Quail ...	Arab	„	Ditto ...	250	Ditto.
2508	Baronet ...	N. T.	„	Ramnath ...	280	Ditto.
2148	Fatehpur ...	Arab	„	Wahid Din ...	474	Ditto.
2227	Earsham Fashion...	N. T.	„	Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta.	200	Ditto
2453	Shamlan ...	Arab	„	Syud Abdulla Jan...	60	Ditto.
1	Shammer ...	„	„	Captain Tighi ...	227	Old and worn out.
2	Maxim ...	„	„	District Local Board, Hyderabad.	300	For stud purposes.

TABLE IV.—*(Referred to in paragraphs 24 and 117, pages 5 and 25.)*

Imperial Report—Military Section.

Services and produce of each class of Government Horse and Pony stallion during 1895-96.

Horse or pony.	CLASS.	Stallions on Register.	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.												RAJPUTANA.												Remarks.
			Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.			Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.		
			Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	
Horse ...	Thorough-bred English	17	7	9	440	362	62·8	40·2	91	226	43	10·1	25·3	4·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Three-quarter bred	1	1	1	48	51	48·0	51·0	15	32	4	15·0	32·0	4·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Half-bred and Norfolk Trotters ...	31	30	42	1,129	1,718	47·63	40·9	437	977	304	10·4	23·2	7·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hackney	18	11	5	555	228	50·0	45·6	60	135	33	12·0	27·0	6·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Roadster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Australian	3	3	3	121	103	40·3	34·3	36	65	2	12·0	21·7	0·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Arab	13	10	13	308	368	30·8	28·3	74	230	58	5·7	15·1	4·47	2	2	2	54	24	27·0	12·0	...	Not known.				
	Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Turkoman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Country-bred	5	5	5	133	211	26·6	42·2	46	141	21	9·2	28·8	4·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	88	67	78	3,034	3,041	45·3	39·0	759	1,817	465	9·73	23·3	6·0	2	2	2	54	24	27·0	12·0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pony ...	Arab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total ...	88	67	78	3,034	3,041	45·3	39·0	759	1,817	465	9·73	23·3	6·0	2	2	2	54	24	27·0	12·0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Services and produce of each class of Government Horse and Pony stallion during 1895-96—contd.

Horse or pony.	CLASS.	NORTH PUNJAB.													SOUTH PUNJAB.												REMARKS.
		Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.			Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.			
			Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	
Horse	Thorough-bred English	18	13	11	917	733	70·5	66·6	233	447	53	21·1	40·6	4·8	21	9	8	693	437	77·0	54·6	142	240	55	17·7	30·0	6·8	
	Three-quarter bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Half-bred and Norfolk Trotters ...	38	34	29	1,659	1,525	48·7	52·5	432	979	114	14·8	53·7	3·9	18	17	16	828	750	48·7	46·8	269	411	130	13·0	25·6	8·1	
	Hackney	17	13	3	513	124	39·4	41·3	30	67	7	10·0	20·0	2·3	14	13	3	632	129	48·6	43·0	35	75	16	11·6	26·0	5·3	
	Roadster	...	1	...	45	...	45·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	61	35	61·0	35·0	16	17	2	16·0	17·0	2·0	
	Australian	1	1	1	31	49	31·0	49·0	10	32	7	10·0	32·0	7·0	9	2	1	212	48	106·0	48·0	13	31	4	13·0	31·0	4·0	
	Arab	16	16	11	638	461	39·8	41·9	160	274	27	14·5	24·9	2·4	21	25	20	1,199	816	47·9	40·8	168	450	178	9·4	22·5	8·9	
	Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	23	...	23·0	9	10	4	9·0	10·0	4·0	
	Turkoman	...	1	...	9	...	9·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Country-bred	1	1	1	50	61	50·0	61·0	22	29	10	22·0	29·0	10·0	1	1	1	80	11	80·0	11·0	...	8	3	...	8·0	3·0	
	Total ...	91	80	56	3,862	2,953	48·2	52·7	897	1,848	218	15·8	33·0	3·8	85	68	51	3,705	2,249	54·4	44·0	612	1,245	392	12·0	24·4	7·6	
Pony ...	Arab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	91	80	56	3,862	2,953	48·2	52·7	897	1,848	218	15·8	33·0	3·8	85	68	51	3,705	2,249	54·4	44·0	612	1,245	392	12·0	24·4	7·6	

Services and produce of each class of Government Horse and Pony stallion during 1895-96—contd.

Horse or pony.	Class.	Derajat. Stallions on Register.	Derajat. Stallions actually employed at stud. Year under report.	Derajat. Stallions actually employed at stud. Previous year.	Derajat. Number of mares covered. Year under report.	Derajat. Number of mares covered. Previous year.	Derajat. Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud. Year under report.	Derajat. Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud. Previous year.	Derajat. Result of previous year's coverings. Number of produce.	Derajat. Result of previous year's coverings. Number not held.	Derajat. Result of previous year's coverings. Number not known.	Derajat. Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud. Average of produce.	Derajat. Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud. Average of not held.	Derajat. Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud. Average of not known.	Baluchistan. Stallions on Register.	Baluchistan. Stallions actually employed at stud. Year under report.	Baluchistan. Stallions actually employed at stud. Previous year.	Baluchistan. Number of mares covered. Year under report.	Baluchistan. Number of mares covered. Previous year.	Baluchistan. Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud. Year under report.	Baluchistan. Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud. Previous year.	Baluchistan. Result of previous year's coverings. Number of produce.	Baluchistan. Result of previous year's coverings. Number not held.	Baluchistan. Result of previous year's coverings. Number not known.	Baluchistan. Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud. Average of produce.	Baluchistan. Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud. Average of not held.	Baluchistan. Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud. Average of not known.	Remarks
Horse ...	Thorough-bred English	...	...	3	...	182	...	60·66	77	96	9	25·66	32·00	3·0	3	3·00	2·00	204	97	68·00	48·50	60	30	7	30·0	15·0	3·5	
	Three-quarter bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·50	31	44	62·00	88·00	14	20	10	28·0	40·0	20·0	
	Half-bred and Norfolk Trotters ...	...	...	5½	...	451	...	82·00	153	274	24	27·81	49·8	4·36	5	7·25	8·50	490	522	68·81	61·00	292	140	90	34·3	16·4	10·5	
	Hackney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·25	...	73	...	58·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Roadster	...	...	½	...	23	...	46·00	2	21	...	4·0	42·0	...	1	0·50	...	11	...	22·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Australian	...	...	1	...	81	...	81·0	36	37	8	36·0	37·0	8·00	2	0·06	...	11	...	122·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Arab	...	...	9	...	414	...	46·0	128	262	24	14·2	29·1	...	27	27·50	29·00	1,419	1,230	51·60	42·50	524	450	256	18·3	15·5	5·8	
	Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Turkoman	...	...	1	...	33	...	33·00	5	28	...	5·00	28·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Country-bred	...	...	1	...	76	...	76·00	24	45	7	24·0	45·0	7·00	1	0·50	...	5	...	10·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	...	21	...	1,260	...	60·00	425	763	72	20·2	36·3	3·42	41	40·56	40·00	2,253	1,893	55·54	47·32	890	640	363	22·25	16·0	9·0	
Pony ...	Arab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total ...	...	...	21	...	1,260	...	60·00	425	763	72	20·2	36·3	3·42	41	40·56	40·00	2,253	1,893	55·54	47·32	890	640	363	22·25	16·0	9·0	

Services and produce of each class of Government Horse and Pony stallion during 1895-96—contd

Horse or pony.	CLASS.	CENTRAL INDIA.													DECCAN.												Remarks.
		Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.			Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.			
			Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	
Horse ...	Thorough-bred English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5 00	4·01	167	181	37·40	44·60	66	101	24	13·86	26·00	5·94
	Three-quarter bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Half-bred and Norfolk Trotters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4 00	3·0	151	150	37·75	50·0	52	74	24	17·30	24·66	8·00
	Hackney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Roadster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Australian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arab	5	5	5	99		19·8		...	Not known.		...	...		10	9·00	10·2	269	270	29·88	26·36	105	139	26	10·25	13·37	2·53
	Persian	...	...	...	...	146	...	2·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Turkoman	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Country-bred	1	1	1	19		9 0		...	Not known.				...	1	1	0·67	33	22	33·00	32·83	14	7	1	14 00	7·00	1·00
	Total ...	6	6	6	118	146	19·66	24 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	19 00	17 9	640	623	33 68	34·7	227	321	75	12 61	17·68	4·17
Pony ...	Arab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	15·00	14·3	452	445	30·13	31·11	140	212	93	9 79	14·82	6·50
	Country-bred	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 00	0·26	51	13	51 00	50 0	2	9	2	7·00	34·61	7·00
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	16·00	14·5	503	458	31·43	31·45	142	221	95	9·75	15·17	6 52
	GRAND TOTAL ...	6	6	6	118	146	19·66	24·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	35·06	32·51	1,143	1,081	32 63	33·25	369	543	170	11·35	16·67	5·22

Services and produce of each class of Government Horse and Pony stallion during 1895-96—contd.

Horse or pony.	CLASS.	GUZERAT.														SIND AND CUTCH.												REMARKS
		Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.	Result of previous year's coverings.				Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.				Stallions on Register	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.	Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.			
			Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.			Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known	
Horse ...	Thorough-bred English	3	2·33	2·00	87	58	30·55	29·00	25	33	...	12·50	10·5[illegible]	...	5	2·49	2 54	115	126	46·18	49 00	16	99	11	6·20	35 97	4·33	
	Three-quarter bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	10	...	22·20	...	3	7	...	6 6	15·5	
	Half-bred and Norfolk Trotters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0 5	0 75	15	7	14 00	8·97	1	• 6	...	1·25	7 69	...	
	Hackney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Roadster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Australian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Arab	4	4·00	3 37	95	92	23·75	27·20	51	41	...	15·13	12·16	...	12	6 00	10·00	327	355	40·87	35·50	71	152	132	7·10	15·20	13·2	
	Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Turkoman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Country-bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	7	6 38	5 37	182	150	25 5	27·93	76	74	...	14·15	13·78	...	19	10·90	13·77	457	488	41·58	36·10	88	260	150	6 41	18·88	10 80	
Pony ...	Arab	2	2·00	2·00	54	106	27 00	10·76	77	28	1	29 61	10·76	0 38	2	2·00	1·50	58	34	29·00	22·66	5	19	10	3 33	12 66	6·60	
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	2	2·00	2 00	54	106	27·00	40 76	77	28	1	29·61	10 76	0·38	2	2 00	1 50	58	34	29 00	22·66	5	19	10	3 33	12 66	6·60	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	9	8 38	7·37	236	256	26 10	32·12	153	102	1	19·19	12·79	0·12	21	12 90	15·27	515	532	39·64	34 83	93	279	160	6 00	18 27	10·47	

Services and produce of each class of Government Horse and Pony stallion during 1895-96—concld.

Horse or pony.	CLASS.	TOTAL.												
		Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at stud: Year under report.	Stallions actually employed at stud: Previous year.	Number of mares covered: Year under report.	Number of mares covered: Previous year.	Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud: Year under report.	Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud: Previous year.	Result of previous year's covering: Number of produce.	Result of previous year's covering: Number not held.	Result of previous year's covering: Number not known.	Average of previous year's covering per stallion employed at stud: Average of produce.	Average of previous year's covering per stallion employed at stud: Average of not held.	Average of previous year's covering per stallion employed at stud: Average of not known.
Horse	Thorough-bred English	73	41·67	41·58	2,613	2,176	63·1	52·33	760	1,874	202	16·8	37·6	4·85
	Three-quarter bred	1	1·50	1·95	79	105	5·06	54·84	29	55	21	14·8	28·2	10·7
	Half-bred and Norfolk Trotters ..	99	92·75	104·78	4,561	5,123	49·3	49·19	1,576	2,961	656	15·04	27·3	6·54
	Hackney	51	38·25	11	1,773	481	46·3	43·72	125	300	56	11·36	27·27	5·09
	Roadster	2	2·50	1·5	117	58	46·8	38·66	18	36	2	12·00	25·3	1·33
	Australian	15	6·06	6	375	251	61·8	46·83	95	165	21	15·83	27·5	3·5
	Arab	110	106·50	112·61	4,409	4,176	41·3	37·09	1,201	2,004	871	11·3	17·7	7·73
	Persian	...	...	1	...	23	...	3·00	9	10	4	9·00	10·00	4·00
	Turkoman	...	1	1	9	33	9·0	33·00	5	28		5·00	25·00	...
	Country-bred	10	10·50	9·67	320	361	31·4	39·29	106	233	42	10·9	24·07	4·31
	Total ...	361	299·93	291·09	14,905	12,787	47·6	44·09	3,761	6,968	1,905	13·6	23·9	6·54
Pony	Arab	20	19	15·40	564	585	29·6	31·79	222	259	104	12·06	14·07	5·65
	Country-bred	1	1	·26	51	13	51·6	50·00	2	9	2	7·69	34·6	7·69
	Total ...	21	20	15·66	615	598	30·7	32·01	224	268	106	12·00	14·3	5·68
	GRAND TOTAL ...	382	319·93	309·75	14,920	13,435	46·9	43·37	4,185	7,236	2,011	13·5	23·3	6·43

TABLE V.—*(Referred to in paragraph 35 page 7.)*

Imperial Report—Military Section.

Statement showing allotment of Remounts during the year 1895-96 and the class of stallions by which they were got.

Remount Rearing Depôt.	Class of Stallions.	Branch of the Service to which allotted.								Total number issued.	Cast as unfit.	Rejected and sold as undersized.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
		Chargers.	Horse Artillery.	Road ammunition column.	Field Artillery.	Dragoon Guards.	Lancers.	Hussars.	Madras Cavalry.					
Hapur	Thorough-bred English	2	...	...	...	...	7	3	5	17	1	2	20	
	Half-bred English, Norfolk Trotters and Roadsters	...	...	1	1	...	27	11	13	53	4	3	60	
	Arabs	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	2	10	1	5	16	
	Australians	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
	Persians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Turkomans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Country-bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Not known	...	...	...	...	...	20	30	39	69	2	2	93	
	Stud breds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	2	...	1	1	...	57	50	59	170	8	12	190	
Kurnal	Thorough-bred English	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	8	25	2	2	29	
	Half-bred English, Norfolk Trotters and Roadsters...	...	...	...	...	...	19	21	9	49	8	1	58	
	Arabs	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	9	17	3	...	20	
	Australians	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	3	
	Persians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Statement showing allotment of Remounts during the year 1895-96 and the class of stallions by which they were got—contd.

Remount Rearing Depôt.	Class of Stallions.	Branch of the Service to which allotted.								Total number issued.	Cast as unfit.	Rejected and sold as undersized.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
		Chargers.	Horse Artillery.	Road ammunition column.	Field Artillery.	Dragoon Guards.	Lancers.	Hussars.	Madras Cavalry.					
Kurnal—*contd.*	Turkomans	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
	Country-breds	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	3	
	Not known	...	...	...	...	...	8	33	30	71	6	3	80	
	Total	1	...	...	...	...	30	78	58	167	21	6	194	
Ahmednagar	Thorough-bred English	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	6	...	1	7	
	Half-bred English, Norfolk Trotters and Roadsters	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	...	13	...	1	14	
	Arabs	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	...	17	...	7	24	
	Australians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Persians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Turkomans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Country-breds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Not known	1	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	8	...	1	9	
	Total	3	...	...	...	...	*28	†13	...	44	...	10	54	

* Medium Cavalry.

† Light Cavalry.

TABLE VI.—*(Referred to in paragraph 42, page 8.)*

Imperial Report—Military Section.

Statement of country-bred Remounts purchased during the year 1895-96.

Purchased for	Number purchased.				Under one year.	One to under two years.	Two to under three years.	Three to under four years.	Four years and over.	Total.	Breed.				Remarks.
	Horses.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.							Government sires and brandod dams.	Sires not known and country dams.	Country sires and country dams.	Total.	
Army Remount Department	176	164	154	494	6	162	187	92	47	494	296	198	...	494	
Native Cavalry, Bengal	121	407	382	910	...	4	9	247	650	910	27	883	...	910	
,, Punjab	42	121	118	281	...	...	5	107	169	281	27	254	...	281	
,, Bombay	164	67	28	259	...	...	8	...	251	259	54	115	90	259	
Zhob Levy	18	10	1	29	...	...	7	...	22	29	...	...	29	29	
Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh	22	24	6	52	...	...	...	18	34	52	...	52	...	52	
Police, Punjab	4	20	3	27	...	...	...	2	25	27	...	27	...	27	
Police, Bombay — Northern Division ...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	6	6	
Police, Bombay — Central ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Police, Bombay — Southern ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Police, Bombay — in Sind ...	107	19	17	143	...	..	...	...	143	143	24	...	119	143	
Imperial Service Troops	98	40	26	164	...	...	...	50	114	164	4	160	...	164	
Total ...	758	872	735	2,365	6	166	216	516	1,461	2,365	432	1,689	244	2,365	

TABLE VI (*a*).—*(Vide paragraph 46, page 9.)*

Abstract showing the total number and pedigrees of country-bred Remounts purchased by Native Cavalry Regiments, etc., during the official year 1895-96.

By whom purchased.	Total number purchased.	Pedigrees.		Percentage of Pedigrees.	
		Furnished.	Not furnished.	Furnished.	Not furnished.
Army Remount Department	494	296	198	59·91	40·09
Native Cavalry Regiments	1,191	54	1,136	4·53	95·47
Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	52	...	52	...	52·00
Police, Punjab	27	...	27	...	27·00
Imperial Service Troops	164	4	160	2·43	97·57

TABLE VI (*b*).

Statement showing the number of country-bred Remounts purchased by Native Cavalry Regiments, etc., during the official year 1895-96.

Native Cavalry Regiments.		Number of country-bred Remounts purchased.				Where purchased.		Pedigrees.		
		Horses.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			Furnished.	Not furnished.	Total.
1st Bengal Cavalry ...	Meerut	...	14	30	44	Lahore		...	44	44
		...	1	14	15	Ulwar		...	15	15
		...	6	18	24	Guriani		...	24	24
		...	...	2	2	Meerut		...	2	2
	Total ...	...	21	64	85	Total ...		...	85	85
2nd Bengal Lancers ...	Bareilly	3	4	7	14	Bareilly		...	14	14
		...	1	9	10	Batesar		...	10	10
		...	2	11	13	Sonepur		...	13	13
		...	...	1	1	Rampur		...	1	1
		1	4	11	16	Makhanpur		...	16	16
		...	4	5	9	Aligarh		...	9	9
		...	3	3	6	Bulandshahr		...	6	6
		2	8	...	10	Lahore		...	10	10
	Total ...	6	20	47	79	Total ...		...	79	79
3rd Bengal Cavalry ...	Fyzabad	...	4	...	4	Amritsar		...	4	4
		2	...	1	3	Jeypore		...	3	3
		...	3	...	3	Hansi		...	3	3
		...	4	3	7	Batesar		...	7	7
		3	1	5	9	Sonepur		...	9	9
		...	...	1	1	Makhanpur		...	1	1
		...	7	1	8	Aligarh		...	8	8
		1	3	...	4	Bulandshahr		...	4	4
		...	3	1	4	Muzzafarnagar		...	4	4
		...	12	...	12	Meerut		...	12	12
	Total ...	6	37	12	55	Total ...		...	55	55
4th Bengal Cavalry ...	Cawnpur	...	1	5	6	Guriani		...	6	6
		...	3	3	6	Ulwar		...	6	6
		...	8	16	24	Batesar		...	24	24
		...	4	6	10	Makhanpur		...	10	10
		...	1	5	6	Aligarh		...	6	6
	Total ...	...	17	35	52	Total ...		...	52	52
5th Bengal Cavalry ...	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...
6th Bengal Cavalry ...	Jullundur	4	1	...	5	Guriani		...	5	5

Statement showing the number of country-bred Remounts purchased by Native Cavalry Regiments, etc., during the official year 1895-96—contd.

Native Cavalry Regiments.		Number of country-bred Remounts purchased.				Where purchased.		Pedigrees.		
		Horses.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			Furnished.	Not furnished.	Total.
7th Bengal Cavalry ...	Lucknow	...	3	13	16	Batesar		...	16	16
		...	11	7	18	Makhanpur		...	18	18
		4	23	3	30	Lahore		...	30	30
		...	8	6	14	Aligarh		...	14	14
		1	1	...	2	Lucknow		...	2	2
	Total ...	5	46	29	80	Total ...		...	80	80
8th Bengal Cavalry ...	Allahabad	1	9	2	12	Batesar		...	12	12
		1	2	3	6	Garhmuktesar		...	6	6
		...	3	1	4	Calcutta		...	4	4
		...	6	10	16	Makhanpur		...	16	16
		...	7	5	12	Aligarh		...	12	12
		...	6	3	9	Bulandshahr		...	9	9
		...	9	3	12	Meerut		...	12	12
	Total ...	2	42	27	71	Total ...		...	71	71
9th Bengal Lancers ...	Rawal Pindi	...	...	1	1	Mardan		...	1	1
		6	7	3	16	Amritsar		...	16	16
		...	4	5	9	Rawal Pindi		...	9	9
	Total ...	6	11	9	26	Total ...		...	26	26
10th Bengal Lancers ...	Jhelum	17	17	5	39	Lahore		...	39	39
		4	2	2	8	Amritsar		...	8	8
	Total ...	21	19	7	47	Total ...		...	47	47
11th Bengal Lancers ...	Nowshera	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...
12th Bengal Cavalry ...	Sialkot	15	8	3	26	Lahore		...	26	26
		6	4	20	30	Chakwal		...	30	30
		...	1	...	1	Gujarkhan		...	1	1
	Total ...	21	13	23	57	Total ...		...	57	57
13th Bengal Lancers ...	Peshawar	...	27	38	65	Lahore		...	65	65
		...	27	12	39	Peshawar		1	38	39
	Total ...	...	54	50	104	Total ...		1	103	104

Statement showing the number of country-bred Remounts purchased by Native Cavalry Regiments, etc., during the official year 1895-96—contd.

Native Cavalry Regiments.		Number of country-bred Remounts purchased.				Where purchased.		Pedigrees.		
		Horses.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			Furnished.	Not furnished.	Total.
14th Bengal Lancers ...	Saugur	8	9	6	23	Ulwar		...	23	23
		4	...	...	4	Amritsar		...	4	4
		...	...	1	1	Saugur		...	1	1
		3	5	1	9	Batesar		3	6	9
		...	5	...	5	Rohtak		...	5	5
		9	4	1	14	Makhanpur		...	14	14
		2	4	...	6	Aligarh		..	6	6
	Total ...	26	27	9	62	Total ...		3	59	62
15th Bengal Lancers ...	Loralai	2	3	10	19	Multan		2	17	19
		1	7	1	9	Shikarpur		2	7	9
		4	2	3	9	Lahore		...	9	9
	Total .	6	17	14	37	Total ...		4	33	37
16th Bengal Cavalry ...	Multan	1	..	...	1	Ziarat		...	1	1
		...	6	4	10	Quetta		...	10	10
		...	8	4	12	Amritsar		...	12	12
		...	11	1	12	Shikarpur		3	9	12
		...	4	3	7	Multan		3	4	7
		...	3	5	8	Dera Ghazi Khan		...	8	8
		...	4	1	5	Shahpur		3	2	5
		...	3	...	3	Gujrat		...	3	3
		...	3	4	7	Rawal Pindi		1	6	7
	Total ...	1	42	22	65	Total ...		10	55	65
17th Bengal Cavalry ...	Umballa	2	3	3	8	Amritsar		...	8	8
		3	5	6	14	Ulwar		...	14	14
	Total ...	5	8	9	22	Total ...		...	22	23
18th Bengal Lancers ...	Ferozepur	...	2	3	5	Gujrat		5	...	5
		8	10	4	22	Amritsar		...	22	22
		1	1	1	3	Hansi		...	3	3
		...	1	...	1	Ferozepur		...	1	1
		...	1	4	5	Shahpur		1	4	5
		1	1	1	3	Rawal Pindi		3	...	3
	Total ...	10	16	13	39	Total ...		9	30	39
19th Bengal Lancers ...	Mian Mir	2	10	12	24	Lahore		...	24	24
	Total ...	2	10	12	24			...	24	24

Statement shewing the number of country-bred Remounts purchased by Native Cavalry Regiments, &c., during the official year 1895-96—contd.

Native Cavalry Regiments.		Number of Country-bred Remounts purchased.				Where purchased.		Pedigrees.		
		Horses.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			Furnished.	Not furnished.	Total.
1st Punjab Cavalry ...	Edwardesabad... ...	5	6	3	14	Amritsar		3	11	14
		1	3	...	4	Dera Ismail Khan		...	4	4
		...	2	3	5	Saharanpore		...	5	5
		8	5	2	15	Batesar		1	14	15
		1	1	1	3	Lahore		...	3	3
		9	7	5	21	Jellalabad		...	21	21
	Total ...	24	24	14	62	Total ...		4	58	62
2nd Punjab Cavalry ...	Dera Ismail Khan ...	3	11	11	25	Dera Ghazi Khan		5	20	25
		7	2	1	10	Amritsar		...	10	10
		...	2	...	2	Harrand		...	2	2
		...	1	...	1	Hansi		...	1	1
		...	1	...	1	Choti		...	1	1
		1	7	1	9	Batesar		...	9	9
		2	3	...	5	Dera Ismail Khan		...	5	5
		...	2	1	3	Gujrat		...	3	3
		...	3	2	5	Shahpur		...	5	5
		1	...	...	1	Lahore		...	1	1
	Total ...	14	32	16	62	Total ...		5	57	62
3rd Punjab Cavalry ...	Kohat	...	9	14	23	Bannu		...	23	23
		...	13	19	32	Gooriani		...	32	32
		...	...	1	1	Miran Shah		...	1	1
		...	1	...	1	Kala Bagh		...	1	1
	Total ...	...	23	34	57	Total ...		...	57	57
5th Punjab Cavalry ...	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	...	4	...	4	Rajanpur		...	4	4
		...	6	13	19	Guriani		...	19	19
		...	...	5	5	Lahore		4	1	5
		...	4	10	14	Amritsar		4	10	14
		...	13	3	16	Dera Ghazi Khan		9	7	16
	Total ...	...	27	31	58	Total ...		17	41	58
Queen's Own Corps of Guides.	Mardan	...	1	1	2	Rawal Pindi		...	2	2
		...	6	9	15	Amritsar		...	15	15
		...	2	2	4	Shahpur		...	4	4
		...	3	3	6	Gujrat		...	6	6
		...	1	4	5	Mardan		1	4	5
		4	1	4	9	Lahore		...	9	9
		...	1	...	1	Jhelum		...	1	1
	Total ...	4	15	23	42	Total ...		1	41	42

Statement shewing the number of country-bred Remounts purchased by Native Cavalry Regiments, &c., during the official year 1895-96—concld.

Native Cavalry Regiments.		Number of Country-bred Remounts purchased.				Where purchased.		Pedigrees.		
		Horses.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			Furnished.	Not furnished.	Total.
Police, Punjab ...	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	...	2	1	3	Dera Ghazi Khan		...	3	3
	Peshawar	...	10	1	11	Peshawar		...	11	11
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	1	...	...	1	Dera Ismail Khan		...	1	1
	Hazara	1	1	...	2	Hazara		...	2	2
		1	...	...	1	Nowshera		...	1	1
		...	1	..	1	Haripur		...	1	1
		...	1	...	1	Rajohia		...	1	1
		...	1	...	1	Data		...	1	1
	Kurnal	...	1	1	2	Kurnal		...	2	2
		...	1	..	1	Amritsar		...	1	1
		...	1	...	1	Hoshiarpur		...	1	1
	Lahore	1	1	...	2	Lahore		...	2	2
	Total ...	4	20	3	27	Total ...		...	27	27
Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Allahabad	22	9	2	33	Bateśar		...	33	33
		...	6	1	7	Makhanpur		...	7	7
		...	9	3	12	Meerut (Nauchandi) ...		...	12	12
	Total ...	22	24	6	52	Total ...		...	52	52
Imperial Service Troops ...	Nabha	5	3	..	8	Amritsar		...	8	8
	Patiala	4	2	1	7	Rawal Pindi		...	7	7
	Kapurthala	4	1	...	5	Amritsar		...	5	5
	Faridkot	4	1	2	7	Amritsar		...	7	7
	Bahawalpur	3	2	...	5	Multan		...	5	5
	Kashmere	12	2	..	14	Amritsar		..	14	14
		4	4	1	9	Multan		...	9	9
		3	3	...	6	Gujrat		...	6	6
		6	4	6	16	Lahore		...	16	16
	Ulwar	..	4	3	7	Ulwar		...	7	7
		1	7	2	10	Meerut (Nauchandi) ...		1	9	10
	Bhurtpur	3	1	2	6	Ulwar		...	6	6
		2	5	2	9	Meerut (Nauchandi) ...		3	6	9
	Rampur	2	1	2	5	Meerut (Nauchandi) ...		...	5	5
	Gwalior	16	.	.	16	Gwalior		...	16	16
	Indore	2	...	3	5	Ulwar		...	5	5
		13	...	...	13	Delhi		...	13	13
		9	...	...	9	Aligarh		...	9	9
		5	...	2	7	Meerut (Nauchandi) ...		...	7	7
	Total ...	98	40	26	164	Total ...		4	160	164
Army Remount Department	Karnal Depôt	22	10	9	41	Amritsar		13	28	41
		...	...	4	4	Gujrat		4	...	4
		5	5	8	18	Karnal		10	8	18
		27	50	12	89	Lahore		31	58	89
		10	6	10	26	Quetta		13	13	26
		1	...	1	2	Jhelum		2	...	2
		6	7	4	17	Sibi		15	2	17
		...	...	1	1	Multan		1	...	1
		..	5	18	23	Dera Ghazi Khan		23	...	23
		7	1	11	19	Shahpur		16	3	19
		...	1	...	1	Umballa		1	...	1
	Total ...	78	85	78	241			129	112	241
Army Remount Department	Hapur Depôt	11	6	5	22	Lahore		5	17	22
		9	9	9	27	Rawal Pindi		16	11	27
		2	3	7	12	Babugarh		10	2	12
		3	2	...	5	Ulwar		...	5	5
		4	...	...	4	Jeypore		...	4	4
		21	15	8	44	Amritsar		24	20	44
		1	1	5	7	Garhmuktesar		6	1	7
		4	2	4	10	Bateśar		6	4	10
		3	...	1	4	Jellalabad		4	...	4
		1	5	4	10	Aligarh		5	5	10
		2	6	7	15	Bulandshahr		9	6	15
		...	2	8	10	Muzaffarnagar		9	1	10
		2	7	5	14	Meerut		10	4	14
	Total ...	63	58	63	184	Total ...		104	80	184
Army Remount Department	Ahmednagar Depôt ...	11	4	1	16	Ahmednagar		16	...	16
		2	...	...	2	Poona		1	1	2
		4	1	...	5	Malegaon		5	...	5
		3	1	4	8	Shikarpur		7	1	8
		2	...	3	5	Bhuj		5	...	5
		2	...	...	2	Bombay		...	2	2
		5	3	2	10	Ahmedabad		8	2	10
		2	10	3	15	Bhaonagar		15	...	15
		4	2	...	6	Deesa		6	...	6
	Total ...	35	21	13	69	Total ...		63	6	69

TABLE VI (c).—*(Referred to in paragraph 48, page 9.)*

Abstract showing the number of country-bred Remounts purchased in the different districts by Native Cavalry Regiments, etc., during the official year 1895-96.

Native Cavalry Regiments, &c.	Ulwar State.	Amritsar District.	Sangur District.	Agra District.	Rohtak District.	Cawnpur District.	Aligarh District.	Bannu District.			Dera Ghazi Khan District.				Lahore District.	Hissar District.	Dera Ismail Khan District.	Gujrat District.	Shahpur District.	Saharanpur District.	Ferozepur District.	Meerut District.			Calcutta.	Bulandshahr District.	Lucknow District.	Rawal Pindi District.	Gujar Khan District.	Peshawar District.		Jhelum District.		Total.
	Ulwar.	Amritsar.	Sangur.	Bulesar.	Rohtak.	Gurgaon.	Makhanpur.	Aligarh.	Bannu.	Kala Bagh.	Miran Shah.	Rajanpur.	Harrand.	Choti.	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Lahore.	Hansi.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Gujrat.	Shahpur.	Saharanpur.	Jellalabad.	Meerut.	Babugarh.	Gurhmukhteswar.	Calcutta.	Bulandshahr.	Lucknow.	Rawal Pindi.	Gujar Khan.	Peshawar.	Mardan.	Jhelum.	Chakwal.	
1st Bengal Cavalry ...	15	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2nd Bengal Lancers ...	...	...	...	10	...	...	16	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3rd Bengal Cavalry ...	...	4	...	7	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4th Ditto ...	6	...	...	24	...	6	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5th Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6th Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7th Ditto ...	...	...	...	16	...	...	18	14	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8th Ditto ...	...	...	...	12	...	...	16	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	6	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9th Bengal Lancers ...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	
10th Ditto ...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11th Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12th Bengal Cavalry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	30	
13th Bengal Lancers ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	

14th Ditto ...	23	4	1	9	5	...	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15th Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16th Bengal Cavalry ...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
17th Ditto ...	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18th Bengal Lancers ...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
19th Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st Punjab Cavalry...	...	14	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	5	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd Ditto ...	...	10	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	25	1	1	5	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	23	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5th Ditto ...	...	14	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queen's Own Corps of Guides ...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	1	...
Police, Punjab ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
Police, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	...	...	...	33	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Army Remount Department ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Hapur Depôt ...	5	44	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	4	14	12	7	...	15	...	27	...	...	...	...	...
" Kurnal " ...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	69	...	...	4	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
" Ahmednagar " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial Service Troops ...	19	34	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	6	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Irregular Forces ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	81	247	1	145	5	86	82	74	23	1	1	4	2	1	75	394	7	10	27	38	5	26	53	12	13	4	31	2	55	1	51	6	3	30
TOTAL OF EACH DISTRICT ...	81	247	1	145	91		82	74	25			82				394	7	10	27	38	5	26	109			4	31	2	55	1	57		33	

Abstract showing the number of country-bred Remounts purchased in the different districts by Native Cavalry Regiments, etc., during the official year 1895-96—contd.

Native Cavalry Regiments, &c.	Sikkar District.	Multan District.	Bareilly District.	Chupra District.	Rampur State.	Zhob District.	Quetta District.	Jeypore State.	Muzafarnagar District.	Hazara District.	Kurnal District.	Hoshiarpur District.	Gwalior District.	Delhi District.	Sibi District.	Umballa District.	Bombay Presidency.								.....										
	Shikarpur.	Multan.	Bareilly.	Sonepore.	Rampur.	Ziarat.	Quetta.	Jeypore.	Muzafarnagar.	Hazara.	Kurnal.	Hoshiarpur.	Gwalior.	Delhi.	Sibi.	Umballa.	Ahmednagar.	Poona.	Malegaon.	Bhuj.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Bhavnagar.	Deesa.										Total.
1st Bengal Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
2nd Bengal Lancers... ...	...	...	14	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
3rd Bengal Cavalry... ...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
4th Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
5th Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6th Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
7th Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
8th Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
9th Bengal Lancers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
10th Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
11th Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12th Bengal Cavalry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
13th Bengal Lancers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
14th Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
15th Ditto	9	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37

16th Bengal Cavalry ...	12	7	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
17th Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
18th Bengal Lancers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
19th Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
1st Punjab Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
2nd Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
3rd Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
5th Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Queen's Own Corps of Guides ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Police, Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Army Remount Department, Hapur Depôt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
Army Remount Department, Kurnal Depôt.	...	1	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241
Army Remount Department, Ahmednagar Depôt,	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	5	5	2	10	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Imperial Service Troops ...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
Irregular Forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	29	41	14	23	1	1	36	7	14	5	20	1	16	13	17	1	16	2	5	5	2	10	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,928
TOTAL OF EACH DISTRICT ...	29	41	14	22	1	1	36	7	14	5	20	1	16	13	17	1	61								...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,928

TABLE VII.—*(Referred to in paragraph 70, page 15.)*

IMPERIAL REPORT—MILITARY SECTION.

Casualty Roll of Government Donkey stallions during 1895-96.

Brand No.	Name.	Class.	Description of casualty.	Nature of casualty.	REMARKS.
183	Shumshere Singh ...	Homebred ...	Died ...	Inflammation of lungs.	
368	Bakhtiarpur ...	Italian ...	Do. ...	Anthrax.	
50	Kotal	Bokhara ...	Do. ...	Choked.	
230	Sarat Chandra ...	Italian ...	Do. ...	Paralysis.	
83	Lal killa ...	Arab ...	Do. ...	Colic.	
78	Sherepur ...	Bokhara ...	Do. ...	Snake bite.	
481	Lotan	Italian ...	Do. ...	Colic.	
327	Hathras	Cyprian ...	Do. ...	Surra.	
1	Neddy	Arab ...	Do. ...	Colic.	
141	Jotee Pershad ...	Persian ...	Destroyed ...	Old and worn out.	
159	Kaisar Ram ...	Persian ...	Do. ...	Ditto.	
58	Nihal Singh ...	Arab ...	Do. ...	Ditto.	
27	Majra	Arab ...	Do. ...	Ditto.	
160	Khalil	Persian ...	Do. ...	Ditto.	
149	Khomani	Persian ...	Do. ...	Ditto.	
345	Tanjore	Italian ...	Do. ...	Ruptured penis, unfit for stud work.	
220	Karimpur	Catalonian ...	Do. ...	Old and worn out.	
72	Sheo Lall	Arab ...	Do. ...	Bad coverer. Did not fill his mares.	
120	Barakow	Punjabi ...	Do. ...	Bad coverer. Did not fill his mares.	
263	Patwari	Punjabi ...	Do. ...	Old and worn out.	
291	Promo	Cyprian ...	Do. ...	Tuberculosis.	
166	Rohilkund ...	Italian ...	Do. ...	Paralysis.	
25	Shiraz	Arab ...	Do. ...	Old and worn out.	
24	Mizan	Arab ...	Do. ...	Ditto.	
150	Mistri	Persian ...	Do. ...	Ditto.	
169	Tilla	Punjabi ...	Do. ...	Unfit for stud work. Refused to cover.	

Casualty Roll of Government Donkey Stallions during 1895-96—contd.

Brand No.	Name.	Class.	Description of casualty.	Nature of casualty.	Remarks.
36	Top Kush	Arab ...	Do. ...	Old and worn out.	
134	Desraj	French ...	Do. ...	Slow coverer. Did not fill his mares.	
49	Sukkar	Arab ...	Do. ...	Old and worn out.	
262	Pindi	Punjabi ...	Do. ...	Ditto.	
348	Matee	Cyprian ...	Do. ...	Paralysis.	
243	Ulfat Rai	Italian ...	Do. ...	Urethral Catarrh. Did not fill his mares.	
19	Teeka	Arab ...	Do. ...	Old and worn out.	
133	Chundun Singh ...	French ...	Do. ...	Unfit for stud. Old and worn out.	
113	Madhopur ...	Italian ...	Do. ...	Unfit for stud. Old and worn out.	
73	Darjeeling ...	Arab ...	Do. ...	Unfit for stud. Old and worn out.	
31	Magar	Arab ...	Do. ...	Unfit for stud. Old and worn out.	
2	Patwari	Italian ...	Do. ...	Unfit for stud. Old and worn out.	
3	Bagput	Italian ...	Do. ...	Incurable Bursati.	

ABSTRACT.

Province.	Number died.	Number destroyed.	Total.	Percentage of deaths.	Percentage destroyed.	General percentage.
In North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	2	8	10	1·92	7·69	9·61
In Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...
In North Punjab	3	16	19	2·01	10·88	12 92
In South Punjab	3	4	7	4·54	6·06	10·60
In Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Deccan	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Guzerat	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Sindh and Cutch	1	2	3	3·84	7·69	11·53

TABLE VIII.—*(Referred to in paragraph 70, page 15.)*

Imperial Report—Military Section.

Government Donkey Stallions sold during 1895-96.

Brand No.	Name.	Class.	Name of purchaser.	Amount sold for.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
494	Bhamo	Somali ...	Khushal	25	
496	Mungra	Do. ...	Do.	25	
498	Sabir	Do. ...	Do.	25	
570	Kalabuttoo	Persian ...	Goordial	8	
550	Satur	Somali ...	Khushal	25	
551	Baid Mushk	Do. ...	Do.	25	
1	Logic	Italian ...	Gopal	115	

TABLE IX.—*(Referred to in paragraphs 71 and 164 pages 15 and 35.)*

Imperial Report—Military Section.

Services and produce of each class of Government donkey stallions during 1895-96.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLIONS.	Stallions on register.	Donkey stallions actually employed at stud.				Number of mares covered.				Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.				Result of previous year's coverings.						Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.					
		For mule-breeding.		For donkey-breeding.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.			Donkey mares.			Pony mares.			Donkey mares.		
		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Italian	45	40	31	1	1	2,095	1,663	32	21	52·3	53·6	32·0	21·0	571	768	324	11	3	7	15·4	24·7	10·45	11·0	3·0	7·0
French	3	3	3	...	...	110	116	...	...	36·6	38·6	...	...	40	44	32	...	...	...	13·33	14·66	10·6	...	...	...
Spanish (Catalonian)	7	6	6	...	...	322	350	...	...	53·6	58·3	...	...	139	125	56	...	...	...	23·16	20·83	14·3	...	...	...
Punjabi	4	3	3	...	...	130	168	...	...	43·3	56·0	...	...	69	71	28	...	...	...	23·0	23·66	9·3	...	...	...
Arab	8	4	7	...	1	210	350	...	9	52·5	50·0	...	9·0	135	149	66	1	...	8	19·28	21·29	9·42	1·0	...	8·0
Home-bred	6	6	7	...	...	334	252	...	...	55·6	40·3	...	...	113	112	57	...	...	...	16·14	16·0	8·14	...	...	...
Country-bred	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian	16	7	8	...	1	200	396	...	26	28·5	49·5	...	26·0	139	157	100	8	13	5	17·37	19·62	12·5	8·0	13·4	5·0
Cyprian	11	7	6	...	...	344	225	...	...	49·0	37·5	...	...	84	89	52	...	...	...	14·0	14·83	8·6	...	...	...
Zanzibar	2	...	...	2	...	31	...	34	...	...	...	17·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	107	76	71	3	3	3,776	3,550	66	56	49·6	50·0	22·0	18·6	1,290	1,515	745	20	16	20	15·16	21·33	10·5	6·6	5·3	6·6

Services and produce of each class of Government donkey stallions during 1895-96—contd.

BENGAL.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLIONS.	Stallions on register.	Donkey stallions actually employed at stud.				Number of mares covered.				Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.				Result of previous year's coverings.						Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.					
		For mule breeding.		*For donkey breeding.*		*Pony mares.*		*Donkey mares.*		*Pony mares.*		*Donkey mares.*		*Pony mares.*			*Donkey mares.*			*Pony mares.*			*Donkey mares.*		
		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Persian	1	1	1	...	...	16	18	...	...	16·0	18·0	...	...			Not known.						Not known.			
TOTAL ...	1	1	1	...	...	16	18	...	...	16·0	18·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Services and produce of each class of Government donkey stallions during 1895-96—contd.

NORTH PUNJAB.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLIONS.	Stallions on register.	Donkey stallions actually employed at stud.				Number of mares covered.				Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.				Result of previous year's coverings.						Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.					
		For mule breeding.		For donkey breeding.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.			Donkey mares.			Pony mares.			Donkey mares.		
		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of no known.
Italian	79	71	52	3	3	5,510	4,383	301	155	77·73	64·28	100·33	51·66	960	2,732	682	41	84	30	18·63	52·53	13·11	13·66	28·00	10·00
French	4	3	4	1	1	317	309	55	44	105·66	77·25	55·00	44·00	76	178	55	17	22	5	19·00	44·50	13·75	17·00	22·00	5·00
Catalonian	2	2	1	...	...	122	47	...	...	61·00	47·00	...	...	12	21	11	...	...	...	12·00	21·0	11·00	...	...	...
Bokhara	...	1	2	...	...	33	124	...	...	33·00	62·00	...	...	17	98	9	...	...	...	8·5	49·0	4·50	...	...	...
Punjabi	13	6	5	2	4	407	393	193	183	67·83	78·60	96·50	45·75	93	234	61	53	101	29	19·00	46·80	12·80	13·25	25·25	7·25
Home-bred	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	30	79	...	...	30·00	79·00	..	...	...	19	42	18	...	...	...	19·00	42·00	18·00
Arab	7	8	9	2	3	582	731	104	175	72·75	81·22	2·00	58·33	151	402	85	45	94	36	16·77	54·66	9·77	15·00	31·33	12·00
Cyprian	14	14	11	...	...	995	825	...	...	71·07	75·00	...	...	152	509	104	...	...	.	13·81	51·7.	9·45	...	...	...
Persian	8	8	6	...	1	496	470	...	31	62·00	78·33	...	31·00	95	312	63	11	19	1	15·83	52·9	10·5	11·00	19·0	1·00
Zanzibar	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	63·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	130	113	90	10	13	8,471	7,282	746	667	74·96	80·91	74·60	51·30	1,567	4,649	1,070	186	342	119	17·41	51·5	11·85	14·30	27·84	9·15

Services and produce of each class of Government Donkey stallions during 1895-96—contd.

SOUTH PUNJAB.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLIONS.	Stallions on register.	Donkey stallions actually employed at stud.				Number of mares covered.				Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.				Result of previous year's coverings.						Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.					
		For mule breeding.		*For donkey-breeding.*		*Pony mares.*		*Donkey mares.*		*Pony mares.*		*Donkey mares.*		*Pony mares.*			*Donkey mares.*			*Pony mares.*			*Donkey mares.*		
		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Spanish (Catalonian)	2	1	1	...	...	43	91	...	...	43 00	91 00	...	...	11	52	31	...	...	...	11·00	52 00	31 00	...	...	...
Arab	11	9	7	1	1	794	482	49	68	88·22	68 85	49·00	68·00	76	262	144	6	41	18	10·85	37·42	20·57	6·00	44 00	18·00
Home-bred	1	1	1	...	...	100	30	...	...	100 00	30·00	...	...	6	16	8	...	...	...	6·00	16 00	8 00	...	...	...
Bokhara	...	1	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	27 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjabi	5	6	3	1	...	427	246	38	...	71·16	82·00	38 00	...	41	116	59	...	...	...	13·66	46·66	19 66	...	...	...
Italian	51	42	35	...	...	3,130	2,505	...	...	74 52	71·57	...	...	471	1,215	819	...	...	...	13 45	34 71	23 40	...	...	...
French	1	1	2	...	...	98	132	...	...	98 00	66·00	...	...	15	66	51	...	...	...	7·50	33 00	25·50	...	...	...
Persian	13	4	3	2	2	271	169	67	16	67·75	56 33	33 50	8 00	34	91	44	2	4	10	11·33	30·33	14·66	1·00	2·00	5·00
Cyprian	6	5	4	...	...	356	227	...	...	71·20	56·75	...	...	30	92	99	...	...	...	9 00	23·00	24·75	...	...	...
Zanzibar	1	1	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	16·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	96	71	56	4	3	5,262	3,885	154	84	74·11	69 37	38 50	28 00	690	1,920	1,255	8	48	29	12·32	34·64	22·41	2 66	16 00	9·33

Services and produce of each class of Government Donkey stallions during 1895-96—contd.

DERAJAT.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLIONS.	Stallions on register.	Donkey stallions actually employed at stud.				Number of mares covered.				Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.				Result of previous year's coverings.						Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.					
		For mule-breeding.		*For donkey-breeding.*		*Pony mares.*		*Donkey mares.*		*Pony mares.*		*Donkey mares.*		*Pony mares.*			*Donkey mares.*			*Pony mares.*			*Donkey mares.*		
		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Arab	Included in North and South Punjab.	Included in North and South Punjab.	6	Included in North and South Punjab.	...	Included in North and South Punjab.	295	Included in North and South Punjab.	...	Included in North and South Punjab.	49·00	Included in North and South Punjab.	...	27	166	95	...	...	...	4·50	27·66	15·83	...	...	...
Bokhara			1		...		43		...		43·00		...	3	18	22	...	...	...	3·00	19·00	22·00	...	...	...
Punjabi			3		...		213		...		71·00		...	15	176	22	...	...	...	5·00	58·66	7·33	...	...	...
Italian			4		...		318		...		79·5		...	30	276	12	...	...	...	7·50	69·00	3·00	...	...	...
Persian			2		...		50		...		25·00		...	1	49	...	...	...	...	0·50	24·50	...	...	...	...
Cyprian			1		...		41		...		41·00		...	2	39	...	...	...	...	2·00	39·00	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	17	...	...	...	953	...	...	...	56·00	...	...	78	724	151	...	...	...	4·58	42·58	8·89	...	...	...

Services and produce of each class of Government Donkey stallions during 1895-96—contd.

BALUCHISTAN.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLIONS.	Stallions on register.	Donkey stallions actually employed at stud.				Number of mares covered.				Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.				Result of previous year's coverings.						Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.					
		For mule-breeding.		For donkey-breeding.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.			Donkey mares.			Pony mares.			Donkey mares.		
		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Italian	2	2	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	26·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprian	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meshed	2	2	1·16	...	...	37	22	...	...	18·50	15·9	...	...	8	8	6	...	...	...	36·36	36·36	22·72	...	...	...
Total ..	5	5	1·16	...	...	94	22	...	...	16·60	15·9	...	...	8	8	6	...	...	...	36·36	36·3	22·72	...	...	...

Services and produce of each class of Government Donkey stallions during 1895-96—contd.

CENTRAL INDIA.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLIONS.	Stallion on register.	Donkey stallions actually employed at stud. For mule-breeding. Year under report.	Donkey stallions actually employed at stud. For mule-breeding. Previous year.	Donkey stallions actually employed at stud. For donkey breeding. Year under report.	Donkey stallions actually employed at stud. For donkey breeding. Previous year.	Number of mares covered. Pony mares. Year under report.	Number of mares covered. Pony mares. Previous year.	Number of mares covered. Donkey mares. Year under report.	Number of mares covered. Donkey mares. Previous year.	Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud. Pony mares. Year under report.	Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud. Pony mares. Previous year.	Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud. Donkey mares. Year under report.	Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud. Donkey mares. Previous year.	Result of previous year's coverings. Pony mares. Number of mule produce.	Result of previous year's coverings. Pony mares. Number not held.	Result of previous year's coverings. Pony mares. Number not known.	Result of previous year's coverings. Donkey mares. Number of donkey produce.	Result of previous year's coverings. Donkey mares. Number not held.	Result of previous year's coverings. Donkey mares. Number not known.	Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud. Pony mares. Average of mule produce.	Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud. Pony mares. Average of not held.	Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud. Pony mares. Average of not known.	Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud. Donkey mares. Average of donkey produce.	Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud. Donkey mares. Average of not held.	Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud. Donkey mares. Average of not known.
												Nil.													

Services and produce of each class of Government Donkey stallions during 1895-96—contd.

DECCAN.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLIONS.	Stallions on register.	Donkey Stallions actually employed at stud.				Number of mares covered.				Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.				Result of previous year's coverings.						Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.					
		For mule-breeding.		For donkey-breeding.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares		Pony mares.		Donkey mares		Pony mares			Donkey mares.			Pony mares.			Donkey mares.		
		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report	Previous year.	Year under report	Previous year	Year under report.	Previous year	Year under report	Previous year.	Year under report	Previous year.	Number of mule produce	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held	Number not known	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Arab	...	...	...				...	..	..	...	...	...	...	.			.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italian	1	2 23	2 82	...	...	55	55	..		24 77	19 5	.	...	6	36	13	...	...	...	2 13	12 76	4 61	...	...	...
Persian	1	1 00	1·00	..	..	12	4	...	...	12 00	4 00	..	...	.	1	3	...	..	...	...	1·00	3 00	...	...	..
TOTAL	2	3 22	3 82	...	...	67	59	...	...	20 80	15 45	...	...	6	37	16	...	...	...	1·57	9·68	4 18	...	...	...

Services and produce of each class of Government Donkey stallions during 1895-96—contd.

GUZERAT.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLIONS	Stallions on register.	Donkey stallions actually employed at stud.				Number of mares covered.				Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.				Result of previous year's coverings.						Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.					
		For mule-breeding.		For donkey-breeding		Pony mares.		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.			Donkey mares.			Pony mares.			Donkey mares.		
		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Persian	1	1 00	1 00	...	...	19	17	...	...	19 00	17·00	..		6	11	...	...	..	...	6 00	11 00	...	.	...	...
TOTAL ...	1	1 00	1·00	..	...	19	17	...	...	19 00	17 00		...	6	11	...	..	...	..	6 00	11 00	...	...	...	...

Services and produce of each class of Government Donkey stallions during 1895-96—contd.

SINDH AND CUTCH.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLIONS.	Stallions on register.	Donkey stallions actually employed at stud.				Number of mares covered.				Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.				Result of previous year's coverings.						Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.					
		For mule-breeding.		For donkey-breeding.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.			Donkey mares.			Pony mares.			Donkey mares.		
		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Arab	2	2·81	3·00	...	...	157	181	...	...	55·80	60·30	...	...	26	121	34	...	...	...	6·66	40·33	11·33	...	...	...
Italian	14	10·00	6·00	...	...	404	284	...	...	40·10	35·50	...	...	33	168	61	...	...	...	4·12	23·50	7·68	...	...	...
Persian	4	3·00	4·00	...	...	124	127	...	...	41·33	31·75	...	...	14	92	21	...	...	...	3·50	23·00	5·25	...	...	...
Khorasani	1	1·00	1·00	...	...	41	33	...	...	41·00	33·00	...	...	7	14	12	...	...	...	7·00	14·00	12·00	...	...	...
Cyprian	2	2·00	2·00	...	...	60	62	...	...	30·00	31·00	...	...	9	30	23	...	...	...	4·50	15·00	11·5	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	23	18·81	18·00	...	...	786	687	...	...	41·78	38·16	...	...	89	445	153	...	...	...	4·94	24·72	8·50	...	...	...

Services and produce of each class of Government Donkey stallions during 1895-96—contd.

TOTAL.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLIONS.	Stallions on register.	Donkey stallions actually employed at stud.				Number of mares covered.				Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.				Result of previous year's coverings.						Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.					
		For mule-breeding.		For donkey-breeding.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.			Donkey mares.			Pony mares.			Donkey mares.		
		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Italian	192	167·22	132 82	4	4	11,256	9,209	333	176	67 3	69·3	83·2	44·0	2,080	5,215	1,913	52	67	37	15·6	39 2	14·4	13·0	21·7	9 25
French	8	7	9	1	1	525	557	55	44	75·0	61·8	5·50	44 0	131	288	138	17	22	5	14 5	32·0	15·3	17·0	22·0	5 0
Spanish (Catalonian)	11	9	8	...	...	487	491	...	...	54 1	61·3	..	...	162	201	1.8	...	...	...	20 2	25·1	16 0	...	...	...
Punjabi	25	15	14	3	4	964	1,020	231	183	64·2	72·8	77 0	45 7	220	627	173	53	101	29	15·7	44·7	12·3	13·2	25·2	7·2
Arab	28	23·91	32	3	5	1,743	2,032	153	252	73·2	63·5	51 0	50·4	415	1,180	427	52	138	62	12·9	37·1	13·3	10·4	27·6	12·4
Home-bred	8	7	8	1	1	434	312	30	79	62 0	39·0	30 0	79 0	119	128	65	19	42	18	14·8	19·0	8·1	19 0	42·0	18·0
Country-bred	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian	43	25	25	2	1	1,138	1,233	67	73	45·5	49 3	33·5	18 2	289	713	231	21	36	16	11·5	28 5	9 1	...	...	4·0
Cyprian	36	20	24	...	...	1,759	1,380	...	...	60 6	57·5	...	...	253	119	278	...	...	...	11·79	34·1	11·5	5·2	9·0	...
Zanzibar	5	1	...	.3	...	47	...	97	...	47·0	...	32·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bokhara	...	2	3	...	...	60	167	...	...	30·0	55 6	...	...	20	116	31	...	...	...	4·6	38·6	10·3	...	...	...
Meshad	.2	2	1·16	...	...	37	22	...	...	18 5	18·9	...	...	8	6	6	...	...	...	6 8	6·8	5·1	...	...	...
Khorasani	1	1	1	...	...	41	33	...	...	41 0	33·0	...	..	7	14	12	...	...	...	7 0	14 0	12·0	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	364	289·03	257·98	17	19	18,491	16,455	966	807	50 6	63·7	56·8	42·4	3,734	9,319	3,402	214	426	166	14·4	38·1	13·1	11·2	22·4	8·7

TABLE X.—*(Referred to in paragraph 89, page 18.)*

IMPERIAL REPORT—MILITARY SECTION.

Statement of mules purchased by Government in 1895-96.

Mules purchased for	Total number purchased.	REMARKS.
Remount Department	303	Purchased by officers of the Remount Department.
Batteries	9	Purchased for Nos. 2 and 7 Mountain Batteries, and shown in list received from Army Remount Department.
Transport	*1,434	
TOTAL ...	1,746	

	PURCHASED AT			
	Fairs and shows.	Elsewhere.	Total.	
In Madras	...	351	351	Purchased in Burma.
In Bombay	40	...	40	
In Bengal— Bengal Command ..	190	241	431	
In Bengal— Punjab Command ...	7	508	515	
In Bengal— Native Cavalry Regiments	97	...	97	
TOTAL ...	321	1,100	1,434	

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

TABLES.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

TABLE XI.—*(Referred to in paragraph 90, page 21.)*

IMPERIAL REPORT—REVENUE SECTION.

Cost of feed, keep, attendants, &c., &c., of Government Horse and Pony stallions during 1895-96.

Province.	District.	Number of stallions or days.		Total annual cost.		Average cost per Stallion.	
		Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Babugarh Depôt ...	8,608	...	6,005 6 4	...	255 5 5	...
	Meerut	4,358	...	2,994 10 1	...	251 7 11	...
	Bareilly	713	...	479 0 8	...	245 14 5	...
	Muzaffarnagar	3,929	...	2,640 7 4	...	245 15 5	...
	Bulandshahr	2,629	...	1,892 12 4	...	263 8 0	...
	Saharanpur	3,858	...	2,566 8 1	...	243 7 7	...
	Muttra	1,082	...	711 8 9	...	240 11 0	...
	Budaon	1,750	...	1,124 3 8	...	235 1 11	...
	Moradabad	1,302	...	899 5 1	...	252 12 10	...
	Bijnour	305	...	192 10 0	...	231 2 4	...
	Aligarh	2,879	...	2,055 13 5	...	261 5 7	...
	Agra	703	...	488 14 6	...	254 8 7	...
	Etawah	282	...	201 13 11	...	262 0 0	...
	Hardoi	317	...	207 3 1	...	239 3 6	...
	Shahjehanpur	690	...	505 10 2	...	268 3 3	...
	Add charges for gear, &c. ...	...	...	2,069 7 7	...	...	...
	Total ...	33,405	...	25,035 7 0	...	274 4 9	...
Rajputana ...	Ajmere	365	...	243 1 3	...	243 1 3	...
	Kekri	365	...	242 11 5	...	242 11 5	...
	Total ...	730	...	485 12 8	...	242 14 4	...
North Punjab	Babugarh Depôt ...	5,594	...	3,312 1 9	...	216 11 2	...
	Abbottabad	1,588	...	1,068 7 10	...	246 4 2	...
	Peshawar	336	...	198 15 2	...	216 11 4	...
	Murdan	366	...	254 14 8	...	254 14 8	...
	Rawal Pindi	7,941	...	5,978 1 8	...	275 8 5	...
	Jhelum	2,078	...	1,378 7 3	...	212 12 7	...
	Gujrat	2,926	...	2,034 8 3	...	254 7 9	...
	Gujranwala	1,153	...	688 14 0	...	218 10 8	...
	Sialkot	1,065	...	597 10 6	...	205 6 3	...
	Lahore	4,190	...	2,902 5 0	...	253 8 3	...
	Jhang	1,029	...	719 12 5	...	266 10 11	...
	Shahpur	3,316	...	2,093 13 10	...	231 1 8	...
	Kohat	611	...	423 13 2	...	253 14 0	...
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,358	...	964 0 4	...	259 13 0	...
	Bannu	2,380	...	1,763 8 2	...	271 3 2	...
	Add charges for gear, &c. ...	...	...	3,057 12 2	...	...	...
	Total ...	35,931	...	27,467 2 2	...	279 12 6	...

Cost of feed, keep, attendants, &c., &c, of Government Horse and Pony stallions during 1895-96—contd.

Province.	District.	Number of stallions on days.		Total annual cost.		Average cost per Stallion.	
		Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
South Punjab	Babugarh Depôt ...	4,763	...	3,284 10 10	...	252 2 9	...
	Hissar	1,102	...	603 8 1	...	218 7 0	...
	Rohtak	1,444	...	900 7 7	...	228 3 9	...
	Gurgaon	1,970	...	1,321 4 11	...	245 7 8	...
	Delhi	458	...	311 8 6	...	248 15 3	...
	Kurnal	1,964	...	1,449 6 7	...	270 1 8	...
	Umballa	1,494	...	1,065 10 10	...	261 1 1	...
	Hoshiarpur	729	...	524 7 4	...	263 4 11	...
	Jullundur	830	...	550 15 2	...	242 15 2	...
	Ludhiana	1,098	...	701 5 9	...	233 12 7	...
	Ferozepore	2,721	...	2,087 7 0	...	280 12 6	...
	Multan	2,967	...	1,863 9 10	...	229 14 3	...
	Montgomery	1,006	...	586 3 1	...	213 4 5	...
	Amritsar	1,811	...	1,230 13 5	...	248 12 0	...
	Gurdaspur	1,056	...	749 10 1	...	259 13 0	...
	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	5,366	...	4,780 4 3	...	326 0 9	...
	Muzaffargarh	29	...	16 3 11	...	205 0 4	...
	Add charges for gear, &c. ...	...	...	3,811 10 2	...	...	...
	Total ...	30,868	...	25,926 3 4	...	307 6 6	...
Baluchistan	Quetta	6,056	...	4,561 5 9	...	274 14 3	...
	Thal Chotiali	6,855	...	7,132 2 6	...	379 12 0	...
	Zhob	425	...	486 1 7	...	417 6 1	...
	Kalat	1,936	...	1,929 9 6	...	300 4 1	...
	Add charges for gear, &c. ...	...	...	1,846 14 0	...	...	...
	Total ...	15,272	...	15,956 1 4	...	381 5 1	...
Central India	Agar	2,196	...	918 5 3	...	153 0 10	...
Deccan ...	Khandesh	...	731	...	663 0 0	...	331 0 0
	Nasik	...	945	...	965 0 0	...	372 0 0
	Ahmednagar	5,242	2,143	5,890 0 0	1,909 0 0	412 0 0	326 0 0
	Poona	2,923	1,464	2,773 0 0	1,254 0 0	347 0 0	313 0 0
	Sholapur	709	243	674 0 0	271 0 0	347 0 0	405 0 0
	Satara	366	366	368 0 0	322 0 0	368 0 0	322 0 0
	Bijapur	...	366	...	299 0 0	...	299 0 0
	Total ...	9,240	6,261	9,705 0 0	5,683 0 0	385 0 0	332 0 0

Cost of feed, keep, attendants, &c., &c., of Government Horse and Pony stallions during 1895-96—concld.

Province.	District.	Number of stallions on Date.		Total annual cost.		Average cost per stallion.	
		Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Gujerat ...	Kaira	366	...	291 0 0	...	291 0 0	...
	Ahmedabad	1,091	734	1,109 0 0	603 0 0	372 0 0	301 0 0
	Deesa	732	...	765 0 0	...	382 0 0	...
	Total ...	2,189	734	2,165 0 0	603 0 0	362 0 0	301 0 0
Sindh and Cutch.	Cutch	1,098	...	997 0 0	...	332 0 0	...
	Hyderabad	393	366	368 0 0	327 0 0	345 0 0	327 0 0
	Shikarpur	1,126	...	1,016 0 0	...	320 0 0	...
	Jacobabad	1,772	304	2,462 0 0	321 0 0	489 0 0	386 0 0
	Thar and Parkar ...	46	...	61 0 0	...	298 0 0	...
	Total ...	4,435	670	4,904 0 0	648 0 0	401 0 0	354 0 0

ABSTRACT.

Provinces.	Average cost per stallion.			
	Horse.		Pony.	
	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	274 4 9	267 3 7	...	...
Rajputana	242 14 4	194 7 6	...	...
North Punjab	279 12 6	259 15 9	...	...
South Punjab	307 6 6	248 2 8	...	...
Baluchistan	381 5 1	364 8 8	...	...
Central India	153 0 10	163 2 1	...	...
Deccan	385 0 0	381 8 10	332 0 0	329 1 3
Guzerat	362 0 0	348 7 5	301 0 0	275 10 5
Sindh and Cutch	401 0 0	396 8 1	354 0 0	339 0 3

TABLE XII—*(Referred to in paragraph 93, page 21.)*

Imperial Report—Revenue Section.

Return of branded or certificated mares and their produce for the official year 1895-96.

Details.	Branded or certificated mares.					Produce.					Remarks.
	For horse-breeding.	For pony-breeding.	For mule-breeding.	For donkey-breeding.	Total.	Horse stock.	Pony stock.	Mule stock.	Donkey stock.	Total.	
Balance on 1st April 1895 (*a*)	17,259	5,574	1,321	...	24,154	81	...	10	...	91	
Increase ... Branded during the year	3,746	294	550	...	4,590	...	...	...	...	...	
Increase ... Certificated mares	197	...	...	..	197	...	...	...	...	...	
Increase ... Received by transfer from other districts ...	4,487	...	...	...	4,487	...	...	...	...	..	
Increase ... Foaled during the year	...	...	...	..	...	3,437	224	3,268	209	7,138	
Total	25,689	5,868	1,871	...	33,428	3,518	234	3,278	209	7,229	
Decrease ... Died	1,244	104	...	...	1,348	50	...	...	...	50	
Decrease ... Sold	925	...	...	...	925	...	...	...	..	...	
Decrease ... Stolen	68	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease ... Transferred to other districts	88	75	...	...	163	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease ... Struck off the register	114	...	...	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	2,439	179	...	...	2,618	50	...	...	...	50	
Balance on 31st March 1896	23,250	5,689	1,871	...	30,810	3,468	224	3,278	209	7,179	
In North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3,400	...	...	...	3,400	657	...	902	15	1,574	
In North Punjab	6,249	...	...	...	6,249	887	...	1,567	186	2,640	
In South Punjab	6,556	...	...	...	6,556	612	...	690	8	1,310	
In Baluchistan	1,767	...	...	...	1,767	921	...	18	...	939	
In Deccan	923	3,881	57	...	4,861	227	142	6	...	375	
In Guzerat	1,103	1,276	1	...	2,380	76	77	6	...	159	
In Sind and Cutch	3,252	532	1,813	...	5,597	88	5	80	...	182	

(*a*) The difference between this and last year's figures is due to the returns not having been furnished from several districts.

TABLE XIII.—*(Referred to in paragraph 155, page 31.)*

IMPERIAL REPORT—REVENUE SECTION.

Breeders' and other colts castrated by Veterinary Assistants and Salutris paid from Imperial Funds in 1895-96.

Province.	District.	Number of colts castrated.			Number of deaths resulting from effects of castration.	Remarks.
		Horse stock.	Mule stock.	Total.		
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Agra	3	...	3	...	
	Aligarh	17	...	17	...	
	Budaon	19	9	28	...	
	Bulandshahr	63	...	63	...	
	Bijnour	...	1	1	...	
	Bareilly	4	...	4	...	
	Meerut	138	12	150	...	
	Moradabad	16	2	18	...	
	Muzaffarnagar	94	10	104	...	
	Muttra	1	...	1	...	
	Etah	2	...	2	...	
	Saharunpore	90	22	112	...	
	Shahjehanpore	4	...	4	...	
	Mainpuri	2	...	2	...	
	Jagadri (Umballa district) ...	3	1	4	...	
	Total ...	456	57	513	...	
North Punjab ...	Rawalpindi	35	11	46	...	
	Jhelum	11	5	16	...	
	Gujrat	66	4	70	...	
	Lahore	219	5	224	...	
	Jhang	24	3	27	...	
	Shahpur	101	4	105	...	
	Bannu	36	4	40	...	
	Total ...	492	36	528	...	

Breeders' and other colts castrated by Veterinary Assistants and Salutris paid from Imperial Funds in 1895-96—contd.

Province.	District.	Number of colts castrated.			Number of deaths resulting from effects of castration.	Remarks.
		Horse stock.	Mule stock.	Total.		
South Punjab ...	Rohtak	12	...	12	...	
	Kurnal	25	...	25	...	
	Umballa	48	4	52	...	
	Multan	125	17	142	...	
	Ferozepore	12	...	12	...	
	Ludhianah	30	5	35	...	
	Amritsar	11	...	11	...	
	Hoshiarpur	5	...	5	...	
	Gurgaon	14	1	15	...	
	Dera Ghazi Khan	262	1	263	...	
	Total ...	544	28	572	...	
Baluchistan ...	Thal Chotiali	28	2	30	...	
	Kalat	40	5	45	...	
	Total ...	68	7	75	...	
Deccan ...	Ahmednagar	22	...	22	...	
	Poona	12	...	12	...	
	Nasik	1	...	1	...	
	Khandesh	65	...	65	...	
Carnatak ...	Belgaum	8	...	8	...	
Guzerat ...	Ahmedabad	24	...	24	...	
	Surat	6	...	6	...	
	Kaira	1	...	1	...	
Sindh ...	Karachi	3	...	3	...	
	Hyderabad	8	...	8	...	
	Shikarpur	1	...	1	...	
	Total ...	151	...	151.	...	
	Grand Total ...	1,711	128	1,839	...	

TABLE XIV.—*(Referred to in paragraph 161, page 35.)*

IMPERIAL REPORT—REVENUE SECTION.

Cost of feed keep, attendants, &c., of Government Donkey stallions in 1895-96.

Province.	District.	Number of stallions or days.	Total annual cost.	Average per donkey stallion.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Babugarh Depôt	5,543	1,716 8 1	113 5 5	
	Meerut	5,407	1,755 2 3	118 12 10	
	Bareilly	601	195 13 11	119 4 6	
	Muzaffarnagar	3,920	1,291 12 7	119 10 9	
	Bulandshahr	2,401	784 11 3	119 9 10	
	Saharunpur	4,040	1,344 0 7	121 12 2	
	Muttra	1,027	334 15 6	119 6 0	
	Budaon	2,026	682 13 2	123 5 7	
	Moradabad	2,018	679 8 3	123 3 10	
	Bijnour	835	279 15 1	122 11 3	
	Debra Dun	337	138 7 3	150 5 10	
	Etah	1,001	346 9 4	126 11 6	
	Aligarh	2,930	952 14 4	119 0 5	
	Agra	983	318 6 2	118 8 8	
	Hurdoi	35	11 13 1	123 9 3	
	Shahjehanpur	1,064	357 7 1	122 15 3	
	Add charges for gear, &c. ...	...	296 5 5	...	
	Total ...	34,168	11,477 3 4	122 15 0	
North Punjab ...	Babugarh Depôt	2,689	670 6 5	91 3 11	
	Hazara	3,323	1,293 5 6	142 7 2	
	Peshawar	1,029	319 9 0	113 10 7	
	Murdan	732	259 3 10	129 9 11	
	Rawal Pindi	22,974	8,023 1 6	127 13 0	
	Jhelum	3,189	1,014 8 9	116 7 0	
	Gujrat	2,566	981 10 1	140 0 2	
	Gujranwala	1,125	341 2 7	110 15 10	
	Sialkot	2,196	724 13 1	120 12 10	
	Lahore	2,452	823 14 9	122 15 8	
	Jhang	1,044	389 10 11	136 9 9	
	Shahpur	3,905	1,204 11 5	112 14 7	
	Kohat	732	126 3 1	63 1 6	Half cost met by District Board.
	Bannu	1,404	662 0 2	172 9 2	
	Dera Ismail Khan	392	160 12 9	150 2 1	
	Add charges for gear, &c. ...	...	3,057 12 2	...	
	Total ...	49,752	20,052 14 0	147 8 3	

Cost of feed, keep, attendants, &c., of Government Donkey stallions in 1895-96—contd.

Province.	District.	Number of stallions or days.	Total annual cost.	Average per donkey stallion.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
South Punjab ...	Babugarh Depôt	5,323	1,807 14 11	124 5 0	
	Hissar	1,714	727 9 5	155 5 10	
	Rohtak	1,028	374 7 9	133 5 3	
	Gurgaon	1,126	369 1 11	119 15 8	
	Delhi	366	150 7 10	150 7 10	
	Kurnal	677	231 15 0	125 6 3	
	Umballa	2,621	1,053 1 1	147 0 10	
	Ludhianah	2,138	862 7 9	147 10 4	
	Kangra	1,188	400 0 0	123 3 9	
	Hoshiarpur	1,769	731 4 5	151 4 9	
	Jullunder	1,109	440 2 5	145 4 2	
	Ferozepore	2,337	862 0 3	135 0 0	
	Multan	2,660	880 10 3	121 2 9	
	Montgomery	1,006	377 1 10	125 14 11	
	Amritsar	2,436	868 1 10	130 6 11	
	Gurdaspur	1,428	546 9 3	140 1 5	
	Dera Ghazi Khan	2,780	1,219 11 9	160 9 4	
	Muzaffargarh	1,098	417 6 6	139 2 2	
	Add charges for gear, &c. ...	...	1,005 0 0	...	
	Total ...	32,894	14,225 2 2	158 4 5	
Bengal ...	Sikkim (Darjeeling) ...	366	*284 8 0	284 8 0	*Imperial 179 8 0 Provincial 105 0 0
Baluchistan ...	Quetta	410	294 4 6	261 11 8	
	Thal Chotiali	308	181 6 4	246 15 5	
	Kalat	270	245 3 0	331 3 3	
	Zhob	335	313 6 5	341 0 5	
	Total ..	1,323	1,034 4 3	285 4 3	
Deccan ...	Khandesh	366	272 0 0	272 0 0	
	Nasik	200	181 0 0	320 0 0	
	Ahmednagar	485	787 0 0	657 0 0	
	Poona	366	302 0 0	302 0 0	
	Total ...	1,417	1,542 0 0	419 0 0	
Gazerat ...	Ahmedabad	366	278 0 0	278 0 0	
Sindh and Cutch	Hyderabad	1,072	755 0 0	258 0 0	
	Shikarpur	3,780	2,545 0 0	246 0 0	
	Jacobabad	1,825	1,596 0 0	317 0 0	
	Thar and Parkar	279	264 0 0	331 0 0	
	Total ...	6,956	5,160 0 0	269 0 0	

ABSTRACT.

Province.	Average per Donkey Stallion.					
	Year under report.			Previous year.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	122	15	0	142	5	0
North Punjab	147	8	3	133	8	9
South Punjab	158	4	5	126	4	3
Bengal	284	8	0	...		
Baluchistan	285	4	3	359	5	11
Deccan	419	0	0	382	14	2
Guzerat	278	0	0	266	10	11
Sindh and Cutch	269	0	0	261	12	7

TABLE XV.—

IMPERIAL REPORT—

Abstract of particulars regarding each Horse Fair and Show held in the North-Western

FAIR OR SHOW.	DATE WHEN FAIR OR SHOW WAS HELD.		TOTAL NUMBER OF ANIMALS PRESENT.		TOTAL NUMBER COMPETING FOR PRIZES.		TOTAL NUMBER OF HORSE STOCK (NOT INCLUDING BRANDED MARES) PRESENT.		NUMBER OF REMOUNTS PURCHASED.			
	From	To	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Belonging to breeders.	Belonging to dealers.	For Remount Department.	For Native Cavalry.	For Police.	Total.
North-Western Provinces.												
Aligarh Show	10th February 1896	14th February 1896	1,537	1,278	366	218	503	915	10	59	...	69
Bateśar Fair	30th October 1895	8th November 1895	10,912	10,010	101	113	Unknown		10	161	33	204
Bulandshahr Fair	18th February 1896	22nd February 1896	1,100	997	539	361	502	450	15	24	...	39
Garhmuktesar Fair	30th October 1895	3rd November 1895	2,287	2,205	421	130	Unknown		7	6	...	13
Makhanpur Fair	13th January 1896	27th January 1896	3,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	7	78
Meerut (Nauchandi) Fair ..	8th March 1896 ...	15th March 1896 ..	2,062	1,753	508	539	355	1,496	14	76	12	102
Muzaffarnagar Show ...	1st March 1896 ...	7th March 1896 ...	801	759	246	336	190	473	10	4	...	14
Total ..	...	...	22,624	17,092	2,271	1,700	1,550	3,334	66	401	52	519
Punjab.												
Amritsar (Bysakhi) Fair ...	6th April 1896 ...	15th April 1896 ...	5,706	4,895	...	122	1,205	3,322	117	242	3	362
Amritsar (Diwali) Fair ..	12th October 1895	21st October 1895 .	5,691	5,005	77	29	818	3,023	121	217	7	345
Bannu Show	24th February 1896	27th February 1896	525	710	395	710	393	...	...	...	1	1
Dera Ghazi Khan Show ...	12th March 1896...	14th March 1896 . .	5,155	5,113	611	940	1,916	...	24	33	1	58
Dera Ismail Khan Show ..	27th February 1896	29th February 1896	1,113	1,202	551	531	786	30	...	1	...	1
Dinanagar Show	26th February 1896	27th February 1896	178	268	124	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujrat Show	16th March 1896 ..	17th March 1896 ..	960	782	452	306	427	...	2	14	...	16
Hansi Show	29th October 1895	31st October 1895	1,491	1,138	248	316	1,703	118	...	10	...	10
Jallalabad Show	20th January 1896	22nd January 1896	1,475	1,041	200	201	2,111	2,225	4	20	...	24
Jhang Show	6th March 1896 ...	7th March 1896 ...	960	630	386	121	786	...	...	...	...	...
Jhelum Show	23rd October 1895	24th October 1895	472	...	389	...	237	...	2	2	...	4
Jullunder	25th September 1895	30th September 1895	508	447	. .	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore Show	7th March 1896 ..	28th March 1896 ...	1,018	919	220	201	226	592	...	8	...	8
Multan Show	9th March 1896 ...	10th March 1896 ..	870	715	436	303	711	100	1	25	...	26
Rawalpindi Fair	2nd April 1896 ...	4th April 1896 ...	2,567	2,143	413	413	455	158	1	28	...	29
Shahpur Show	19th March 1896 .	21st March 1896 ...	2,021	1,907	690	688	320	...	19	23	...	42
Umballa Show	2 1d March 1896 .	25th March 1896 ...	1,008	1,320	301	316	795	213	1	...	...	1
Total ..	...	...	34,800	31,835	5,586	5,498	15,735	9,781	292	623	12	927
Rajputana.												
Pokhur Fair	29th October 1895	2nd November 1895	1,493	1,169	99	55	...	...	...	7	6	13
Total ..	...	...	1,493	1,169	99	55	...	...	...	7	6	13

(Referred to paragraph 438, page 69.)

REVENUE SECTION.

Provinces, Punjab, Rajputana, Tirhoot, and Baluchistan, during the year 1895-96.

PRICE PAID FOR REMOUNTS.			NUMBER OF MULES PURCHASED.			PRICES PAID FOR MULES.			TOTAL NUMBER OF SALES EFFECTED.				PRIZES AWARDED.							Amount sanctioned by Government of India for next year's Fair or Show.
Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.	By Government.	By others.	Total.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.	Total number sold.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.	From Imperial Funds.	From Provincial Funds.	From Local and District Funds.	From private subscription.	Total.	Amount actually awarded.	Number of Medals awarded.	
420	195	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	420	195	257	1,000	...	...	510	1,510	1,510	...	1,000
580	100	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	580	100	240	...	3 0	...	...	300	300	...	...
420	180	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	420	180	270	1,450	...	...	1,000	2,450	2,450	3	1,200
302	175	214	41	...	41	175	50	125	57	362	50	136	500	...	...	500	1,000	770	1	700
350	150	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
550	160	267	...	..	...	...	...	...	102	550	160	267	1,600	...	...	900	2,500	2,296	3	1,600
380	225	266	...	...	...	...	..	...	11	380	225	266	1,000	...	...	550	1,550	1,550	..	1,000
...	....	...	41	...	41	...	...	...	450	...	...	..	5,550	300	...	3,160	9,310	8,885	7	5,500
450	150	200	152	811	966	300	40	114	4,610	700	5	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
900	125	100	201	488	782	500	15	114	3,535	900	15	61	300	...	45	...	345	345	1	...
...	...	125	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	150	125	137	500	727	...	..	1,227	1,181	1	500
650	90	370	...	31	31	150	33	91	428	650	12	139	1,800	...	...	...	1,800	1,800	2	1,800
...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	500	...	...	1,000	972	1	500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	19	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
305	100	221	1	8	9	210	75	123	99	375	18	189	1,200	...	...	...	1,200	1,150	1	1,200
115	170	277	..	3	3	60	13	50	168	...	...	...	400	...	573	...	973	973	...	400
350	180	265	...	32	32	221	25	124	50	350	25	118	1,000	...	...	382	1,382	1,382	2	1,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	950	...	...	1,300	960	1	500
375	265	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	375	265	310	500	321	...	...	821	741	1	600
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	...	324	324	...	...
307	252	269	...	3	3	280	120	228	30	400	75	212	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	905	1	1,000
350	125	259	7	23	30	300	40	55	183	505	23	106	1,000	...	150	...	1,150	1,125	1	1,000
600	130	305	132	1,017	1,149	390	5	102	2,334	600	1	300	1,900	300	...	...	2,200	2,200	2	2,000
480	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	480	14	232	1,400	456	...	...	1,856	1,798	2	1,100
...	...	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	1,000	...	1,350	1,241	1	400
...	...	...	586	2,449	3,035	...	...	...	11,569	...	...	...	12,200	3,234	2,692	382	17,028	17,152	17	13,150
265	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	500	500	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	500	500	...	...

Abstract of particulars regarding each Horse Fair and Show held in the North-Western

Fair or show.	Date when Fair or show was held.		Total number of animals present.		Total number competing for prizes.		Total number of horse stock (not including branded mares present.		Number of remounts purchased.			
	From	To	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Belonging to breeders.	Belonging to dealers.	For Remount Department.	For Native Cavalry.	For Police.	Total.
Bengal.												
Sonepur Fair (Tirhoot)	20th October 1895	9th November 1895	4,596	9,295	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
Kalimpong mule Fair	27th November 1895	28th November 1895	236	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	.....	.....	4,832	9,545	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
Baluchistan.												
Quetta Show	2nd October 1895...	4th October 1895...	1,100	1,342	241	340	200	900	27	144	...	171
Sibi Show	10th February 1896	13th February 1896	1,287	1,471	1,287	1,471	1,287	...	17	10	7	34
Total	.....	.....	2,387	2,813	1,528	1,811	1,487	900	44	154	7	205
Bombay Presidency.												
Ahmednagar Show	25th November 1895	27th November 1895	976	878	926	878	417	...	10	...	...	10
Bhuj Show	17th February 1896	18th February 1896	488	518	488	518	156	8	5	...	...	5
Moro Show	3rd February 1896	5th February 1896	782	1,155	782	1,153	476	22	...	...	18	18
Shikarpur Show	13th January 1896	15th January 1896	956	962	876	902	537	215	8	100	47	155
Talhar Fair	12th February 1896	14th February 1896	791	907	791	907	690	...	...	...	5	5
Total	.....	.....	3,003	4,420	3,863	4,420	2,276	245	23	100	70	193
Horse Runs.												
Rawalpindi District	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Multan District	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abstract.												
North Western Provinces ...	.....	.....	22,024	17,092	2,271	1,709	1,550	3,334	60	401	52	513
Punjab	.....	.....	34,890	31,835	5,586	5,408	15,735	9,781	202	623	12	927
Rajputana	.....	.....	1,493	1,169	99	55	...	...	...	7	6	13
Bengal	.....	.....	4,832	9,545	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
Baluchistan	.....	.....	2,387	2,813	1,528	1,811	1,487	900	44	154	7	205
Bombay Presidency	.....	.....	3,003	4,420	3,863	4,420	2,276	245	23	100	70	193
Horse Runs	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	.....	.....	70,219	66,874	13,347	13,493	21,048	14,260	425	1,307	147	1,870

Provinces, Punjab, Rajputana, Tirhoot, and Baluchistan, during the year 1895-96—contd.

Price paid for Remounts.			Number of Mules purchased.			Prices paid for Mules.			Total number of Sales effected.				Prizes awarded.							Amount sanctioned by Government of India for next year's Fair or Show.
Highest Price.	Lowest Price.	Average price.	By Government.	By others.	Total.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.	Total number sold.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.	From Imperial Funds.	From Provincial Funds.	From Local and District Funds.	From private subscription.	Total.	Amount actually awarded	Number of medals awarded.	
350	190	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	175	...	175	...	...	122	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	500	500	...	500
...	...	...	175	...	175	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	500	500	...	500
350	75	251	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	850	...	...	...	850	775	2	850
475	80	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,550	...	2,100	...	3,650	2,743	2	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	2,400	...	2,100	...	4,500	3,518	4	2,350
500	175	324	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	500	175	324	...	2,000	2,781	119	4,900	2,551	...	
325	190	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	325	190	268	...	...	2,169	...	2,169	1,142	...	
240	130	201	13	...	13	175	112	142	31	240	112	165	...	600	3,000	...	3,600	3,060	...	
425	100	229	40	...	40	210	120	149	182	425	100	174	...	2,000	5,000	...	7,000	4,079	...	
160	110	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	160	110	140	...	400	3,550	...	3,950	3,369	...	
...	...	...	53	...	53	...	...	...	233	...	...	...	...	5,000	16,500	119	21,619	15,121	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	250	250	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	75	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	...	...	350	325	...	
...	...	...	44	...	44	...	...	...	450	...	...	...	5,550	300	...	3,460	9,310	8,885	7	5,500
...	...	...	580	2,449	3,035	...	...	...	11,509	...	...	...	12,200	3,254	2,093	382	17,928	17,152	17	13,150
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	500	500	...	...
...	...	...	175	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	500	500	...	500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	...	2,100	...	4,500	3,518	4	2,350
...	...	...	53	...	53	...	...	...	233	...	...	...	...	5,000	16,500	119	21,619	15,121	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	...	...	350	325	...	...
...	...	...	858	4 49	3,307	...	...	...	12,252	...	...	...	21,000	8,554	21,192	3,961	54,707	46,001	28	21,500

TABLE

IMPERIAL REPORT—

Abstract of particulars regarding each Horse Fair and Show held in the

FAIR OR SHOW.	DATES WHEN FAIR OR SHOW WAS HELD.		TOTAL NUMBER OF ANIMALS PRESENT.		TOTAL NUMBER COMPETING FOR PRIZES.		TOTAL NUMBER OF HORSE STOCK (NOT INCLUDING BRANDED MARES) PRESENT		NUMBER OF REMOUNTS PURCHASED.			
	From	To	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Belonging to breeders.	Belonging to dealers.	For Remount Department.	For Native Cavalry.	For Police.	Total.
Bahawalpore Show	3rd March 1896 ...	5th March 1896 ...	473	...	394	...	443	...	...	...	...	...
Jaitu Fair (Nabha State) ...	4th March 1896 ...	5th March 1896 ...	724	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeypore Fair	4th October 1895...	13th October 1895	1,748	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	7
Jodhpore Fair	25th March 1896...	30th March 1896...	321	874	47	48	23	288	...	...	...	...
Kapurthala Fair	27th February 1896	2nd March 1896 ...	207	122	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulwar Fair	25th September 1895	14th October 1895	1,103	...	209	...	...	...	5	74	...	79
Total ...	.....	..... .	4,756	996	861	48	464	288	9	77	...	86

XV (*a*).

Revenue Section.

Native States of Punjab and Rajputana, during the year 1895-96.

Price paid for remounts.			Number of Mules purchased.			Prices paid for mules.			Total Number of sales effected.				Prizes awarded.							Amount sanctioned by Government of India for next year's Fair or Show.
Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.	By Government.	By others.	Total.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.	Total number sold.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.	From Imperial Funds.	From Provincial Funds.	From Local and District Funds.	By Native States.	Total.	Amount actually awarded.	Number of Medals awarded.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,860	1,860	1,656	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,185	1,185	1,185	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	Not known.	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500	822	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500	1,218	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,045	8,045	5,881	4	

TABLE XVI.—*(Referred to in paragraph 442, page 70.)*

Imperial Report—Revenue Section.

Statement showing the Government Stallions whose produce won prizes at the Horse Fairs and Shows of 1895-96.

Name of Sires.	Number of 1st prizes.	Number of 2nd prizes.	Number of 3rd prizes.	Number of other prizes.	Total Number of prizes.
Thorough-bred English.					
Adherent	...	...	...	2	2
Adonis	4	1	1	9	15
Alaric	1	...	1	4	6
Allanbane	...	1	...	5	6
Anglesey	1	1	...	4	6
Bailiff	...	...	...	2	2
Bardolph	2	3	2	10	17
Beaumasque	...	2	1	1	4
Beny Glass	...	..	...	3	3
Black Prince	...	1	...	1	2
Brocken	1	...	...	...	1
Brother to Althotas	2	1	5	9	17
Champion, II	...	1	...	1	2
Childebont	4	1	2	1	8
Clarion	2	1	1	3	7
Cobra	...	1	1	2	4
Dagobart	4	2	...	4	10
Diamond	...	1	...	1	2
Docteur	1	1	1	2	5
Duke of Normandy	4	1	...	2	7
Duncan	...	...	...	1	1
Duncraggon	...	...	...	1	1
Dunrobin	1	...	...	2	3
East Indian	...	...	1	...	1
Egotist	2	...	2	2	6
Elzavier	...	1	...	...	1
Extravagance	1	1	...	4	6
Falmouth	3	2	...	1	6
Finale	...	...	1	2	3
Gerald	...	1	1	6	8
Glenstrae	3	1	1	3	8
Great Carle	...	...	...	1	1
Guardian	1	...	...	...	1
Hampton	2	1	1	1	5
Heliophanes	2	2	3	8	15
Jacaroo	...	1	...	8	9
Jasper	...	...	1	1	2
Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Government Stallions whose produce won prizes at the Horse Fairs and Shows of 1895-96—contd.

Name of Sires.	Number of 1st prizes.	Number of 2nd prizes.	Number of 3rd prizes.	Number of other prizes.	Total number of prizes.
THOROUGH-BRED ENGLISH—contd. Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeet	...	...	...	1	1
Kilngarth	...	...	1	3	4
King Arthur	...	1	1	4	6
Kismet, II	2	...	...	2	4
Knight of the Bath	2	...	...	1	3
Lovelace	...	...	1	...	1
Merxman	1	1	1	7	10
Marshman	...	3	1	2	6
Marvel	5	3	3	4	15
Noble	2	...	...	1	3
Not Beaton	...	1	...	...	1
Pierlight	1	1	...	...	2
Postmaster	...	1	1	3	5
Pumpkin	...	...	...	1	1
Pickle	...	1	...	...	1
Pivonnet	...	...	...	1	1
Plato	2	1	1	...	4
Red Start	3	1	3	1	8
Richmond	1	1	1	3	6
Roslin	5	4	1	9	19
Sorbad	...	...	...	1	1
Silver King	...	...	1	1	2
Silvius	1	...	...	...	1
Sinbad the Sailor	4	2	3	16	25
Sir Francis	3	3	4	1	11
Shylock	3	2	...	4	9
Soapstone	1	...	...	...	1
Sobersides	2	1	1	1	5
Songster	10	7	8	51	76
Stronoat	3	1	...	...	4
Stuart	...	...	...	3	3
Tam O'Shanter	...	1	2	4	7
The Clown	...	...	...	1	1
Vapour	2	...	...	...	2
Vermeil	...	...	4	4	8
Villojusto	1	2	...	8	11
Wigwam	...	...	...	2	2
Wisichild	...	...	...	1	1
Zither	...	1	1	1	3
Zoophite	5	2	1	8	16
Total ...	77	100	66	257	493

Statement showing the Government Stallions whose produce won prizes at the Horse Fairs and Shows of 1895-96—contd.

Name of Sires.	Number of 1st prizes.	Number of 2nd prizes.	Number of 3rd prizes.	Number of other prizes.	Total number of prizes.
HALF AND THREE-QUARTER BRED ENGLISH—NORFOLK TROTTERS, ETC.					
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...
A.—1	...	...	...	1	1
A.—1 Fashion	3	1	1	13	18
Acrobat	...	...	...	1	1
Activity	...	...	...	3	3
Alethorpeshot	1	...	...	3	4
American	...	...	...	1	1
Artillery	...	...	...	1	1
Ascot	...	...	...	1	1
Banker	2	1	...	3	6
Banyard	1	1	...	4	6
Beckenham	1	3	6	2	12
Big Heart	2	1	...	1	4
Bird of Freedom	...	...	1	...	1
Black Ball	...	1	...	1	2
Black Perfection	1	...	...	...	1
Black Prince, III	1	...	...	4	5
Beetly Champion	...	...	...	1	1
Blue Boy	1	...	...	...	1
Bravo	...	...	...	9	9
Bruno	4	3	2	16	25
Bustard	...	...	...	3	3
Cardinal, IV	1	...	...	...	1
Carlton	...	...	1	1	2
Cellaret	...	...	...	1	1
Claudian	...	1	1	1	3
Clarence	...	...	...	1	1
Clifton	...	1	...	...	1
Cock-o-the Walk	...	...	...	3	3
Colony Boy	1	1	1	...	3
Conduct	1	...	...	1	2
Confederate	...	...	...	1	1
Confidence	...	...	...	1	1
Conrad	...	2	3	2	7
Contract	...	...	...	2	2
Coxcomb	...	...	...	2	2
Cupid	2	2	4	2	10
Dandy	1	...	...	5	6
David	...	...		3	3
Delight	2	...	2	6	10
Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Government Stallions whose produce won prizes at the Horse Fairs and Shows of 1895-96—contd.

Name of Sires.	Number of 1st prizes.	Number of 2nd prizes.	Number of 3rd prizes.	Number of other prizes.	Total Number of prizes.
HALF AND THREE-QUARTER BRED ENGLISH, NORFOLK TROTTERS, ETC.—*contd.*					
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark Fireaway	1	...	...	1	2
Driver	2	...	2	1	5
Earsham Fashion	3	3	2	15	23
Emperor	1	...	1	7	9
Excelsior...	...	...	...	1	1
Express	1	...	1	2	4
Felix	...	...	1	...	1
Fircking	...	...	...	1	1
Flyaway	...	...	1	1	2
Gameboy	2	2	...	2	6
Gamecock	2	2	...	4	8
Gamester	...	1	...	..	1
Garnet	...	2	...	3	5
Gauntlet	...	...	...	2	2
Gaykwad...	1	...	...	...	1
Gem	...	...	1	1	2
Gold Dust, II	1	...	...	...	1
Gold Dust, III	...	...	...	1	1
Gold Dust, IV	...	...	...	4	4
Grand Fashion	1	1	2	3	7
Gun Cotton	...	...	2	...	2
Harlequin	1	...	1	4	6
Hingham Swell	...	2	...	7	9
His Grace	5	2	2	20	29
Honesty	1	...	2	9	12
Hornet	...	...	...	3	3
Hurdle	...	...	1	2	3
Imperial	...	...	...	1	1
Jackson	2	2	2	4	10
James, II	...	...	...	3	3
Jubilee Jim	...	1	1	...	2
King Arthur	...	...	...	3	3
King Cole	...	1	1	1	3
Lastest Fashion	...	1	1	4	6
Leader	2	1	...	...	3
Leotard	2	1	2	3	8
Link Boy	...	...	1	4	5
Little Jim	1	1	...	7	9
Lord Chelmsford	...	...	...	1	1
Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Government Stallions whose produce won prizes at the Horse Fairs and Shows of 1895-96—contd.

Name of Sires.	Number of 1st prizes.	Number of 2nd prizes.	Number of 3rd prizes.	Number of other prizes	Total number of prizes.
HALF AND THREE-QUARTER BRED ENGLISH, NORFOLK TROTTERS, ETC.—*contd.*					
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...
Lottery	1	...	...	2	3
Luminary	...	1	...	1	2
Magic	...	1	...	...	1
Major	3	1	...	6	10
Makebaste	...	...	...	2	2
Marquis	1	3	...	5	9
Martini Henry	...	1	...	5	6
Merry Hampton	...	...	1	...	1
Merry Legs	1	...	4	1	6
Method	...	...	...	1	1
Midnight	1	...	...	5	6
Minster	...	2	2	2	6
Model	1	...	...	1	2
Mottle	1	3	1	4	9
Musket	1	1	1	5	8
Nimrod	2	1	...	5	8
Old Gentleman	...	1	1	6	8
Onyx	...	...	1	7	8
Patrick	2	2	1	...	5
Peacock	1	1	1	2	5
Performer	...	2	1	5	8
Pioneer	...	1	...	...	1
Phenomenon	2	1	2	5	10
Phosphorous	3	...	1	1	5
Prince Edward	1	...	...	12	13
Privateer	1	...	...	2	3
Red Rose	...	1	...	2	3
Regulator	...	...	...	1	1
Reliance	...	...	1	6	7
Review	3	1	1	...	5
Rifle	1	1	...	...	2
Rifleman	...	...	1	1	2
Ring Leader	...	...	...	1	1
Rocket, IV	1	...	2	1	4
Romeo	...	2	4	...	6
Royal Cob	...	1	...	1	2
Royal Reality	...	...	...	1	1
Royalty	1	1	2	9	13
Safety valve	1	1	1	...	3
Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Government Stallions whose produce won prizes at the Horse Fairs and Shows of 1895-96—contd.

Name of Sires.	Number of 1st prizes.	Number of 2nd prizes.	Number of 3rd prizes.	Number of other prizes.	Total number of prizes.
HALF AND THREE-QUARTER BRED ENGLISH, NORFOLK TROTTERS, ETC.—*concld*					
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailor	..	...	...	1	1
Sedgeford swell	...	1	...	...	1
Sensation	...	...	...	4	4
Signal	1	2	1	6	10
Sir Francis	1	...	1	2	4
Sir George	...	...	...	2	2
Sir James	...	...	...	6	6
Sir Peter	...	...	...	6	6
Sharpshooter	..	...	...	2	2
Snider	2	2	4	2	10
Sportsman	4	...	2	7	13
Sportsman, II	...	...	...	8	8
Stanley	...	1	...	1	2
Sulphate	...	...	...	1	1
Sultan, II	...	...	...	1	1
Sunbeam	...	...	1	7	8
Sunshine	...	...	...	1	1
Sweatmeat	...	...	...	2	2
The Baron	2	.	...	4	6
The Butler	...	1	...	...	1
The Doctor	...	...	...	2	2
The Flying Buck	...	...	...	3	3
The Gun	...	...	...	1	1
The Jewel	...	...	1	1	2
The Lawyer	1	...	...	3	4
The Pilot	...	. .	1	5	6
Trusty	6	1	3	10	20
Tuft Hunter	...	...	1	1	2
Vandall	...	1	...	2	3
Venturesome	...	...	1	2	3
Victor	...	1	1	1	3
Victor Emanuel	...	1	2	5	8
Walton Gentleman	1	2	1	9	13
Warrick	...	...	...	1	1
Weston	1	...	...	1	2
Wild Fire	1	...	...	3	4
Young Freedom	...	1	1	1	3
Young Hero	1	...	1	2	4
Young Performer	...	1	1	2	4
Young Royalty	...	...	...	6	6
TOTAL ...	104	86	101	457	718

Statement showing the Government Stallions whose produce won prizes at the Horse Fairs and Shows of 1895-96—contd.

Name of Sires.	Number of 1st prizes.	Number of 2nd prizes.	Number of 3rd prizes.	Number of other prizes.	Total number of prizes.
THOROUGH-BRED AUSTRALIANS.					
Ashanti	...	1	...	1	2
Bonacord	3	1	2	5	11
John Gilpin	2	1	2	8	13
Manfred	...	1	...	2	3
Moorhouse	...	...	...	1	1
Nulquin	...	...	...	2	2
TOTAL ...	5	4	4	19	32
ARABS.					
Amir	1	1	1	1	4
Afghana	1	...	...	7	8
Ahmed	...	...	...	2	2
Akola	...	...	...	1	1
Akbar	...	...	...	1	1
Ali Abdoolah	1	...	1	2	4
April Morn	1	...	...	1	2
Ariel	...	...	...	2	2
Asterisk	...	...	...	1	1
Bala	...	...	1	4	5
Baltic	2	...	...	...	2
Bara Singha	1	1	...	9	11
Barood	...	...	...	1	1
Bela	...	...	...	1	1
Beawar	...	...	...	3	3
Benzani	...	...	...	4	4
Bithoor	...	1	1	...	2
Budelight	...	1	...	...	1
Chakrata	...	...	...	3	3
Chetwa	...	1	...	2	3
Chinkara	...	...	...	1	1
Churra	...	...	...	5	5
Cowasji	2	3	6	11	22
Cuttack	...	...	...	3	3
Cyprus	1	...	...	1	2
Daya Nagar	2	...	...	3	5
Dedan Khan	...	...	...	2	2
Deccan	...	...	...	4	4
Dilawar	...	...	1	2	3
Dilruba	...	...	...	1	1
Doomba	...	...	1	1	2
Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Government Stallions whose produce won prizes at the Horse Fairs and Shows of 1895-96—contd.

Name of Sires.	Number of 1st prizes.	Number of 2nd prizes.	Number of 3rd prizes.	Number of other prizes.	Total number of prizes.
ARABS—*contd.* Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...
Esau, 14th	...	...	...	1	1
Esau, 22nd	...	...	...	1	1
Esau-bin-Curtas	...	2	...	3	5
Eureka	...	1	...	...	1
Express	...	...	...	4	4
Faris	...	...	..	1	1
Fatehpur	1	1	1	1	4
Faughobalagh	...	...	2	2	4
Fehran	...	2	2	10	14
Goorkha	4	..	...	5	9
Greybeard	...	...	...	2	2
Gulli Lalla	2	...	...	5	7
Gulshan	...	...	...	1	1
Gulsi	4	4	3	3	14
Gulzar	1	1	...	4	6
Gwalior	...	...		1	1
Irishman	...	...	2	4	6
Itarsi	..	3	1	5	9
Jacobite	..	1	...	1	2
Jamtara	...	1	...	...	1
Jasra	4	1	...	3	8
Jugnu	1	1	2	2	6
Kaisar	1	...	...	1	2
Kajra	1	...	...	...	1
Karigarh	..	...	...	1	1
Khalifa	...	1	...	2	3
Khushnuma	...	...	...	2	2
Kirkee	...	1	1	9	11
Kismet	...	...	1	1	2
Koheilan	1	...	1	13	15
Kurbeyla	...	2	1	2	5
Lancer	2	3	1	3	9
Lassa	1	1	1	2	5
Lord Napier	...	1	...	1	2
Magur	...	1	...	...	1
Mela	...	...	...	1	1
Motihari	4	...	...	...	4
Neyk Kadum	...	...	...	1	1
Nicolas	...	...	...	1	1
Nightingale	...	...	...	2	2
Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Government Stallions whose produce won prizes at the Horse Fairs and Shows of 1895-96—contd.

Name of Sires.	Number of 1st prizes.	Number of 2nd prizes.	Number of 3rd prizes	Number of other prizes.	Total number of prizes.
ARABS—*concld.*					
Brought forward ..	...	...	...	...	...
Numaish	...	...	...	1	1
Ormuz	...	...	...	1	1
Orator	...	...	...	1	1
Pahara	1	3	1	4	9
Pasha	...	1	...	5	6
Pradhan	...	...	...	1	1
Primate	...	1	...	2	3
Peeler	...	...	...	1	1
Purwana	1	...	1	2	4
Quince	...	...	...	2	2
Red Prince	...	2	...	1	3
Rejeb	1	...	..	2	3
Rocket	...	1	...	2	3
Roorkesdrift	1	...	...	...	1
Sabir Ali	...	...	...	2	2
Samnite	1	...	...	2	3
Seoni	2	2	2	...	6
Scindia	1	1	1	1	4
Shahin	...	1	...	2	3
Shahpasand	...	...	...	1	1
Shikari	...	...	...	1	1
Siahi	...	...	...	5	5
Silvermane	...	...	...	1	1
Sir Friderick	...	...	1	3	4
Sun	1	1	1	3	6
Suntoki	1	...	...	2	3
Surfraz	2	...	...	...	2
Surkhab	...	...	1	6	7
Syria	...	...	...	1	1
Tangri	1	...	...	1	2
The Governor	1	2	...	1	4
Tigris	...	...	1	1	2
Titar	...	...	...	1	1
Torna	1	1	1	1	4
Viceroy	1	1		...	2
Viking	...	1	1	...	2
Young Ruby	1	2	1	2	6
Zakhmdil	1	...	...	2	3
TOTAL	57	56	43	244	400

Statement showing the Government Stallions whose produce won prizes at the Horse Fairs and Shows of 1895-96—contd.

Name of Sires.	Number of 1st prizes.	Number of 2nd prizes.	Number of 3rd prizes.	Number of other prizes.	Total number of prizes.
STUD BREDS.					
Ekbal	1	...	...	1	2
Janbaz	1	..	...	1	2
Jellalabad	...	...	...	1	1
Kafir	...	...	...	1	1
TOTAL	2	...	...	4	6
COUNTRY-BREDS.					
Dilkhwaish	3	4	3	14	24
Jala	1	2	1	...	4
Pitpitta	2	2	...	7	11
The Judge	1	1	...	3	5
Young Grendon	1	...	...	5	6
TOTAL ...	8	9	4	29	50
TURKOMANS.					
Merve	...	1	...	3	4
TOTAL ...	...	1	...	3	
PERSIANS.					
Shiraz	1	...	...	1	2
TOTAL ...	1	...	...	1	2

ABSTRACT.

Class of Sires.	Number of sires of each class.	NUMBER OF PRIZES AWARDED.					PROPORTION OF PRIZES TO EACH SIRE.				
		1st prizes.	2nd prizes.	3rd prizes.	Other prizes.	Total.	1st prizes.	2nd prizes.	3rd prizes.	Other prizes.	Total.
Thorough-bred English ...	77	100	70	66	257	493	1·29	0·90	0·85	3·33	6·40
Half and three-quarter breds and Norfolk Trotters.	157	104	86	101	457	748	0·66	0·54	0·64	2·91	4·76
Thorough-bred Australians ...	6	5	4	4	19	32	0·83	0·66	0 66	3·16	5·33
Arabs	108	57	56	43	244	400	0 52	0 51	0 39	2·25	3·70
Stud Breds	4	2	...	...	4	6	0 50	...	...	1 00	1·50
Country Breds	6	8	9	4	29	50	1·33	1·50	0 66	4·83	8·33
Turkomans	1	...	1	...	3	4	...	1·00	...	3 00	4·00
Persians	1	1	...	...	1	2	1 00	...	...	1·00	2·00

TABLE XVII.—*(Referred to in Imperial Report—*

Dr. *Balance sheet of cultivation operations of the North-*

No.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Value of lands	1,076 4 0	
2	„ of buildings	1,168 15 0	
3	„ of plant and machinery	3,202 12 10	
4	„ farm animals	8,292 0 0	
5	„ of wells	1,360 0 0	15,099 15 10
	To Repairs and Additions, &c.		
6	Repairs to buildings	187 1 11	
7	Additions of buildings	376 9 0	
8	Repairs of plant and machinery	47 2 4	
9	Purchase of new plant and machinery to replace worn out stock	...	
10	Purchase of new plant and machinery as an addition to existing stock.	...	
11	Purchase of farm animals in replacement of stock sold, died, &c.	700 0 0	
12	Purchase of farm animals as an addition to existing stock ...	5,952 0 0	7,202 13 3
	To Establishment.		
13	Share of pay of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department ...	...	
14	Extra pay to Veterinary Overseer	600 0 0	
15	Lucerne Garden Establishment	...	
16	Office Establishment ($\frac{1}{6}$)	...	
17	Labour Farm	...	
	Labour grass conservancy	...	
18	Permanent Establishment	1,484 0 0	
19	Temporary Establishment	59 0 0	
	Do. do. grass conservancy	..	2,143 0 0
	To other charges.		
20	Irrigation and sowing rent	...	
21	Manure if purchased	...	
22	Seeds	111 8 0	
23	Feed of Farm animals	1,567 0 7	
24	Cutting and carting hay	25 0 0	
25	Cultivation contingencies	304 1 3	2,007 9 10
	To indirect charges.		
26	Interest at 4 per cent. on outlay (item 4)	331 10 10	
27	„ „ on working capital $\frac{1}{6}$ (of items 11 to 25)	86 6 8	
28	Probable rent of land under cultivation if leased out ...	490 0 0	908 1 6
	TOTAL ...	.....	27,421 8 5
	Savings ...	.....	1,866 12 4
	GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	29,288 4 9

paragraph 445, page 74.)

REVENUE SECTION.

Western Provinces Depôt for the official year 1895-96. *Cr.*

No.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	By Stock.		
29	Value of lands	1,076 4 0	
30	„ of buildings	1,545 8 0	
31	„ of plant and machinery	3,202 12 10	
32	„ of farm animals	10,292 0 0	
33	„ of wells	1,360 0 0	
34	„ of seeds	60 0 0	17,536 8 10
	By Sale.		
	Sale of horse stallions	6,717 0 0	
	„ donkey stallions	...	
	„ farm mares	...	
	„ pony mares	78 0 0	
	„ donkey mares	...	
	„ horse stock	...	
	„ mule stock	...	
	„ donkey stock	300 0 0	7,095 0 0
	TOTAL ...	.....	.....

By production.	Outturn.	Actual cost, per rupee.	Amount.	Market rate per rupee.	Amount.
	Mds. srs. ch.	Mds srs. ch.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. srs. ch.	Rs. A. P.
Oats in straw	200 0 0	2 11 7	87 8 2	2 0 0	100 0 0
Ensilege	...	...	...	...	...
Mucca (Indian corn) ...	7 22 8	0 22 14	13 3 9	0 20 0	15 2 0
Lucerne	1,331 34 0	1 5 11	1,165 8 2	1 0 0	1,331 13 7
Hay	1,200 0 0	2 11 7	525 1 0	2 0 0	600 0 0
Gram	50 0 0	0 20 9	97 3 9	0 18 0	111 1 9
Gram bhoosa	30 0 0	3 17 1	8 12 0	3 0 0	10 0 0
Guinea grass	330 23 0	2 11 7	141 10 4	2 0 0	165 4 7
Dub grass	...	...	...	...	...
Impey seeds	..	...	...	..	...
Impey	488 9 0	3 9 9	150 11 10	2 33 6	172 4 0
Buffaloe grass	...	...	...	...	...
„ seed	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar cane	...	...	...	...	..
„ „ top	...	...	...	...	...
Carrot, country	133 33 0	2 11 7	58 8 11	2 0 0	66 14 7
„ „ seeds... ...	...	...	...	...	...
„ English	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ seeds	...	...	...	...	...
Clover	...	...	...	...	...
Green oats	61 29 0	2 34 5	21 9 8	2 20 0	24 11 0
Oat seeds	75 0 0	0 18 5	164 1 4	0 16 0	187 8 0
Bedding	400 0 0	3 22 13	112 0 3	3 5 0	128 0 0
Moath	3 0 0	0 18 4	6 9 0	0 16 0	7 8 0
Moath Bhoosa	7 0 0	3 17 2	2 0 8	3 0 0	2 5 4
Barley	6 15 0	0 20 9	12 6 4	0 18 0	14 2 8
TOTAL ...	...	...	2,569 15 2	...	2,936 11 6

Receipts and recoveries.

By Sundries.		
Subletting grazing land	...	
By compensation of a pump	...	
Pasturage fees	...	
Sale of lucerne seeds, &c.	1,220 0 5	
Value of two donkeys and one horse colt	500 0 0	1,720 0 5
TOTAL ...	...	29,288 4 9

TABLE XVII (A.)—*(Referred to in* IMPERIAL REPORT—

Dr. *Balance sheet of cultivation operations of the South*

No.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	To Stock.		
1	Value of 56¾ acres of land at Rs. 15-6-0 per acre	868 11 0	
2	„ buildings	240 0 0	
3	„ plant and machinery	1,730 4 3	
4	„ farm animals	...	
	3 Horse stallions	1,500 0 0	
	9 Horse Mares	3,100 0 0	
	6 Pony Mares	465 0 0	
	7 Donkey Mares	260 0 0	
	2 Horse fillies	400 0 0	
	3 Horse colts	450 0 0	
	2 Donkey colts	50 0 0	
	2 Donkey fillies	50 0 0	
5	Value of wells	...	
			9,113 15 3
	To repairs and additions, &c.		
6	Repairs to building	...	
7	Additions to buildings	288 0 0	
8	Repairs of plant and machinery	...	
9	Purchase of new plant and machinery to replace worn out stock ...	3 3 0	
10	Purchase of new plant and machinery as an addition to existing stock.	59 12 0	
11	Purchase of farm animals in replacement of stock, sold, died, &c. ...	...	
	8 horse stallions	5,069 0 0	
	2 pony mares	300 0 0	
	1 donkey stallion	90 0 0	
12	Purchase of farm animals as an addition to existing stock ...	...	
			5,809 15 0
	To Establishment.		
13	Share of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department ...	...	
14	Extra Pay to Veterinary Overseer	600 0 0	
15	Lucerne Garden Establishment	...	
16	Office Establishment (⅛)	...	
17	Labour Farm	...	
	„ Grass conservancy	...	
18	Permanent Establishment	1,500 0 0	
19	Temporary „	...	
	„ Grass conservancy	...	
			2,100 0 0
	To other charges.		
20	Irrigation and sowing rent	...	
21	Manure if purchased	...	
22	Seed	...	
23	Feed of Farm animals	831 10 7	
	„ „ from cultivation	689 1 7	
24	Price of Hay purchased	232 12 8	
25	Cultivation contingencies	618 3 9	
			2,371 12 7
	To indirect charges.		
26	Interest at 4 per cent. on outlay (item 4)	251 0 0	
27	„ on working capital (⅛) of items 11 to 25	79 6 8	
28	Probable rent of land under cultivation if leased out	406 13 4	
			737 4 0
	TOTAL ...	...	20,132 14 10
	Savings ...	...	811 0 7
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	20,943 15 5

paragraph 415, page 74.)

REVENUE SECTION.

Punjab Depôt for the official year 1895-96. *Cr.*

No.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	By Stock.		
29	Value of lands	868 11 0	
30	„ buildings	528 0 0	
31	„ plant and machinery	1,793 3 3	
32	„ farm animals	...	
	7 Horse stallions	3,577 10 0	
	7 Horse mares	2,579 4 0	
	6 Pony mares	707 0 0	
	7 Donkey mares	260 0 0	
	1 Horse colt	250 0 0	
	2 Donkey colts	75 2 0	
	2 Donkey fillies	75 0 0	
33	Value of wells	...	10,713 14 3
	By Sale.		
	Sale of 4 horse stallions	2,991 6 0	
	„ 1 donkey stallion	200 0 0	
	„ 2 farm mares	520 12 0	
	„ 2 pony mares	58 0 0	
	„ 2 horse colts	524 0 0	
	„ 2 horse fillies	339 0 0	
	„ mule stock	...	
	„ donkey stock	...	4,633 2 0
	TOTAL ...	...	15,347 0 3

By Production.	Out turn.	Actual cost per rupee.	Amount.	Market rate per rupee.	Amount.
	Mds. S. C	Mds. S. C.	Rs A. P.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.
Bedding	2,253 0 0	1 31 7	470 11 7	4 0 0	563 4 0
Moth bhoosa	34 0 0	1 31 13	18 15 1	1 20 0	22 10 8
Moth	17 15 0	0 16 11	41 7 9	0 14 0	49 10 3
Carrat tops	120 10 0	2 15 11	50 3 11	2 0 0	60 2 0
Carrots	119 0 0	1 7 13	124 8 5	1 0 0	149 0 0
Lucerne	1,831 20 0	1 7 14	1,530 9 11	1 0 0	1,831 8 0
Hay	2,200 0 0	2 15 11	919 4 9	2 0 0	1,100 0 0
Gram	52 25 0	0 21 8	97 11 8	0 18 0	116 15 1
Gram bhoosa	42 0 0	2 39 10	14 0 8	2 20 0	16 12 9
Guinea grass	1,090 30 0	2 15 11	455 12 7	2 0 0	545 6 0
Green oats	370 20 0	2 15 11	154 13 1	2 0 0	185 4 0
Barley	15 20 0	0 20 5	30 7 8	0 17 0	36 7 6
Barley bhoosa	22 20 0	2 15 11	9 6 5	2 0 0	11 4 0
Impey	600 0 0	2 15 11	176 14 5	2 33 6	211 10 11
Impey seed	4 25 0	0 6 0	30 14 8	0 5 0	37 0 0
Total ...	...	...	4,125 14 7	...	1,396 15 2

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
By Sundries.		
Production of 3 horse fillies	450 0 0	450 0 0
„ 1 mule colt	60 0 0	60 0 0
„ 1 mule filly	50 0 0	50 0 0
„ 2 donkey colts	50 0 0	50 0 0
„ 2 donkey fillies	50 0 0	50 0 0
TOTAL ...	660 0 0	660 0 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	20,943 15 5

TABLE XVIII.—*(Referred to in paragraph 446, page 74.)*

IMPERIAL REPORT—REVENUE SECTION.

Return of Instruction Farm animals for the official year 1895-96.

DETAILS.	FARM STALLIONS.								FARM MARES.									FARM PRODUCE.									
	HORSE.				DONKEY.			Total Horse and Donkey Stallions.	FARM MARES.			PONY MARES.			DONKEY MARES.			Total Farm Mares.	HORSE STOCK.			MULE STOCK.			DONKEY STOCK.			Total Produce.
	Arab.	Persian.		Total.	Punjabi.	Home-bred.	Total.		Country-bred.	Australian.	Total.	Country-bred.		Total.	Home-bred.		Total.		Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	
Balance on 1st April 1895	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	18	1	19	13	...	13	14	...	14	46	4	2	6	...	...	...	14	3	17	23
Increase — Purchased in India	15	...	...	15	1	...	1	16	...	1	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	11
Increase — Presented as a gift	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase — Foaled during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	1	1	2	5	3	8	16
Increase — Received from "Donkey Stock"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	22	...	...	22	1	...	1	23	18	2	20	17	...	17	14	...	14	51	6	6	12	1	1	2	30	6	36	50
Decrease — Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	4
Decrease — Destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Decrease — Sold	12	...	...	12	1	...	1	13	2	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	...	6	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	6
Decrease — Transferred to "Donkey Mares"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	12	...	...	12	1	...	1	13	3	1	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	8	3	3	6	...	...	...	4	1	5	11
Balance on 31st March 1896	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	15	1	16	13	...	13	14	...	14	43	3	3	6	1	1	2	26	5	31	39
In North-Western Provinces Depôt	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	8	1	9	7	...	7	7	...	7	23	2	...	2	...	...	...	22	1	23	25
In South Punjab Depôt	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	7	...	7	6	...	6	7	...	7	20	1	3	4	1	1	2	4	4	8	14

TABLE XIX.—*(Referred to in paragraph 447, page 74.)*

IMPERIAL REPORT—REVENUE SECTION.

Casualty Roll of Instruction Farm animals during 1895-96.

Brand Number.	Name and class.		Stallion, mare or produce.	Description of casualty.	Nature of casualty.	REMARKS.
5	Kool ...	... C. B.	Horse Mare	Died ...	Tetanus.	
	Foal ...	... H. B	Colt ...	Do. ...	Pneumonia.	
	Donkey foal	... H. B.	Filly ...	Do. ...	Impaction of colon.	
10	Donkey foal	... H. B.	Colt ...	Do. ...	Pyœmia.	
12	Donkey foal	... H. B.	Colt ...	Do. ...	Ditto.	
21	Kalee	... Australian.	Horse Mare	Destroyed ...	Old and worn out.	
14	Foal ...	... H. B.	Filly ...	Do. ...	Cataract.	

ABSTRACT.

	NUMBER DIED.			NUMBER DESTROYED.			TOTAL.			PERCENTAGE DEATHS.			PERCENTAGE DESTROYED.			GENERAL PERCENTAGE.		
	Stallion.	Mare.	Produce.	Stallion.	Mare.	Produce.	Stallion.	Mare.	Produce.	Stallion.	Mare.	Produce.	Stallion.	Mare.	Produce.	Stallion.	Mare.	Produce.
In North-Western Provinces Depôt.	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	4·16	14·28	...	4·16	...	...	8·33	14·28
In South Punjab Depôt.	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	22·22	...	...	11·11	...	...	33·33

TABLE XX.—*(Referred to in paragraph 418, page 74.)*

IMPERIAL REPORT—REVENUE SECTION.

Statement of Instruction Farm animals sold during 1895-96.

Brand Number.	Name and class.		Stallion, mare or produce.	Name of purchaser.	Amount sold for	Remarks.
					Rs.	
2581	Motia ...	Arab	Stallion	District Board, Jhang	650	
2538	Mubarik ...	Arab	Do.	Ramsaran Dass ...	700	
2540	Salwa ...	Arab	Do.	District Board, Peshawar.	500	
2539	Chakotra ...	Arab	Do.	Rais of Datauli ...	700	
2593	Saidan ...	Arab	Do.	Delhi District Board	600	
2642	Shergarh ...	Arab	Do.	District Board, Ludhiana.	800	
2637	Kulcha ...	Arab	Do.	District Board, Rohtak	900	
1	Kabutri ...	C.B.	Pony mare.	.....	48	Sold by public auction on 20th September 1895.
5	Morni ...	C.B.	Do.	(Not recorded) ...	30	
...	Sanobar ...	Colt	Donkey stock.	North-Western Provinces Government.	150	
...	Hoof No. 7 ...	Colt	Do.	Madras ...	150	
2543	Diwaliya ...	Arab	Stallion	Multan District Board	700	
2546	Raibagh ...	Arab	Do.	Mr. Dunbar ...	450	
2545	Louda ...	Arab	Do.	Mr. Fitch ...	241-6	
...	Not known ...	Arab	Do.	Faridkot State ...	1,600	
...	Kachora ...	Punjabi.	Donkey stallion.	Madras Presidency ...	200	
17	Piari ...	C.B.	Farm mare.	Mr. McLeavy ...	284-2	
18	Jadugarni ...	C.B.	Do.	Mr. P. C. Ghose ...	236-10	
12	.....	C.B.	Pony mare.	Dr. J. Fitzpatrick ...	28	
...	.....	C.B.	Do.	Sergeant Goater ...	30	
...	.....	Colt	Horse stock.	Army Remount Department.	262	
...	.....	Colt	Do.	Ditto ...	262	
...	.....	Filly	Do.	Ditto ...	262	
6	.....	Filly	Do.	Karinda of Zilladar of Muzaffarnagar district.	77	

TABLE XXI.—*(Referred to in paragraph 462, page 97.)*

IMPERIAL REPORT—REVENUE SECTION.

Statement showing the charges debited to Indian Estimates during 1895-96 in connection with the Civil Veterinary Department.

MAJOR HEAD.	Inspector General.	Imperial Becteriologist.	Assistant to Inspector General.	Superintendent, North-West Provinces and Oudh.	Superintendent, North Punjab	Superintendent, South Punjab.	Superintendent, Baluchistan.	Principal Ajmere Veterinary School.	Commandant, Central India Horse, Indore.	Principal Veterinary College, Bombay.	Political Officer, Gantok, Bengal.	TOTAL.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Civil Veterinary Department.												
I. Prizes at Horse Fairs and Shows	.....	.....	.....	5,550 0 0	7,385 0 0	4,235 0 0	2,323 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,993 0 0
II. Establishment, officers	21,053 15 0	19,901 0 11	12,943 4 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,151 9 6	.....	.....	.....	68,049 14 1
Ditto subordinates	10,965 11 2	3,553 0 0	1,710 0 0	9,749 11 1	5,201 4 10	7,071 4 2	16,688 8 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,833 7 10
III. Travelling allowances, officers	4,022 14 0	80 0 0	1,875 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,712 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,689 14 0
Ditto subordinates ...	2,908 0 10	10 0 0	401 0 3	1,254 13 9	79 4 0	409 8 3	525 14 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,581 9 4
IV. Contingencies	6,759 2 11	7,775 2 7	1,639 8 6	1,343 14 11	184 3 3	.....	2,692 8 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,424 8 9
V. Purchase of Stallions	91,947 14 0	.....	.....	.....	*—50 0 0*	*—37 0 0*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91,860 14 9
VI. Stable feed and keep	126 10 0	.....	.....	35,222 14 7	45,111 2 3	40,743 4 7	19,763 7 10	485 12 8	937 9 6	947 7 4	162 0 0	1,43,505 4 9
VII. Road expenses	444 2 3	.....	.....	4,786 11 10	4,931 0 7	2,600 3 4	204 2 0	.....	.....	18 5 0	.....	12,984 9 0
Instruction Farm.												
VIII. Establishment	.....	.....	.....	2,110 0 0	175 0 0	1,925 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,210 0 0
IX. Contingencies	.....	.....	.....	3,228 13 8	.....	2,333 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,562 7 8
X. Purchase of farm animals	4,500 0 0	.....	.....	*—7,966 2 0*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*—3,466 2 0*
XI. Stable feed and keep	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL ...	1,42,558 6 11	31,319 3 6	18,661 13 5	55,271 13 10	63,516 14 11	59,288 14 4	43,909 9 3	14,637 6 2	937 9 6	965 12 4	162 0 0	4,31,229 8 2

TABLE XXII.—*(Referred to in paragraph 467, page 101.)*

Imperial Report—Revenue Section.

Abstract of tours of Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, during 1895-96.

Rank, Name, and Designation of touring Officer.	Number of mares inspected.		Number of mares Branded for.								Total mares, branded.		Summary of other duties performed.
			Horse.		*Pony.*		*Mule.*		*Donkey.*				
	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	
Veterinary Captain W. R. Hasger, Principal, Rajputana Veterinary School, Ajmere.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Visited Ulwar Horse Fair from 26th September to 5th October 1895. Visited Pushkar Fair from the 29th October to 2nd November 1895. Visited Jodhpore Fair from 26th to 30th March 1896.
Veterinary Lieutenant J. Loughlin, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1,461	1,645	391	725	...	...	...	...	...	...	391	725	Visited the following districts and inspected all the Imperial Horse stands in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh: Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Agra, Muttra, Aligarh, Etawah, Moradabad, Budaon, Etah, Bareilly, Shahjehanpur, Bulandshahr and Jhansi. Attended the following Horse Fairs and shows: Garhmuktesar, Batesar, Rampur (Benazir Fair), Makanpur, Bulandshahr, Muzaffarnagarh, Aligarh and Nauchundi. Inspected the ponies on the Saharanpur and Rajpur Dák Line in June, August, September and October. Inspected Naini Tal-Kathgodam Dak Line, and all the Ecka and Gharry ponies working in Lucknow city and Cantonments. Inspected Stations at Muthra, Cawnpur, Fattehpur, Sitapur, Barabanki and Hardoi. Visited Bombay to purchase stallions for Provincial Government; attended the Board of Examination of Veterinary School, Ajmere.
Veterinary Lieutenant H. P. Turnbull, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab.	2,647	2,366	913	602	...	...	...	...	...	...	913	602	Acted as a member of the Board of Examiners of Nalbunds and Veterinary Assistants at the Lahore Veterinary School. Inspected Dák Lines, Rawalpindi to Baramoola and Hussanabad to Abbottabad and Dera Ismail Khan to Kohat. Inspected Commissariat Cattle at Kalka, and held charge of the office of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, from 7th May to 13th September 1895.
Veterinary Lieutenant R. L. Cranford, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab.	160	2,441	46	879	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	879	*Inspected mares of Jhind Native State. Member of Examination Board of Nalbund class in January 1896. Inspected Transport Bullocks at Umballa. Member of Sanitary Committee on Kalka-Simla Road. Visited Veterinary Dispensaries. Inspected Dák Lines under Glanders and Farcy Act. Attended Horse Shows.
Veterinary Lieutenant H. P. Turnbull, Officiating Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
*Veterinary Lieutenant E. W. Larnder, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab.	4,816	...	968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	968	...	
Veterinary Captain H. M. Maxwell, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan.	1,756	1,700	806	503	...	...	...	...	...	...	806	503	Served as a member of the Board of Examination of the Bombay Veterinary College.
Veterinary Captain J. W. A. Morgan, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department. Bombay Presidency.	2,245	553	621	226	294	194	550	13	...	...	1,465	433	Inspected Government stallions at various stands and Veterinary dispensaries; acted as President of the Board of Examination at the Veterinary, College, Bombay; attended Horse shows and Meetings of the Committee of Veterinary College, Bombay, the Committee of the Stewards of the Ahmednagar Horse Show; Assisted Remount Agent in purchasing young stock and Remounts; inspected State paddocks in the Presidency; purchased two stallions for the Khyrpur State and also for Azam Wallah Lakhman Walla of Jetpur. Purchased remounts for the Hyderabad Police.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

TABLES.

TABLE A.—*(Referred to in paragraph 505, page 121.)*

Provincial Report.

Return of District Horse, Pony, and Donkey Stallions for the official year, 1895-96.

Details.	DISTRICT HORSE AND PONY STALLIONS.										DISTRICT DONKEY STALLIONS.						Remarks.
	Horses.						Ponies.										
	Arab.	Persian.	Northern.	Country-bred.		Total.	Arab.	Persian.	Country-bred.	Total.	Total Horses and Ponies.	Italian.	Persian.	Home-bred.	Herati.	Punjabi.	Total.	
Balance on 1st April 1895	65	7	1	4	...	67	74	2	1	77	144	1	6	1	1	...	9	
Increase { Purchased in India	16	...	...	1	...	17	11	...	...	11	28	...	...	1	...	1	2	
Increase { By transfer from other Provinces	3	...	...	2	...	5	2	...	...	2	7	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Total ...	74	7	1	7	...	89	87	2	1	90	179	1	6	3	1	1	12	
Decrease { Died	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease { Destroyed	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease { Sold	3	...	...	1	...	4	8	...	...	8	12	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Total ...	6	...	...	1	...	7	12	...	...	12	19	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Balance on 31st March 1896 ...	68	7	1	6	...	82	75	2	1	78	160	1	5	3	1	1	11	
In North-Western Provinces and Oudh	26	7	1	...	...	34	23	1	...	24	58	...	1	...	...	1	2	
„ North Punjab	...	...	...	2	...	2	28	1	...	29	31	...	...	1	...	...	1	
„ South Punjab	37	...	...	3	...	40	20	...	...	20	60	1	2	2	...	...	5	
„ Derajat	5	...	...	1	...	6	2	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	
„ Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	

TABLE B —*(Referred to in paragraph 503, page 121.)*

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Casualty Roll of District Horse and Pony Stallions during 1895-96.

Brand No	Name	Class.	Horse or Pony.	Description of Casualty.	Nature of Casualty.	REMARKS.
2266	Dayanagar ...	Arab	Horse	Died	Colic.	
	Tangri ...	,,	,,	,,	Do.	
	Maharat ...	,,	Pony	,,	Do.	
	Moti ...	,,	,,	,,	Not reported.	
	Shaitan ...	,,	,,	,,	Colic.	
	Armistice ...	,,	Horse	Destroyed.	Old and worn out.	
	Bundula ...	,,	Pony	,,	Paralysis.	

Abstract.

	NUMBER DIED.		NUMBER DESTROYED.		TOTAL.		PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS.		PERCENTAGE DESTROYED.		GENERAL PERCENTAGE.	
	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony
South Punjab	2	3	1	...	3	3	6·06	13·04	3·03	...	9·09	13·04
Burma	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	20·00	...	20·00

TABLE C.—*(Referred to in paragraph 507, page 121.)*

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

District Horse and Pony Stallions sold during 1895-96.

Brand No.	Name.	Class.	Horse or Pony.	Name of Purchaser.	Amount sold for.	Remarks showing cause of rejection.
					Rs.	
	Bharwana ...	Country bred.	Horse	Syud Wazir Ali ...	165	Unfit for stud purposes.
	Moti of Raipur ...	Arab	„	Mr. Price ...	200	Sold under orders of the Commissioner.
	Moti of Shujabad...	„	„	Sayud Khan ...	190	
	Guldar Subza ...	„	„	District Board Umballa.	195	
	Moti of Tilok ...	„	Pony	Muthra Pershad ...	82	Old and worn out.
	Thakur ...	„	„	Amar Ali ...	47	Unfit for stud work.
	Sir Frank ...	„	„	District Board, Ferozepore.	700	Too small for mares of Mamdot stud.

Two ponies—one from Amritsar and the other from Hissar—removed from Register.—No reports received showing to whom they were sold, or why they were removed from District work.

	Moti ...	Arab	Pony	Dr. Little ...	80	Failure of horse-breeding operations.
	Khushdil ...	„	„	Dr. Little ...	80	
	Petrel ..	„	„	Mr. C. O. Reid ...	260	Unfit for stud purposes.

TABLE D.—*(Referred to in paragraphs 509 and 511, pages 122 and 123.)*

Provincial Report.

Services and Produce of each class of District Horse and Pony Stallions during 1895-96.

Horse or Pony.	Class.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.												Remarks.
		Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.		
			Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	
Horse	Arab	26	17·5	14	845	714	48·3	51	240	300	174	17·14	21·42	12·42	
	Persian	7	7	7	406	385	58·0	55	160	172	53	22·8	24·5	7·5	
	Northern	1	1	1	43	42	43·0	42	10	18	14	10·0	18·0	14·0	
	&c., &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	34	25·5	22	1,294	1,141	50·75	51·86	410	490	241	18·6	22·27	10·0	
Pony	Arab	23	21·5	15	1,111	765	51·67	51	270	355	149	16·0	23·6	9·3	
	Persian	1	1	1	60	51	60·0	51	24	22	5	24·0	22·0	5·0	
	Total ...	24	22·5	16	1,171	816	52·0	51	294	377	145	15·37	23·5	9·0	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	58	48	38	2,465	1,957	51·35	51·5	704	867	386	18·5	22·8	10·0	

TABLE D—*contd.*

Provincial Report.

Services and Produce of each class of District Horse and Pony Stallions during 1895-96.

Horse or Pony.	Class.	NORTH PUNJAB.												Remarks.
		Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.			
			Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	
Horse	Arab	...	...	1	...	44	...	44·00	9	...	35	9·00	...	35·00	
	Country-bred	2	2	2	121	71	60·50	35·50	31	35	5	15·50	17·50	2·50	
	Northern	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
	&c., &c.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
	Total ...	2	2	3	121	115	60·50	38·33	40	35	40	13·33	11·66	13·33	
Pony	Arab	28	26	15	1,520	741	58·46	49·40	268	261	212	17·86	17·40	14·13	
	Persian	1	1	1	35	14	35·00	14·00	1	10	3	1·00	10·00	3·00	
	Total ..	29	27	16	1,555	755	57·59	47·18	269	271	215	16·81	16·93	13·43	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	31	29	19	1,676	870	57·79	45·78	309	306	255	16·26	16·10	13·42	

TABLE D—*contd.*

Provincial Report.

Services and Produce of each class of District Horse and Pony Stallions during 1895-96.

Horse or Pony.	Class.	SOUTH PUNJAB.													Remarks.
		Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.			
			Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	
Horse	Arab	37	36	30	2,214	1,171	61·50	39 03	371	483	317	12·36	16·10	10 56	
	Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Northern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Country-bred	3	2	1	82	38	41·00	38·00	...	...	38	...	...	38·00	
	Total ...	40	38	31	2,296	1,209	60·42	39·00	371	483	355	12 03	15·58	11·45	
Pony	Arab	20	20	20	1,174	830	58·70	41·50	456	237	137	22·80	11·85	6 85	
	Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	20	20	20	1,174	830	55·70	41·50	456	237	137	22 80	11·85	6·85	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	60	58	51	3,470	2,039	59·82	39·96	827	720	492	16·21	14·11	9 64	

TABLE D—*contd.*

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Services and Produce of each class of District Horse and Pony Stallions during 1895-96.

Horse or Pony.	Class.	BURMA.												Remarks.
		Stallions on Register.	Stallions Actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud,		
			Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	
Horse	Arab	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Northern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	&c., &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pony	Arab	4	4	4	33	66	8·2	16·5	23	12	23	5·5	3·0	5·7	
	Shan	1	1	1	38	40	38·0	40·0	10	8	18	10·0	8·0	1·8	
	TOTAL ...	5	5	5	71	106	14·2	21·2	32	20	41	6·2	4·0	8·2	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	5	5*	5	71	106	14·2	21·2	32	20	41	6·2	4·0	8·2	

* One was destroyed, and one sold in November 1895.

TABLE D—*concld.*

Provincial Report.

Services and Produce of each class of District Horse and Pony Stallions during 1895-96.

Horse or Pony.	Class.	TOTAL.												Remarks.
		Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous years coverings per stallion employed at stud.			
			Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	
Horse	Arab	63	53·5	45	3,039	1,920	57·1	42·8	620	763	526	13·7	17·4	11·6	
	Persian	7	7	7	400	385	55·0	55·0	100	172	53	22·3	24·5	7·5	
	Northern	1	1	1	43	42	43·0	42·0	10	18	14	10·0	18·0	14·0	
	Country-bred	5	4	3	203	109	50·7	36·3	31	35	43	10·3	11·6	14·3	
	Total ...	76	65·5	56	3,711	2,465	56·6	44·0	821	1,008	636	14·6	18·0	11·3	
Pony	Arab	75	71·5	54	3,835	2,432	53·6	44·4	1,016	865	512	19·8	16·0	9·4	
	Persian	2	2	2	95	65	47·5	32·5	25	40	8	12·5	20·0	4·0	
	Shan	1	1	1	38	40	38·0	40·0	10	...	19	10·0	...	15·0	
	Total ...	78	74·5	57	3,971	2,537	53·3	43·9	1,051	905	538	18·4	15·8	9·4	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	154	140	113	7,682	4,972	54·8	44·0	1,872	1,913	1,174	16·5	16·9	10·3	

TABLE E.—*(Referred to in paragraph 510, page 122.)*

Provincial Report.

Cost of feed, keep, attendants, &c., of District Horse and Pony Stallions during 1895-96.

Province.	District.	Number of stallions or days		Total annual cost.		Average cost per stallion.		Remarks.
		Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Babugarh Depôt ...	896	453	770 1 6	...	208 14 11	...	
	Aligarh	...	732	...	360 10 0	...	180 5 0	
	Agra	...	216	...	134 6 11	...	200 1 11	
	Bulandshahr ...	1,098	732	1,034 6	..	206 14 1	...	
	Budaon	732	346	669 7 8	...	...	227 4 9	
	Dehra Dun ...	...	366	...	214 8 3	...	214 8 3	
	Etah	...	346	...	175 11 6	...	185 11 1	
	Fatehpur	...	366	...	189 1 4	...	189 1 4	
	Hardoi	...	366	...	208 0 0	...	208 0 0	
	Meerut	1,821	1,431	1,888 15 7	...	...	212 9 6	
	Moradabad ...	732	...	0 0	...	238 0 0	...	
	Muttra	320	...	204 13 10	...	234 5 0	...	
	Muzaffarnagar ...	1,830	1,098	1,809 2 5	...	226 2 3	...	
	Saharanpur ...	1,444	1,052	1,371 11 5	...	201 2 3	...	
	Shahjehanpur ...	...	366	...	235 7 10	...	235 7 10	
	Sultanpur	...	366	...	217 3 4	...	217 3 4	
	Etawah	...	366	...	237 2 8	...	237 2 8	
	Total ...	8,873	8,632	8,224 10 8	1,972 3 10	220 12 8		
North Punjab...	Peshawar	...	597	...	393 13 6	...	241 7 2	
	Kohat	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hazara	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rawalpindi ...	...	2,339	. .	1,506 9 8	...	235 11 11	
	Jhelum	...	366	...	205 0 0	...	205 0 0	
	Gujrat	...	1,220	...	777 0 0	...	233 1 7	
	Gujranwala ...	...	1,098	...	767 2 4	. .	255 11 5	
	Shahpur	366	1,098	268 10 0	693 15 11	268 10 0	231 5 3	
	Sialkot	...	1392	...	724 3 1	...	190 6 7	
	Lahore	...	1464	...	972 5 11	..	243 1 5	
	Jhang	92	318	58 11 [illegible]	236 11 10	233 9 10	272 7 6	
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	366	...	197 10 9	...	197 10 9	...	
	Total ...	824	9892	525 0 4	6,276 14 3	233 3 2	232 3 10	
South Punjab...	Hissar	1830	1098	933 1 7	560 12 8	186 9 11	186 14 10	
	Rohtak	732	1464	350 8 0	610 4 7	175 4 0	152 9 1	
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Cost of feed, keep, attendants, &c., of District Horse and Pony Stallions during 1895-96—contd.

Province.	District.	Number of stallions or days.		Total annual cost.		Average cost per stallion.		Remarks.
		Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
South Punjab—*contd.*	Gurgaon	732	...	669 6 9	...	334 11 5	...	
	Delhi	549	...	413 7 2	...	275 10 1	..	
	Kurnal	826	...	590 8 3	...	261 10 6	...	
	Umballa	1216	760	872 1 2	689 4 10	262 7 8	331 15 3	
	Hoshiarpur ...	732	...	524 15 9	...	262 7 10	...	
	Ludhianah	366	...	197 2 3	...	197 2 3	...	
	Ferozepore... ...	1098	...	635 3 10	...	211 11 11	...	
	Jallalabad	...	183	...	80 0 0	...	160 0 0	
	Amritsar Municipality	...	223	...	307 9 3	...	493 11 10	
	Amritsar District ...	...	1098	...	612 6 9	...	204 2 3	
	Gurdaspur ...	1098	...	705 9 4	...	235 3 1	...	
	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	1098	...	836 0 0	...	278 10 8	...	
	Muzafargarh ...	366	732	338 11 7	607 1 11	338 11 7	303 8 11	
	Multan	1,026	...	704 11 1	...	251 6 1	...	
	Total ...	11,669	5,563	7,771 6 9	3,467 8 0	243 12 0	228 2 1	
Berar ...	Basim ... ... and Buldana	...	732	...	102 7 9	...	51 3 10	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Burma ...	Prome	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	Pyinmana	...	1	...	186 8 0	...	186 8 0	
	Yamethin	...	1	...	169 5 8	...	169 5 8	
	Magwe	...	1	...	180 0 0	...	180 0 0	
	Meiktila	...	1	...	361 8 0	...	361 8 0	
	Total ...	...	5	...	897 5 8	...	179 7 6	

Abstract.

	Average cost per stallion.	
	Horse.	Pony.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	220	12 8
North Punjab	233 3 2	232 3 10
South Punjab	243 12 0	22 2 1
Berar	...	51 3 10
Burma	...	179 7 6

TABLE F.—*(Referred to in paragraph 512, page 123.)*

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Return of Mares considered suitable for Horse, Pony, Mule, or Donkey-breeding for the official year 1895-96.

DETAILS.	NUMBER OF MARES CONSIDERED SUITABLE.				
	For Horse-breeding.	For Pony-breeding.	For Mule-breeding.	For Donkey-breeding.	TOTAL.
Balance on 1st April 1895 (*a*)	10,697	24,197	11,800	9,794	56,488
Increase — By purchase ...	1,687	2,946	1,210	5,771	11,614
Increase — By transfers, etc. ...	1,243	1,635	1,174	5,604	9,656
TOTAL ...	13,627	28,778	14,184	21,169	77,758
Decrease — Died	1,036	1,434	1,376	2,386	6,232
Decrease — Sold	1,231	2,649	1,354	1,021	6,255
Decrease — Transferred ...	499	783	770	333	2,385
etc., etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	2,766	4,866	3,500	3,740	14,872
Balance on 31st March 1896 ...	10,861	23,912	10,684	17,429	62,886
In North Punjab ...	3,723	12,864	4,141	11,118	31,846
In South Punjab ...	6,681	10,926	6,513	6,238	30,388
In Baluchistan	457	122	...	73	652

(*a*) The difference between this and last year's figures is due to no information on this head having been furnished by District Officers in North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and to the fact of blank Returns having been received last year, from some of the North Punjab Districts.

TABLE G.

Provincial Report.

Casualty Roll of District Donkey Stallions during 1895-96.

Brand No.	Name.	Class.	Description of Casualty.	Nature of Casualty.	Remarks.
			Nil.		

TABLE H.

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

District Donkey Stallions sold during 1895-96.

Brand No.	Name.	Class.	Name of purchaser.	Amount sold for.	Remarks showing cause of rejection.
				Rs.	
...	...	Persian	Moung Mo Key	17	Unfit for stud work.

TABLE J.—*(Referred to in paragraph 517, page 127.)*

Provincial Report.

Services and Produce of each class of District Donkey Stallion during 1895-96.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Class of Donkey Stallion.	Stallions on register.	Donkey stallions actually employed at stud.				Number of mares covered.				Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.				Result of previous year's coverings.						Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.					
		For Mule-breeding.		*For Donkey breeding.*		*Pony Mares.*		*Donkey Mares.*		*Pony Mares.*		*Donkey Mares.*		*Pony Mares.*			*Donkey Mares.*			*Pony Mares.*			*Donkey Mares.*		
		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Italian	...	...	...	...	...	No information recorded.																			
Persian	1	0·65	...	...	...																				
Punjabi	1	...	...	...	...																				
Total ...	2	0·65	...	...	...																				

Services and Produce of each class of District Donkey Stallion during 1895-96.

NORTH PUNJAB.

Class of Donkey Stallion.	Stallions on register.	Donkey stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.						Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.					
		For Mule-breeding.	For Donkey-breeding.	Pony Mares.	Donkey Mares.	Pony Mares.	Donkey Mares.	Pony Mares.			Donkey Mares.			Pony Mares.			Donkey Mares.		
		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Italian	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Home-bred	1	1	...	...	...	52	..	...	...	52	...	...	...	No information recorded.											
Total ...	1	1	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...

Services and Produce of each class of District Donkey Stallion during 1895-96—contd.

SOUTH PUNJAB.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLION	Stallions on register.	Donkey stallions actually employed at stud.				Number of mares covered.				Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.				Result of previous year's coverings.						Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.					
		For Mule-breeding.		For Donkey-breeding.		Pony Mares.		Donkey Mares.		Pony Mares.		Donkey Mares.		Pony Mares.			Donkey Mares.			Pony Mares.			Donkey Mares.		
		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Italian	1	1	1	...	...	107	74	...	...	107·0	74·0	...	...	40	30	4	...	...	...	40·0	30·0	4·0	...	...	...
Persian	2	2	2	...	...	278	106	...	...	139·0	53·0	...	...	16	61	29	...	...	...	8·0	30·5	14·5	...	...	...
Home-bred	2	2	1	...	...	61	53	...	...	30·5	53·0	...	...	7	32	14	...	...	...	7·0	32·0	14·0	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	5	5	4	...	...	446	233	...	...	89·2	58·2	...	...	63	123	47	...	...	...	15·75	30·75	11·75	...	...	...

Services and Produce of each class of District Donkey Stallion during 1895-96—contd.

BURMA.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLION.	Stallions on register.	Donkey stallions actually employed at stud.				Number of mares covered.				Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.				Result of previous year's coverings.						Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.					
		For Mule-breeding.		For Donkey breeding.		Pony Mares.		Donkey Mares.		Pony Mares.		Donkey Mares.		Pony Mares.			Donkey Mares.			Pony Mares.			Donkey Mares.		
		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Italian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian	*3	*3	3	...	...	8	7	...	...	2·6	2·3	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	0·33	2·00	...	...	...	...
&c., &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	3	3	3	...	...	8	7	...	...	2·6	2·3	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	0·33	2·00	...	...	...	...

Services and produce of each class of District Donkey Stallion during 1895-96—concld.

TOTAL.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLION.	Stallions on register.	DONKEY STALLIONS ACTUALLY EMPLOYED AT STUD.				NUMBER OF MARES COVERED.				AVERAGE OF MARES COVERED PER STALLION EMPLOYED AT STUD.				RESULT OF PREVIOUS YEAR'S COVERINGS.						AVERAGE RESULT OF PREVIOUS YEAR'S COVERINGS PER STALLION EMPLOYED AT STUD.					
		For Mule-breeding.		For Donkey-breeding.		Pony Mares.		Donkey Mares.		Pony Mares.		Donkey Mares.		Pony Mares.			Donkey Mares.			Pony Mares.			Donkey Mares.		
		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held	Average not known.	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Italian	1	1	1	...	...	107	74	...	...	107·0	74·0	...	...	40	30	4	...	...	...	40·0	30·0	4·0	...	...	...
Persian	6	5·65	5	...	...	286	113	...	...	50·6	22·6	...	...	17	67	29	...	...	...	3·4	13·4	5·8	...	...	...
Punjabi	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Home-bred	3	3	1	...	...	113	53	...	...	37·6	53·0	...	...	7	32	14	...	...	...	7·0	32·0	14·0	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	11	9·65	7	...	...	506	240	...	...	52·4	34·2	...	...	64	129	47	...	...	...	9·1	18·4	6·7	...	...	...

TABLE K.—*(Referred to in paragraph 519, page 127.)*

Provincial Report.

Cost of feed, keep, attendants, &c., of District Donkey Stallions in 1895-96.

Province.	District.	Number of donkey stallions or days.	Total annual cost.	Average per donkey stallion.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Babugarh Depôt ...	112	40 14 5	133 10 6	
North Punjab	Dera Ismail Khan ...	366	155 8 2	155 8 2	
South Punjab	Multan	366	113 2 11	113 2 11	
	Jalalabad	366	122 0 0	122 0 0	
	Hissar	273	88 12 6	119 0 4	
	Delhi	549	259 5 0	172 14 0	
	Total ...	1,554	583 4 5	137 6 0	
Burma	Yamethin	366	329 4 7	329 4 7	
	Southern Shan States ...	732	607 12 0	303 14 0	
	Total ...	1,098	937 0 7	312 5 6	
	Abstract.				
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	.....	...	.....	133 10 6	
North Punjab	.....	...	.....	155 8 2	
South Punjab	.....	...	.....	137 6 0	
Burma	.....	...	.....	312 5 6	

TABLE L.—(*Referred to in paragraphs 157 and 523, pages 31 and 127.*)

Provincial Report.

Breeders, and other Colts castrated by Veterinary Assistants and Salutris paid from Local Funds, in 1895-96.

Province.	District.	Number of colts castrated.			Number of deaths from resulting effects of castration.	Remarks.
		Horse stock.	Mule stock.	Total.		
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Agra	2	...	2	...	Also 6 bullocks and 9 other cattle.
	Aligarh	7	...	7	...	
	Bareilly	27	...	27	...	Also 1 he-goat.
	Budaon	15	1	16	...	
	Bulandshahr	21	2	23	...	
	Bijnor	2	...	2	...	
	Dehra Dun	3	...	3	...	
	Meerut	20	1	21	...	
	Moradabad	21	...	21	...	
	Muttra	2	...	2	...	
	Muzaffarnagar	7	...	7	...	
	Naini Tal	25	...	25	...	Also 8 bullocks and 4 other cattle.
	Saharanpur	15	2	17	...	
	Shahjehanpur	27	1	28	...	Also 5 bullocks and 4 other cattle.
	Total ...	194	7	201	...	37 cattle, &c.
North Punjab ...	Hazara	7	8	15	...	
	Rawalpindi	9	22	31	...	
	Jhelum	47	23	70	...	
	Gujrat	17	7	24	...	
	Gujranwala	80	2	82	...	
	Shahpur	100	5	105	...	
	Sialkot	312	5	317	1	
	Lahore	40	2	42	...	
	Jhang	10	...	10	...	
	Bannu	25	4	29	...	
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	76	...	76	...	
	Total ...	723	78	801	1	
South Punjab ...	Amritsar	19	2	21	...	
	Gurdaspur	14	1	15	...	
	Hoshiarpur	21	7	28	...	
	Jullunder	17	1	18	...	
	Ludhianah	10	2	12	1	
	Ferozepore	233	10	243	3	
	Multan	206	10	216	...	
	Delhi	15	...	15	...	
	Gurgaon	21	...	21	...	
	Umballa	20	...	20	...	
	Kangra	4	...	4	...	
	Hissar	4	3	7	...	
	Kurnal	9	13	22	...	
	Rohtak	1	...	1	...	
	Total ...	594	49	643	4	
Baluchistan ...	Quetta	3	...	3	...	
	Thal Chotiali	66	...	66	...	
	Kalat	...	...	...	...	
	Zhob	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	69	...	69	..	

TABLE M.—*(Referred to in paragraphs 539 and 543, pages 137 and 139.)*

Provincial Report.

Showing Districts where Outbreaks of Cattle-disease occurred during 1895-96.

Province.	District.	Rinderpest.			Anthrax.			Foot-and-mouth disease.			Pleuro-Pneumonia.			Charbon Symptomatique.			Other diseases.			Total.		
		Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Hamirpur	571	255	44·6	...	...	...	1,253	61	4·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,824	316	17·32
	Bijnor	257	84	32·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	84	32·6
	Gonda	5,467	4,374	80.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,467	4,374	80
	Almorah	666	429	64·4	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	742	429	57·8
	Sultanpur	709	436	61·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	709	436	61·4
	Aligarh	65	27	41·5	...	...	...	106	42	39·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	69	40·35
	Jhansi	1,300	467	36.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	467	36
	Bareilly	82	48	58·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	48	58 5
	Muzafarnagar ...	550	366	66·5	...	...	...	356	37	10·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	906	403	44·48
	Dehra Dun	931	24	2·5	...	...	...	325	1	·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,256	25	2
	Cawnpore	23	19	82·6	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	19	63·3
	Banda	3,907	1,045	26·7	...	...	...	278	11	3·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,185	1,056	25·23
	Saharanpore ...	55	18	32·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	18	32 7

Showing Districts where Outbreaks of Cattle-disease occurred during 1895-96—contd.

Province.	District.	Rinderpest.			Anthrax.			Foot-and-mouth disease.			Pleuro-Pneumonia.			Charbon Symptomatique.			Other diseases.			Total.		
		Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd.	Muttra	67	16	22·3	...	...	...	1,013	209	2 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,080	225	20·83
	Azamgarh	116	113	97·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	113	97·3
	Fyzabad	180	119	66 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	119	66·1
	Allahabad	1,134	1,112	98·8	...	...	...	16	4	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,150	1,116	97
	Agra	415	158	38	...	...	...	78	20	25·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	493	178	36·1
	Bulandshahr ...	30	9	30	...	...	...	27	11	40·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	20	35
	Moradabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	430	45	10·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	430	45	10·4
	Mirzapur	1,603	548	34·16	...	...	...	304	194	63·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,907	742	38·9
	Barabanki	85	51	60	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	51	27·56
	Bahraich	7,634	4,976	65·2	...	...	...	690	420	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,324	5,396	64·83
	Garhwal	10	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	100
	Fattehpur	202	155	76 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	155	76·7
	Hardoi	191	133	69·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	133	69·6
	Mainpuri	95	95	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	95	100
	Total ...	26,345	15,087	57·26	...	...	...	5,059	1,055	20·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,404	16,142	51·4

Rajputana ...	Ajmere	1,307	578	44	199	57	28	2,428	115	5	19	13	68	...	...	...	906	387	43	4,859	1,150	23
	Merwara	944	315	33	...	...	...	7,033	431	6	97	77	80	...	...	...	7,933	2,436	30	16,007	3,259	20
	Total ..	2,251	893	77	199	57	28	9,461	536	11	116	90	148	...	...	...	8,839	2,823	73	20,866	4,409	42
North Punjab ...	Peshawar	112	74	66	898	499	55	1,199	43	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,209	616	28
	Kohat	...	...	...	54	50	93	2,274	647	28	22	9	41	...	...	...	581	198	34	2,931	904	31
	Hazara	115	71	61	136	95	69	867	49	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,118	215	
	Rawalpindi	80	45	56	8	5	62	251	...	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	111	...	...	451	51	11
	Jhelum	1,182	736	62	496	348	70	1,454	62	4	7	6	85	15	8	53	404	87	21	3,558	1,247	35
	Gujrat	1,970	1,191	60	14	12	86	487	...	...	...	...	...	17	12	70	85	2	2	2,553	1,217	48
	Gujranwala	1,579	730	46	361	290	80	969	24	2	1	1	100	...	...	...	2,527	71	3	5,437	1,116	20
	Shahpur	890	310	34	175	103	59	388	4	1	8	2	25	...	...	...	1,405	61	4	2,866	480	17
	Sialkot	220	74	33	12	9	75	349	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,306	78	2	3,887	168	4
	Lahore	1,539	716	46	138	94	68	724	26	4	7	5	71	...	...	...	1,548	80	5	3,956	921	23
	Jhang	642	279	43	221	221	100	579	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	179	62	1,729	684	39
	Bannu	977	416	43	84	81	96	3,078	66	2	455	227	50	...	...	...	767	466	61	5,361	1,256	23
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,318	413	31	200	115	57	127	...	...	23	9	39	...	...	...	1,153	21	2	2,841	558	19
	Total ...	10,624	5,055	48	2,757	1,922	69	12,746	933	7	524	260	50	32	20	62	12,174	1,243	10	38,897	9,433	24
South Punjab ...	Hissar	1,422	737	51·82	220	219	99·52	2,633	36	1·36	59	15	25 42	...	...	...	1,375	23	1·67	5,709	1,030	18·04
	Rohtak	15	8	53·33	8	8	100	539	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	983	...	...	1,547	16	1·03
	Gurgaon	29	7	24 13	...	...	...	729	2	0·27	26	6	23·76	...	...	...	639	11	1·72	1,423	26	1·82
	Delhi	21	18	85·71	...	...	...	955	33	3·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	638	15	2·35	1,614	66	4·08
	Umballa	5,287	2,977	56·30	1,932	1,089	56·41	1,872	406	21 69	280	215	76 78	...	...	...	11,650	5,735	49·22	21,021	10,422	49·57

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

Showing Districts where Outbreaks of Cattle-disease occurred during 1895-96—contd.

Province.	District.	Rinderpest.			Anthrax.			Foot-and-mouth disease.			Pleuro-Pneumonia.			Charbon Symptomatique.			Other diseases.			Total.		
		Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.
South Punjab—*contd.*	Kangra	710	186	26·19	50	38	76	6,110	35	0·57	10	...	...	5	...	...	419	5	1·19	7,304	264	3·61
	Hoshiarpur	154	90	58·44	124	107	86·29	1,573	4	0·25	3	1	33·33	...	...	...	260	5	1·92	2,114	207	9·79
	Jullunder	2,551	1,333	52·25	570	357	62·63	5,383	248	4·60	56	12	21·42	...	...	...	1,641	106	6·45	10,201	2,056	20·14
	Ludhianah	589	314	53·31	7	6	85·71	5,142	21	0·48	3	...	...	15	15	100	661	64	9 68	6,417	420	2 54
	Ferozepore	1,529	788	51·53	119	72	60·50	2,787	100	3·58	12	5	41·66	...	...	...	4,023	246	6·11	8,470	1,211	14·29
	Multan	1,008	657	65·17	42	34	80 95	696	23	3 30	1	...	...	...	...	...	868	8	0·92	2,615	722	27·60
	Gurdaspur	176	149	84·65	39	36	92 30	445	6	1·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,752	93	5·30	2,412	284	11·77
	Amritsar District ...	438	215	49.08	667	617	92·50	809	11	1·35	3	...	...	...	...	...	729	26	3·56	2,646	869	32·84
	Amritsar Municipality ...	4	1	25·00	...	...	...	169	3	1·77	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	4	2·29
	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	...	...	...	62	59	95·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	..	137	59	43 6
	Total ...	13,933	7,480	53·68	3,840	2,642	68·80	29,842	928	3·10	456	254	55·70	20	15	75·00	25,703	6,337	24·64	73,804	17,656	23·92
Berar	Akola	1,130	685	60·62	324	262	80·86	1,314	536	40·79	770	380	49·35	...	...	...	166	129	77·71	3,704	1,992	53·77
	Amraoti	1,367	733	53·62	289	93	32·18	1,621	278	17·15	21	17	80 95	...	...	...	201	134	66·66	3,499	1,255	35·86
	Basin	1,320	871	65·98	6	6	100	3,683	429	11·64	..	...	...	...	...	...	478	220	46·02	5,487	1,526	27·81

	Buldana	272	110	40·41	55	31	59·18	85	62	72·94	96	44	45 83	...	...	...	228	53	23 24	736	300	40·76
	Ellichpur	2,620	1,359	51·87	311	199	63·98	1,704	576	35·80	469	274	58·42	...	...	...	323	146	45 20	5,427	2,554	47·06
	Wun	2,886	1,602	55·50	1,325	494	37 28	1,596	1,066	66·79	321	204	63·55	...	...	...	4,209	1,553	36·89	10,337	4,919	47·58
	Total ...	9,595	5,360	55 86	2,310	1,085	46·97	10,003	2,947	29·46	1,677	919	54·80	...	...	...	5,605	2.235	39·87	29,190	12,546	42·98
Bengal	Rangpur	121	47	39·6	...	...	..	253	4	1·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	374	51	13·6
	Hooghly	26	12	·50	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	13	5·0
	Purnea	556	183	33·9	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	631	183	29·0
	Hazaribagh	1,410	892	63·2	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,410	892	63·2
	Patna	70	39	55·7	...	...	...	1,504	27	1·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,574	66	4·1
	Midnapore	...	...	...	31	26	83·9	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	31	26	83·9
	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,425	112	3·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3,425	112	3·2
	Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	38	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	417	38	9·1
	Total ...	2,183	1,173	53·7	31	26	83·9	5,674	181	3·19	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	7,888	1,381	17·5
Bombay	BOMBAY	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	100·00	12	12	100·00
Deccan and Karnatak	Nasik	1,396	560	40·11	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,445	560	38·75
	Ahmednagar... ...	2,503	1,166	46·58	133	155	86·46	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,636	1,281	48·61
	Poona	1,451	661	45·55	411	214	52·06	96	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	100·00	...	...	...	1,963	880	44·82
	Sholapur	282	109	38·65	180	88	48·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	119	51·96	...	...	...	691	316	45·73
	Satara	2,559	1,200	46·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,559	1,200	46·89
	Belgaum	997	400	40·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	25	58·13	6	4	66 66	12	8	66 66	1,058	437	41·30
	Bijapur	1,367	1,023	74·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	100·00	1,388	1,044	75·21
Konkan	Thana	1,283	798	62·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,283	798	62·10

Showing Districts where Outbreaks of Cattle-disease occurred during 1895-96—contd.

Province.	District.	Rinderpest.			Anthrax.			Foot-and-mouth disease.			Pleuro-Pneumonia.			Charbon Symptomatique.			Other diseases.			Total.		
		Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.
Konkan—*contd.* ...	Kolaba	1,515	1,164	76 83	...	...	...	57	27	47·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	68	45·34	1,733	1,259	72·64
	Ratnagiri	644	229	35·55	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	644	229	35·55
	Kanara	2,053	1,431	69·70	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,053	1,431	69·70
Guzerat ...	Ahmedabad	68	63	92·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	63	92·64
	Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	4	8·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	4	8·88
	Broach	751	294	39·14	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	80 00	784	298	38·01
Sind	Shikarpur	149	104	69·79	75	75	100·00	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	7	18·91	273	186	68·13
	Total ...	17,018	9,202	54·07	799	492	61·57	287	31	10·80	43	25	58·13	240	128	53 33	248	120	48·38	18,635	9,998	53·65
		No. treated.			No. treated.			No. treated.			No. treated.			No. treated.			No. treated.			No. treated.		
Burma	Akyab	1,707	398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	470	4	...	2,177	402	...
	Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	4	2	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	1	...	198	3	...
	Hanthawaddy ...	142	42	...	3	1	...	70	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	525	6	...	743	50	...
	Pegu	115	20	...	7	1	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	7	...	370	28	...
	Tharrawaddy ...	270	89	...	6	2	...	7	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	455	3	...	738	94	...

Prome	467	126	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	2	...	755	128	...
Thongwa	155	43	...	12	7	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	499	5	...	670	56	...
Bassein	308	111	..	5	3	...	1,507	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,362	11	...	3,182	126	...
Henzada	235	73	...	4	3	...	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	461	2	...	939	73	...
Myaungmya ...	49	14	...	23	1	...	943	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	507	2	...	1,522	17	...
Thayetmyo	685	196	..	11	7	..	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	415	5	...	1,133	208	...
Amherst	13	5	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	3	...	182	8	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	3	...	183	3	...
Mergui	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	3	...	184	6	...
Toungoo	455	137	...	10	...	...	289	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	5	...	932	142	...
Thaton	47	34	...	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	5	...	344	41	...
Pakkoku	209	38	...	...	...	...	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	3	...	519	41	...
Minbu	105	22	...	9	4	...	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	1	...	396	27	...
Magwe	250	35	...	...	...	...	376	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	2	...	692	38	...
Mandalay	74	25	...	26	2	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	372	...	...	504	27	...
Bhamo	86	29	...	...	...	...	138	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	2	...	339	34	...
Katha	44	21	...	2	2	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	94	23	...
Shwebo	1,331	90	...	...	...	...	285	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	395	8	...	2,011	101	...
Sagaing	431	110	...	...	..	...	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	11	...	591	121	...
Lower Chindwin ...	196	43	...	4	...	...	429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	...	...	812	43	...
Upper Chindwin ...	...	..	...	1	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	106	...	...
Kyauksi	121	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	430	1	...	551	37	...
Meiktila	238	34	...	7	3	...	382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	...	...	1,057	37	...
Yamethin	72	15	...	1	1	...	446	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	3	...	691	21	...
Myingyan	349	111	...	1	...	...	207	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	...	672	115	...
Total ...	8,154	1,897	...	150	44	...	6,159	14	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	8,819	98	...	23,287	2,055	...

TABLE N.—*(Referred to in paragraph 560, page 161.)*

Provincial Report.

Statement showing the number of animals treated during the year 1895-96 and the totals of 1894-95.

Province.	Dispensaries.	Brought over from last year.		Admitted during the year.		Total treated.				Discharged during the year.													Balance.		Number of villages visited.	Number of Veterinary Assistants employed.
						In 1895-96.				Cured.		Relieved.		Died.		Returned incurable		Result unknown.		Total.						
		In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	Total.	In 1894-95.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	Total	Total of 1894-95.	In.	Out.		
Punjab	Hissar	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,870	...	...	1,414	...	190	..	266	...	...	...	...	...	1,870	1,870	...	...	...	233	5
	Rohtak	...	...	...	.	...	...	1,256	...	...	1,23	..	6	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1,256	1,256	..	...	...	295	1
	Gurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,433	...	...	1,251	...	140	...	42	.	...	...	...	...	1,433	1,433	...	...	...	921	2
	Delhi	...	...	.	..	...	...	1,243	..	...	993	...	193	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1,243	1,243	.	...	...	292	3
	Karnal	...	...	...	...	...	...	557	...	...	417	...	49	...	61	..	...	...	...	...	557	557	...	.	...	155	1
	Umballa	...	...	...	...	..	..	182	...	...	139	.	15	...	2	...	...	...	...	.	152	182	...	...	...	394	2
	Simla	...	...	...	...	No Veterinary Assistant employed.																					
	Kangra	...	..	...	...	...	...	62,69	...	...	5,45	...	616	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	6,269	6,269	...	...	...	360	4
	Hoshiarpur	..	..		...	...	...	3,371	...	...	3,219	...	25	...	134	...	...	...	...	...	3,371	3,371	...	...	...	471	3
	Jullundur	...	...	..	..	...	...	5,151	...	...	3,83	...	335	...	977	...	...	...	...	...	5,151	5,151	...	...	...	388	4
	Ludhiana	...	..	..	...	..	...	2,228	...	...	1,92	...	218	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	2,228	2,228	...	...	...	302	2
	Ferozepore	...	...	..	...	...	..	9,183	..	...	6,72	...	1,079	...	1,377	...	...	...	...	...	9,183	9,183	...	...	...	731	5
	Multan	...	...	..	...	...	...	2,861	...	...	2,054	...	201	..	606	...	...	...	...	..	2,861	2,861	...	...	...	676	4
	Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,420	...	...	1,99	...	6	...	415	.	...	...	...	...	2,420	2,420	...	...	...	34	1
	Montgomery	...	...	...	No Veterinary Assistant employed.																						
	Lahore	.	...	...	...	...	...	3,017	...	..	2,248	...	230	...	539	...	...	...	...	...	3,017	3,017	...	...	...	542	4
	Amritsar	...	...	...	...	.	...	3,867	...	...	2,57	...	239	.	1,053	...	...	...	..	...	3,867	3,867	...	...	...	358	4
	Gurdaspur	...	.	...	...	...	...	1,530	...	...	1,185	...	100	...	245	...	...	...	...	...	1,530	1,530	...	...	..	464	4
	Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	...	...	687	...	...	545	...	87	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	687	687	...	...	...	257	2
	Jhelum	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,318	...	...	1,904	...	155	...	1,259	...	...	...	...	...	3,318	3,318	...	...	...	403	4

	Gujrat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,243	...	...	769	...	194	...	1,280	...	...	...	...	...	2,243	2,243	...	...	...	212	1
	Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,955	...	...	1,621	...	142	...	192	...	...	...	...	...	1,955	1,955	...	...	...	411	3
	Gujranwala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,558	...	...	1,720	...	237	...	601	...	...	...	...	...	2,558	2,558	...	...	...	724	4
	Sialkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,344	...	...	3,232	...	928	...	184	...	...	...	...	...	4,344	4,344	...	...	...	622	3
	Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,368	...	...	1,929	...	...	...	439	...	...	...	...	...	2,368	2,368	...	...	...	380	2
	Dera Ghazi Khan	...	...																												
	Bannu	...														No reports received.														
	Muzafargarh	...																													
	Peshawar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	...	...	63	...	42	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	129	129	...	...	...	87	1
	Hazara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	...	...	204	...	61	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	291	291	...	...	...	201	1
	Kohat	...														No reports received.														
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,331	...	...	48,724	...	5,487	...	10,120	...	...	...	...	...	64,331	64,331	...	...	...	...	70
North-Western Provinces	Saharanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	...	...	39	...	5	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	104	104	...	...	...	94	1
	Naini Tal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,040	...	...	134	...	877	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	1,040	1,040	...	...	...	75	1
	Muzufarnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	458	...	...	391	...	15	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	458	458	...	...	...	73	1
	Shahjehanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	...	...	274	...	67	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	362	362	...	...	...	86	1
	Bulandshahr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	122	...	71	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	200	200	...	...		251	1
	Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	...	...	292	...	155	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	460	460	...	...	...	101	1
	Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	...	96	...	11	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	115	115	...	...	...	150	1
	Bijnour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	586	...	...	469	...	43	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	588	588	...	...	...	76	1
	Badaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	527	...	...	387	...	89	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	527	527	...	...	...	85	1
	Dehra Dun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	966	...	...	756	...	...	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	966	966	...	...	...	...	1
	Moradabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	...	...	166	...	61	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	252	252	...	...	...	19	1
	Muttra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347	...	...	243	...	66	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	347	347	...	...	...	133	1
	Aligarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	186	...	11	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	200	200	...	...	...	133	1
	Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,436	...	...	620	...	292	...	524	...	...	...	...	...	1,436	1,436	...	...	...	151	1
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,055	...	...	4,175	...	1,763	...	1,117	...	...	...	...	...	7,055	7,055	...	...	...	1,497	14

Statement showing the number of animals treated during the year 1895-96 and the totals of 1894-95—contd.

Province.	Dispensaries.	Brought over from last year.		Admitted during the year.		Total treated. In 1895-96.			Total treated. In 1894-95.	Discharged during the year. Cured.		Relieved.		Died.		Returned incurable.		Result unknown.		Total.			Total of 1894-95.	Balance.		Number of villages visited.	Number of Veterinary Assistants employed.
		In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	Total.		In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	Total.		In.	Out.		
Rajputana	Ajmere	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,859	...	...	3,169	...	540	...	1,150	...	...	...	...	...	4,851	4,859	...	...	...	...	...
	Merwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,079	...	...	7,014	...	5,766	...	3,279	...	...	...	...	...	16,071	16,079	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,938	...	...	10,183	...	6,326	...	4,429	...	...	...	...	...	20,938	20,938	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	Amraoti	...	18	...	967	...	985	985	438	...	769	...	52	...	28	..	7	...	103	...	959	959	415	...	26	...	...
	Akola	...	...	...	159	...	159	159	...	...	102	...	22	...	14	...	3	...	17	...	158	158	...	...	1	...	...
	Total ...	...	18	...	1,126	...	1,144	1,144	433	...	871	...	74	...	42	...	10	...	120	...	1,117	1,117	415	...	27	...	...
Bombay (Deccan)	Nasik	6	15	78	834	84	849	933	789	55	645	8	12	12	23	2	1	...	152	77	833	910	768	7	16	...	...
	Nasik, Itinerant	...	...	...	503	...	503	503	392	...	303	...	31	...	30	...	3	...	136	...	503	503	392	...	...	...	...
	Dhulia	2	23	273	1,306	275	1,329	1,604	1,506	153	689	77	283	26	33	9	22	3	201	268	1,318	1,586	1,481	7	11	...	...
	Jalgaon	...	32	...	893	...	925	925	709	...	484	...	85	...	52	...	16	...	261	...	898	898	677	...	27	...	...
	Bhadgaon, Itinerant	...	6	...	774	...	782	782	490	...	387	...	135	...	31	...	16	...	213	...	782	782	482	...	...	...	...
	Poona		No details.			474	134	608	549	421	106	13	4	34	5	5	2	1	17	474	134	608	...	...	...	...	...
Carnatak	Belgaum	...	12	47	1,500	47	1,512	1,559	1,455	29	1,222	9	93	6	49	1	...	2	133	47	1,496	1,543	1,443	...	16	...	...
	Dharwar	20		26	522	46	620	666	...	15	276	4	34	3	57	3	3	...	133	25	503	528	...	21	117	...	...
Gozerat	Ahmedabad	9	29	116	1,236	125	1,267	1,392	1,280	102	1,074	6	35	8	16	2	27	3	85	121	1,237	1,358	1,242	4	30	...	...
	Nadiad	1	20	23	1,530	24	1,550	1,574	1,383	18	1,216	2	144	2	11	...	40	...	115	22	1,526	1,548	1,362	2	24	...	...
	Kaira, Itinerant	...	13	...	912	...	925	925	703	...	722	...	101	...	11	...	35	...	48	...	917	917	690	...	8	...	...

	Surat	2	9	56	671	58	680	738	342	39	583	6	40	5	3	2	8	1	33	53	667	720	331	5	13	...	...
Sindh	Karachi	8	15	373	2,340	381	2,355	2,736	2,241	305	2,275	29	35	15	12	3	...	...	...	352	2,322	2,674	2,218	29	33	...	...
	Hyderabad	8	18	233	1,001	241	1,019	1,260	1,146	210	884	10	27	7	26	4	3	...	66	23	1,006	1,237	1,120	10	13	...	...
	Shikarpur...	1	16	172	705	173	721	894	843	130	570	21	74	6	9	4	15	4	32	165	700	865	826	8	21	...	...
	Shikarpur Itinerant	...	...	...	455	...	455	455	488	...	316	...	11	...	77	...	3	...	41	...	448	448	...	...	7	...	...
	Total ...	57	309	1,397	14,184	1,928	15,626	17,554	14,315	1,477	11,752	185	1,144	124	444	35	194	14	1,756	1,635	15,290	17,125	13,032	93	336	...	...
Burma	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	2,177	2,177	564	...	835	...	...	...	402	...	...	...	940	...	2,177	2,177	564	...	...	...	2
	Kyaukpyu...	...	...	...	...	...	198	198	70	...	189	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	198	198	70	...	...	...	1
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	...	...	...	...
	Hanthawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	743	743	933	...	672	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	21	...	743	743	933	...	...	...	3
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	370	370	2,098	...	340	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	2	...	370	370	2,098	...	...	...	1
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	738	738	1,143	...	559	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	85	...	738	738	1,143	...	...	...	2
	Prome	...	...	...	...	...	755	755	865	...	582	...	...	...	128	...	...	...	45	...	755	755	865	...	...	...	2
	Thongwa	...	...	...	...	...	670	670	1,224	...	580	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	34	...	670	670	1,224	...	...	...	3
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	3,182	3,182	8,578	...	2,735	...	...	...	126	...	...	...	321	...	3,182	3,182	8,578	...	...	...	2
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	939	939	5,504	...	819	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	42	...	939	939	5,504	...	...	...	2
	Myaungmya	...	...	...	...	...	1,522	1,522	692	...	1,480	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	25	...	1,522	1,522	692	...	...	...	2
	Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	182	182	3,051	...	164	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	10	...	182	182	3,051	...	...	...	2
	Thaton	...	...	...	...	...	344	344	...	...	297	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	6	...	344	344	...	...	...	...	2
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	183	183	119	...	179	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	183	183	119	...	...	...	1
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	184	184	79	...	146	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	32	...	184	184	79	...	...	...	1
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	932	932	1,452	...	673	...	...	...	142	...	...	...	117	...	932	932	1,452	...	...	...	1
	Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	696	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	696	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	...	1,133	1,133	1,292	...	843	...	...	...	208	...	...	...	82	...	1,133	1,133	1,292	...	...	...	2
	Pokokku	...	...	...	...	...	519	519	816	...	450	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	26	...	519	519	816	...	...	...	1
	Minbu	...	...	...	...	...	396	396	3,420	...	332	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	37	...	396	396	3,420	...	...	...	1
	Magwe	...	...	...	...	...	692	692	1,273	...	502	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	152	...	692	692	1,273	...	...	...	2
	Mandalay...	...	...	...	...	...	504	504	2,559	...	470	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	7	...	504	504	2,559	...	...	...	2
	Bhamo	...	...	...	...	...	339	339	...	...	282	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	23	...	339	339	...	...	...	...	1
	Katha	...	...	...	...	...	94	94	...	...	70	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	1	...	94	94	...	...	...	...	

Statement showing the number of animals treated during the year 1895-96 and the totals of 1894-95—concld.

Province.	Dispensaries.	Brought over from last year.		Admitted during the year.		Total treated.				Discharged during the year.												Balance.		Number of villages visited.	Number of Veterinary Assistants employed.
						In 1895-96.				Cured.		Relieved.		Died.		Returned incurable.		Result unknown.		Total.					
		In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	Total.	In 1894-95.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	Total.	Total of 1894-95.	In.	Out.		
Burma—*contd.*	Shwebo	...	...	...	...	...	2,011	2,011	420	...	1,646	...	...	...	101	...	...	...	264	...	2,011	2,011	429	...	...	...	2
	Sagaing	...	...	...	...	...	591	591	1,039	...	181	...	...	...	121	...	...	...	289	...	591	591	1,039	...	...	...	1
	Lower Chindwin	...	...	...	...	...	812	812	1,809	...	769	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	812	812	1,809	...	...	...	1
	Upper Chindwin	...	...	...	...	...	106	106	27	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	106	106	27	...	...	...	1
	Kyaukse	...	...	...	...	...	551	551	605	...	458	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	56	...	551	551	605	...	...	...	1
	Meiktila	...	...	...	...	...	1,057	1,057	1,028	...	1,002	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	18	...	10,57	1,057	1,028	...	...	...	...
	Yamethin	...	...	...	...	...	691	691	202	...	604	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	66	...	691	691	202	...	...	...	1
	Myingyan	...	...	...	...	...	672	672	691	...	469	...	...	...	115	...	...	...	88	...	672	672	691	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	23,287	23,287	42,455	...	18,427	...	...	...	2,055	...	...	...	2,805	...	23,287	23,287	42,455	...	...	...	45

TABLE O.—*(Referred to in para. 561, page 161.)*

Provincial Report.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Veterinary Dispensaries during 1895-96—contd.

Dispensaries.	Receipts.						Expenditure.							Balance.	Remarks.
	Last year's Balance.	By Local Fund Grant.	By Government Grant.	By Municipal contribution.	By other sources.	Total.	Pay.	Travelling Allowance.	Medicines Instruments, etc., etc.	Furniture, land, etc., etc.	Contingencies, stabling, house rent, etc.	Transferred to Indian Veterinary Dispensary Fund.	Total.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		No dispensary has been established by this Department in North-Western Provinces and Oudh—													
North-Punjab.															
Gujranwala	...	1,370 0 0	...	...	5 8 3	1,375 8 3	720 0 0	416 10 8	...	...	41 4 0	...	1,177 14 8	197 9 7	
Sialkot	3 6 6	2,401 7 3	...	...	8 0 0	2,412 13 9	1,333 0 3	288 0 0	600 5 3	...	180 1 9	11 6 6	2,412 13 9	...	
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	1,597 7 3	...	...	...	1,597 7 3	792 8 0	219 12 9	563 7 0	21 11 6	...	...	1,597 7 3	...	
Total ...	3 6 6	5,369 14 6	...	...	13 8 3	5,385 13 3	2,845 8 3	924 7 5	1,163 12 3	21 11 6	221 5 0	11 6 6	5,188 3 8	197 9 7	
South Punjab.															
Amritsar Municipality ...	...	...	...	1,024 2 0	98 15 9	1,123 1 9	614 13 0	...	311 6 6	...	196 14 3	...	1,123 1 9	...	
Hoshiarpur	...	600 0 0	...	...	18 0 0	678 0 0	360 0 0	...	349 14 9	6 12 0	...	...	*718 10 9	...	
Umballa	...	1,211 6 6	...	...	...	1,211 6 6	540 0 0	379 5 0	93 3 6	...	198 14 0	...	1,211 6 6	...	
Jellalabad	...	...	...	...	413 13 0	413 13 0	45 0 0	...	295 1 0	23 12 0	50 0 0	...	413 13 0	...	
Rohtak	...	937 8 7	...	...	...	937 8 7	342 1 7	188 8 6	148 4 9	254 13 6	3 12 3	...	937 8 7	...	

* Rs. 40-10-2 excess expenditure.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of Veterinary Dispensaries during 1895-96—concld.

Dispensaries.	Receipts.						Expenditure.							Balance.	Remarks.
	Last year's Balance.	By Local Fund Grant.	By Government Grant.	By Municipal contribution.	By other sources.	Total.	Pay.	Travelling allowance.	Medicines, Instruments, etc., etc.	Furniture, land, etc., etc.	Contingencies, stabling, house-rent, etc.	Transferred to Indian Veterinary Dispensary Fund.	Total.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Itinerant. Amritsar District ...	...	1,057 9 9	...	...	...	1,057 9 9	900 0 0	28 0 0	100 10 3	...	28 15 6	...	1,057 9 9	...	
Itinerant. Delhi	...	1,663 4 0	...	...	...	1,663 4 0	1,067 9 6	18 8 0	478 14 3	8 2 3	90 2 0	...	1,663 4 0	...	
Itinerant. Multan	...	1,120 9 0	...	...	...	1,120 9 0	565 2 0	336 2 6	...	...	219 4 0	...	1,120 9 0	...	
Itinerant. Gurdaspur	...	1,579 15 3	...	...	...	1,579 15 3	1,233 14 0	37 11 0	273 5 9	...	35 0 6	...	1,579 15 3	...	
Itinerant. Montgomery ...	...	764 11	...	...	...	764 11 3	28 15 6	...	735 11 9	...	...	...	764 11 3	...	
Itinerant. Kangra	...	1,286 0	...	...	...	1,286 0 0	1,194 0 0	...	75 0 0	...	17 0 0	...	1,286 0 0	...	
Itinerant. Dera Ghazi Khan ...	...	15 0 0	...	...	...	15 0 0	...	...	15 0 0	...	...	...	15 0 0	...	
Total ...	...	10,296 4	...	1,024 2 0	530 12 9	11,850 15 1	6,891 8 1	968 3 0	2,876 8 6	295 7 9	839 14 6	...	11,891 9 10	...	
Bombay Presidency.															
Nasik	13,036 14 4	895 0 0	1,122 8 0	474 8 0	761 7 9	16,290 6 1	1,430 3 0	151 3 0	56 10 0	743 10 0	143 4 4	...	2,524 14 4	13,765 7 9	
,, Itinerant ...															
Dhulia	1,639 2 8	750 0 0	...	150 0 0	...	2,539 2 8	879 14 3	0 0 0	921 5 0	...	207 2 3	...	2,008 5 6	530 13 2	
Jalgaon	139 12 4	750 0 0	400 0 0	...	26 3 0	1,315 15 4	712 12 11	2 14 0	427 12 0	...	150 14 6	...	1,294 5 5	21 9 11	
Bhadgaon, Itinerant ...	234 9 8	750 0 0	400 0 0	...	49 15 0	1,434 8 8	779 12 11	29 2 0	302 14 0	...	194 13 8	...	1,306 10 7	127 14 1	
Poona	No statement received.														

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of Veterinary Dispensaries during 1895-96—(concluded).

Dispensaries.	Receipts.						Expenditure.							Balance.	Remarks.
	Last year's balance.	By Local Fund Grant.	By Government Grant.	By Municipal contribution.	By other sources.	Total.	Pay.	Travelling Allowance.	Medicines, Instruments, etc, etc.	Furniture, land, etc., etc.	Contingencies stabling, house rent, etc.	Transferred to Indian Veterinary Dispensary Fund.	Total.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Belgaon	121 11 5	1,100 0 0	757 8 0	57 0 0	...	2,036 3 8	1,143 0 0	...	342 9 7	...	165 0 0	...	1,654 9 7	381 10 1	
Dharwar	950 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	...	0 2 0	2,350 2 0	975 14 1	28 0 0	867 6 4	156 4 9	206 12 10	...	2,234 6 0	115 12 0	
Ahmedabad	1,799 14 8	300 0 0	943 5 4	250 0 0	10,750 6 8	14,043 10 8	990 12 5	...	223 9 0	...	9,764 10 9	...	10,979 0 2	3,064 10 6	
Nadiad	608 0 7	500 0 0	815 0 0	300 0 0	5 1 0	2,228 1 7	1,052 8 0	9 8 0	354 15 0	...	193 14 11	...	1,609 13 11	618 3 8	
Kaira Itinerant	334 6 7	500 0 0	390 2 10	...	3 6 0	1,227 15 5	1,933 13 8*	...	...	...	161 0 4	...	1,194 14 0	33 1 5	
Surat	2,437 9 5	250 0 0	400 0 0	300 0 0	2,936 2 0	6,323 11 5	913 8 0	...	154 13 9	31 6 6	460 2 9	...	1,559 15 0	4,763 12 5	
Karachi	2,313 15 5	1,300 0 0	900 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,350 11 7	7,364 11 0	2,382 0 7	279 13 5	799 10 0	...	3,837 13 4	...	7,099 5 4	265 5 8	
Hyderabad	911 2 1	1,750 0 0	775 0 0	600 0 0	3 6 0	4,039 8 1	1,838 0 0	62 14 6	272 14 6	21 10 0	255 6 6	...	2,450 13 6	1,588 10 7	
Shikarpur	754 13 8	2,900 0 0	1,455 0 0	795 0 0	10 5 0	5,915 2 8	3,252 0 0	225 4 6	207 11 0	...	424 5 8	...	4,109 5 2	1,805 13 6	
Total ...	25,282 1 1	12,445 0 0	9,058 8 2	4,420 8 0	15,897 2 0	67,109 3 3	18,284 3 10	787 11 5	4,932 2 2	952 15 3	15,965 5 11	...	40,026 6 6	27,992 13 9	
Burma.	...	...	...	...	...	...	742 0 0	...	1,055 15 6	...	...	...	1,797 15 6	...	Provincial.
Free Dispensaries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,687 5 9	5,619 2 3	...	...	4,199 0 6	...	22,505 8 6	...	District cess Fund.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,632 12 1	2,716 6 7	...	...	1,897 11 9	...	12,246 14 5	...	Imperial.
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,062 1 10	8,335 8 10	1,055 15 6	...	6,096 12 3	...	36,550 6 5	...	

* Includes travelling allowance.

TABLE P.—*(Referred to in para. 607, page 191.)*

Provincial Report.

Statement showing Tours of Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, during 1895-96.

Rank, name, and designation of officer.	Districts visited.	Fairs and shows attended.	Number of miles travelled.				Remarks.
			By Road.	By Rail.	By Boat or Steamer.	Total.	
Veterinary Lieutenant J. P. Loughlin, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Meerut, Saharunpur, Naini Tal, Lucknow, Muttra, Cawnpore, Fatehpore, Sittapur Etah, Barabanki, Agra, Hardoi, Muzafarnagar, Aligarh, Etawah, Bombay, Moradabad, Badaon, Shahjehanpur, Bareilly, Bijnor, Bulandshahr, and Jhansi.	Garhmuktesar, Batesar, Rampur, Makanpur, Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut.	2,446	6,588	...	9,034	Inspected Sharanpur, Rajpur Dâk line, and Kathgodam Naini Tal, Dâk line, visited Bombay to purchase provincial stallions, visited Lucknow to inspect Gharri and Ekka ponies.
Veterinary Lieutenant H. P. Turnbull, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Departmant, North Punjab.	Hazara, Dehra Ismail Khan, Bannu-Kohat, Lahore. Jhang, Gujrat, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Shahpur, Gujranwala, Sialkot and Peshawar.	Jhelum, Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu, Jhang, Gujrat, Shahpur, Lahore and Rawalpindi.	2,454	8,260	...	10,714	.....
Veterinary Lieutenant R. L. Cranford, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab.	Jullundur and Ludhianah ...	Amritsar (Bysakhi)	127	641	...	768	Veterinary Lieutenant Cranford reverted to Army Veterinary Department on 22nd February 1896.
Veterinary Lieutenant E. W. Larnder, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab.	Umballa, Multan, Montgomery, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Jullundur, Hoshiarpur Ludhiana, Ferozepore, Muzafargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan, Delhi, Gurgaon, Hissar, Kurnal and Rohtak.	Amritsar (Dewali), Hansi, Jalalabad, Multan, Dehra Ghazi Khan, Umballa, Dinanagar, Kapurthala, and Jaithu.	2,101	8,723	...	10,824	Inspected mares of Jhind State, attended as an Examiner on the Nalbund class of the Lahore Veterinary school, inspected Transport Bullocks at Umballa, for Simla Kalka Dâk line. Member of Sanitary Committee on Kalka. Simla road, inspected Veterinary Dispensaries, inspected Dâk lines under Glanders and Farcy Act, Veterinary Lieutenant Larnder joined South Punjab, on 15th September 1895.

TABLE P.—*continued.*

Rank, name, and designation of officer.	Districts visited.	Fairs and Shows attended.	Number of miles travelled.				Remarks.
			By Road.	By Rail.	By Boat or Steamer.	Total.	
Veterinary Captain H. M. Maxwell, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan.	Quetta, Kalat, Zhob and Thall Chotiali...	Quetta and Sibi	1,270	2,672	500	4,442	Served as Member Board of Examination Bombay, Veterinary College.
Veterinary Captain J. W. A. Morgan, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency.	Poona, Ahmednagar, Bombay, Nasik, Khandesh, Karachi, Jacobabad, Shikarpur, Upper Sindh Frontier, Hyderabad, Cutch, Palanpur, Ahmedabad and Kathiawar.	Ahmednagar, Shikarpur, Talhar, Bhuj, Moro and Bombay.	793	7,499	1,055	9,347	.....
Veterinary Captain G. H. Evans, Superintendent Civil Veterinary Department, Burma.	Mandalay, Sagaing, Pegu, Shwegyin, Toungoo, Yamethin, Meiktila, Myingyan, Pakokko, Prome, Bassein, Amherst, Kyauske, Lower Chindwin, Upper Chindwin and Chin Hills	Sagaing and Amherst	751	4,742	2,560	8,053	.....
Veterinary Captain W. D. Gun, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal.	Rungpur, Purnea, Bhagalpore, 24-Pergana, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Patna. Durbunga, Muzafarpore, Sarun, Hoogly, Khulna, Birbhoom, Dacca and Shahabad.	Sonepur, Barrakpur, Kalimpong and Sitamarhi.	582	7,940	208	8,730	.....

TABLE Q.—*(Referred to in paragraph 608, page 195.)*

Provincial Report.

Statement showing Provincial cost of the Civil Veterinary Department during the official year 1895-96.

Major heads.	Superintendent, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Superintendent, North Punjab.	Superintendent, South Punjab.	Superintendent, Derajat and Baluchistan.	Superintendent, Bengal.	Superintendent, Madras.	Principal, Ajmere Veterinary school.	Superintendent, Central Provinces and Berar.		Superintendent, Bombay.		Superintendent, Burma.		
								Central Provinces.	Berar.	Local Fund Charges.	Provincial Charges.	Local District Cess Fund.	Provincial Charges.	Imperial.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I.—Prizes at Horse Fairs and shows	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
II.—Establishment—Officers ...	8,715 12 7	.....	7,959 14 3	.....	4,020 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,189 12 10	.....	16,748 0 3	.....	.....	13,936 6 9
Ditto —Subordinates	4,646 9 10	2,509 0 0	2,658 0 0	.....	3,718 9 9	.....	.....	.....	1,839 3 8	.....	4,901 13 3	12,687 5 9	7,234 15 10	7,632 12 1
Stipends to students ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,461 4 11	.....
III.—Travelling allowance—Officers	2,612 4 6	3,328 0 0	2,770 9 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,512 14 5	.....	3,759 9 4	.....
Travelling allowance—Subordinates	1,643 5 11	2,140 0 11	2,053 3 9	.....	607 9 9	.....	.....	.....	119 8 6	.....	1,201 7 0	5,619 2 3	.....	2,716 6 7
IV.—Contingencies	2,025 2 8	2,488 5 11	2,053 14 10	.....	3,133 8 8	.....	.....	.....	755 7 4	.....	1,023 1 3	4,199 0 6	2,713 10 5	1,997 11 9
Printing	.....	.....	949 11 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
V.—Purchase of stallions ...	5,346 8 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
VI —Stable, feed and keep ...	10,974 6 4	.....	.....	.....	3,056 11 0	.....	.....	.....	102 7 9	11,527 9 0	19,160 2 8	.....	148 1 0	1,368 2 6
VII.—Road expenses	335 3 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medicines and Instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,055 15 6	.....
Total ...	37,299 6 3	10,465 6 10	18,444 5 1	.....	16,946 7 2	.....	.....	.....	4,005 8 1	69,674 15 10		22,505 8 6	19,403 9 0	27,491 7 8
													69,400 9 2	

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